

L. rel. 1761
Asante

Christaller

11/11 82m

39

<36635776060018

<36635776060018

Bayer. Staatsbibliothek



A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ASANTE AND FANTE LANGUAGE
CALLED TSHI (CHWEE, TŴI).

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ASANTE AND FANTE LANGUAGE

(CALLED TSHI (WHITE) TSHI)

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ASANTE AND FANTE LANGUAGE

CALLED TSHI (CHWEE, T^vWI),

WITH

A GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION

AND APPENDICES ON

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE GOLD COAST

AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

BY

REV. J. G. CHRISTALLER,

OF THE BASEL GERMAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, W. AFRICA.

BASEL: 1881.

PRINTED FOR THE EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SOLD BY THE MISSIONS-BUCHHANDLUNG, BASEL, SWITZERLAND,

BY TRÜBNER & CO. 57 & 59 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON,

AND IN THE BOOK DEPOSITORY OF THE BASEL MISSION, CHRISTIANSBORG, G. C., W. A.



PREFACE.

This Dictionary follows "A Grammar of the Asante and Fante Language called Tshi (*Chwee*, Tŵī), based on the Akuapem Dialect, with reference to the other (Akan and Fante) Dialects," by the same author, Basel 1875. The said Grammar has been approved by several philologists in Germany and France.*) It has, however, not met with the same favourable reception on the Gold Coast, at least beyond the sphere of the Basel German Mission; but it is hoped that the present Dictionary will be more welcome to educated Fantes on account of its more prominent practical usefulness, and because in it the Fante dialect has been more extensively referred to than in the Grammar.

2. The Dictionary appears now somewhat delayed by the claims which six other publications in Tshi and three in Akra made on the author, and its publication has taken considerable time because its loose sheets were sent to an intelligent native of the Gold Coast, whose judgement has been of great value to the author, for corrections and additions.

If the work has been long in coming out, it is hoped that it will be the more useful and will not prove short-lived. If it has become larger than any other existing Dictionary of a Negro language, this has at least not been the intention of the author; the ample materials collected with the help of clever and intelligent natives made it a matter of course, if not a duty, to store up whatever may be useful for his successors.

3. The persons for whose benefit the author has written, are 1. the missionaries, not only of his own society, in Akuapem, Akem, Qkwawu &c., but also of the Wesleyan Methodists in the Fante country; — 2. Europeans who are interested in philology or in any capacity called to have intercourse with the natives of the coast or inland countries; — 3. the educated natives, be they employed in Christian churches and Mission or Government

*) Cf. Lazarus und Steinthal, *Zeitschrift für Völker-Psychologie und Sprachkunde* 1876, p. 164—172. By the "Institut de France" a gold medal of 300 francs has been awarded to the author.

schools, or whatever occupation may be their inducement to the study of languages; all these may also be helped by the book in their endeavours to acquire the English language.

4. The materials of the work have been collected during more than 25 years' study of the language. The words were gathered from all available sources in the various ways alluded to in the preface to the Grammar p. I seq. When the author left the Gold Coast in 1868, he took with him, besides an entire translation of the Bible in manuscript or in newly revised printed portions, a good number of other manuscripts and of materials for a dictionary collected by personal intercourse with natives of various places and tribes, among whom I reckon first the helpers at the work of translation, who also, with other assistants, contributed a good deal of proverbs and other folk-lore &c. And whilst the Bible was in printing and twenty other new publications or revised reprints were in preparing, the author received, besides manuscripts for several of these new works, many letters and answers on various questions concerning those different publications, also new contributions for the dictionary and essays on mythological and historical objects, partly from the native missionary D. Asante, partly from other educated natives. — The Vocabulary of H. N. Riis has been carefully compared and every word or phrase found correct or rectified has been embodied in the present dictionary, sometimes with reference to the work of Riis. — A rich source of words has been opened in the native proverbs, the printed collection of which embraces more than 3600. The reader is often referred to this for brevity's sake.

5. The *Dialects* of the language are described in the Grammar p. XVII seq. & 185–196, where also the claims of both the Akan and Fante dialects and the intermediate literary dialect are sufficiently discussed. I do not find any cause to retract what is stated there, though I have since then become better acquainted with the Fante dialect through A. W. Parker's books (see p. XVI), many words and phrases of which have been incorporated in this work. I have also obtained some more information about the Akan and the Brõn or Kāmānā dialects, and may sum up my impressions in this manner:

(1) The Akan dialect is considered to be spoken purest in Akem; but by its dainty and affected mode of expression (e.g. the frequent *ee* & *oo*, where most other dialects have simply *e* & *o*, as, *adee*, *asee*, *koree*, *oboo*, *soo*, = *ade*, *ase*, *koe*, *obo*, *so*)

it appears less fit to become the common dialect of all Tshi tribes. — The dialect of Asante agrees in all essentials with that of Akem, only the pronunciation is “broad and hard (tētērē dennēnnēn)” e. g. they pronounce “kěre” instead of “kyere”, — whilst in Akem it is “soft and delicate (bōkō frēnkyemm).” The other countries in which Akan is spoken are Adanse, Asen, Dañkyira, Tŵiforo, Akwam, all these with little deviations from Akem and Asante, and Akuapem, on which see No. (2).

(2) The dialect of Akuapem, derived from Akem and Akwam and having points of contact with Brōn and Fante, appears on the whole the one most suited to become the literary idiom equally intelligible to all the other tribes. See Gr. p. XIX, and, on the influences of Fante, the small English-Tshi-Akra Dictionary of 1874, p. XI.

(3) The Brōn or Kāmānā dialects are spoken in the countries N. & N.E. of the Akan countries, viz. Kāmānā, Okwawu, Nkorānsā, Brōn &c., also in Pae (E. of the Volta). These dialects seem to be genuine Tshi, but are deemed inferior to Akan, probably on account of archaisms or admixture of foreign elements. Brōn is also spoken beyond the territories of the genuine Tshi people by tribes which had or still have a separate language of their own, as Gyaman and the tribes E. of the Volta speaking Guan, viz. Ntŵummuru, Kārakye, Worawora or Boem, Nkonyā.

(4) The Fante dialects have not followed the other dialects in changing the commencing sounds kw, gw, hw, before palatal vowels, into tŵ, dŵ, fŵ, and in occasionally softening b (espec. in diminutives) into w &c., but have deviated from them by changing t, d, n, before (e) e, i, into ts, dz, ny, and by curtailing many terminations by cutting off their final vowels.

6. In the Introductory Notes to my Grammar § 4 (p. XVII seq.) I had to censure the system of orthography advised by D. L. Carr and J. P. Brown in their “Mfantasi Grammar”, Cape Coast, 1868. Now I am under the necessity of criticizing the orthography chosen by the Rev. A. W. Parker in his translation of the Gospels of Matthew and Mark into the “Fante Language”, printed for the Wesleyan Missionary Society, London 1877, and in three previous smaller publications, however gladly I welcome these works as the beginning of a Fante literature. Mr. Parker is right in using ten vowels instead of the five a e i o u, but he employs the diacritical dot under each of those five vowels in a manner repugnant to the orthography followed in our

numerous books in conformity with the Standard Alphabet of Dr. Lepsius. If he had no knowledge of the said Standard Alphabet, of which the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society had officially expressed their cordial approval, he was at least in the possession of some of our four editions of the Tshi Gospels, his own translation of the two first Gospels in the "Fante Language" affording unmistakable proofs that he has made use of them, as was proper and right. The Scriptures in Tshi have been translated and printed by the long continued labours of Basel missionaries and their native assistants, and by the generous help of the British and Foreign Bible Society, without any self-interested motives, for the whole Tshi nation, Fante included. If the Wesleyan Christians in Fante use some expressions for religious ideas different from those used in the churches and schools of our Basel Mission, or if they wish to have portions of the Bible or other books written and printed in their own dialect, we have nothing to say against that. On the contrary, we are glad to have the opportunity of comparing the idiomatic peculiarities of both sides and are ready to learn and adopt whatever may seem preferable in the treasures of our western neighbours, or, whenever we on our part may have to choose between two forms or expressions, to select that which brings us nearer to them. But if the latter give way to the opposite tendency, creating an orthography entirely of their own invention and in their biblical translations studiously substituting their own expressions to those contained in our Tshi Bible, as if it were their duty to avoid the suspicion of having trod in the footsteps of their forerunners, we regret their misspent time and strength. The orthography adopted by Mr. Parker differs from ours far more than the Fante dialects differ from the Akan dialects. The dialects can scarcely be said to be at variance with each other; they may peaceably exist side by side; but the two orthographies cannot thus coexist. B. Cruickshank in his book "Eighteen Years on the Gold Coast", London 1853. vol. II. p. 262. says: "Educated natives have frequently failed in making communications in writing, in their native language, intelligible to each other, from their disagreement about the sounds of words, and the consequent employment of different letters to represent them." Shortly after Mr. Cruickshank's book had appeared in print, when he visited the Basel Missionary station at Akropong in the capacity of Acting Governor, in Febr. 1854, he could personally convince himself that Europeans

have indeed "been successful in reducing the language of the natives to grammatical rules and to writing in the Roman character". Innumerable letters of natives educated in the Basel Mission Schools and some 40 publications embracing more than 6000 printed pages leave no doubt that now "a proper representation of the language" common both to Asante and to Fante does exist. There are Fante Christians who have bought and read our books written after the Standard Alphabet, who also understand and appreciate them. But the new Fante orthography, if largely received among the Fante Christians, would almost preclude mutual intelligibility of written or printed communications between the western and the eastern parts of the Gold Coast in the native idioms, — not only the Akan division of Tshi, but also the Akra language, the Dahome (or Ewhé) and the Yoruba language being likewise reduced to writing after the principles of the Standard Alphabet. It is as if railways were built along the coast from Akra to Adā and farther on to Lagos, and the Fantes would build a railway of their own of a different gauge, so that no cars from the western railway could be used on the eastern, and vice versa. Does it not lie in the interest of our Fante brethren to accommodate their writing to the Standard Alphabet approved and recommended by the representants of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in 1855? The question has been submitted by me to the representants of the said Society in 1879, in a letter discussing the particular defects and disadvantages of the new system as well as elucidating the facilities and difficulties of transition to the Standard Alphabet, — with what result, I cannot tell.

In order to do every possible honour to the Fante dialect as represented in Parker's books, I have carefully perused them and weighed every word contained therein; accordingly most of the terms, forms and meanings peculiar to them have been embodied in this dictionary in adaptation to the Standard Alphabet.

7. *Foreign words* adopted in Tshi (about 20 from Gã, Guan, Marewa, nearly 100 from European languages) have been marked as such by indicating the language from which they are taken in brackets. Above 100 more foreign words found in the Tshi Bible are registered in Appendix A. — *New words* derived from words already existing in the language and introduced by the Basel missionaries, are partly marked by a dagger(†); many such as well as modern terms, used in teaching the various sciences, are not found in this dictionary, because not as yet

sufficiently approved. Nearly a hundred of them are contained in the appendix to Mr. Bellon's Instruction in Arithmetic.

8. The *arrangement* chosen has been, to let the words follow each other in the alphabetical order of their initial consonants, disregarding the prefixes. Cf. the Grammatical Introduction § 10. 14. 18. 20. 25, 1. 26–30. Words either similar or related to each other are placed together. Thus e. g. *su*, *sũ* are followed by nouns with prefixes: *o-sũ* (joined to *sũ*, from which it is derived); *e-su*; *nsu*, *osu*, *asu*; then *sua*, *sũa*, *sũa* and *nsua*, *o-sũa*, *o-sũa*, *o-sũa* follow; then the various compounds of all these, intermixed with derivations by suffixes and new verbs, according to the alphabetical sequence of the letters, as *sũa-bise...* *sũafo...* *nsu-akyi*, *sũañ*, ... *sũaw*, *su-bañ* &c. — Of *compounds* the constituents are marked out by applying the hyphen, or the primitives are added in brackets. — Nouns formed by the suffixes *fo* or *ni*, *wa* (*ba*) or *ma* (Grammat. Introd. § 19, 2.3), and nouns compounded with *-de* and *-sem* (= *ade*, *asem*) are so frequent that not all of them have been put down; the student will easily find the meaning of such words by resorting to the simple words. — Of *verbs* the primitive sense is given first, and the figurative and free senses are added in rational order. — The various *applications* of each word and standing *phrases* are illustrated by examples, and for farther illustrations the collection of proverbs and passages of the Bible or other books are frequently referred to.

9. In the *orthography* both the full and the shortened writing (Grammat. Introd. § 25) have found consideration. The forms in Fante and Akem, different from those in our books, have been added in many instances; in other cases analogy will guide those aright who are particularly interested in those dialects.

10. *Definitions* of words and *descriptions* of specific occupations or customs, as they were given by native assistants, have occasionally been added for the benefit of Europeans engaged in acquiring the language. These explanations have the more value, as they are all idiomatic, presenting the genuine manner of expressing thought in the language, without being altered by the endeavours to express thoughts imported by foreigners.

11. Particular pains have been taken to add the *synonyms* wherever they seem to be demanded. — That under some words as “*ahene*, *apatā*, *nsā*, *ntama*” lists of different sorts of beads, fishes, spirituous liquors, textile fabrics &c. are given, may serve

as a stimulus to students and teachers to collect such lists of other objects. In a similar way the geographical names and proper names of persons, given in Appendix C III. and G, invite farther collection.

12. As it was the writers endeavour to condense the matter presented in the shortest possible space, a liberal use has been made of *abbreviations*, a list of which is appended to this Preface; some others will be found in the appendices. — All words not marked by *v.*, *a.*, *adv.*, *conj.*, *interj.* are *nouns*; nouns are marked by *n.* only in a few cases to distinguish them from adjectives &c. Verbal nouns derived by the palatal suffix are marked by *v. n.*; many simple or compound nouns marked by *inf.* are likewise verbal nouns. — Of *verbs* the transitive and intransitive are rarely marked by *tr.* and *intr.*, because most verbs are used in both ways even more readily than in English. Parts of the verb are now and then marked by *contin.*, *pret.*, *perf.*, *progr.*, *fut.*, *imp. I & II.*, *inf.*, — *affirm.*, *neg.* —

13. The writers task would have been much easier, if he might have issued the work in German; but circumstances demanded it otherwise. Most of the English contents of the work have been revised by Englishmen, and some deficiencies in this respect are made good in the Corrections and Additions pp. 569 seqq.

14. The *Additions* taken from the translation of the Bible and other Christian books are meant chiefly for the Christian student and will help him in thoroughly mastering his object. — On the *Corrections*, see p. 569, *Rem. 2*; they include also the corrections of the few misprints found on pp. 1–568, and the answers on notes of interrogation used in some cases of uncertainty.

15. A few words about the *Appendices*. — The *Table of Gold Weights* (Appendix B) may require alterations for the Fante and rectifications for the Akan countries. On foreign gold coins see Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack. — The *Geographical Appendix* (C), though it cost comparatively more time than any other part of the work, is yet very imperfect. It would, however, not have been right to leave it out for two reasons: 1. Our knowledge of the countries concerned has considerably increased since the publication of the Grammar, as a comparison with § 1 of the Introductory Notes, Gr. p. X. seq., will show. 2. The completeness of a Dictionary demands, that the archaic elements contained in the geographical names, however unimportant the respective towns or villages, brooks or mountains

may be, be not neglected. (This can also be said concerning the Proper Names contained in the Appendices D, F, G.) – Appendix C may moreover serve as a foundation for a Geography of the Gold Coast, a desideratum which studious natives ought gradually to supply; for it is astonishing how scanty, vague and confused the knowledge of these countries has hitherto been, even among natives, concerning the places beyond their immediate experience. — Only of Akem, Akuapem and Okwawu accounts of some completeness could be given. It is hoped that a large map prepared by the Basel missionaries on the Gold Coast will incorporate the geographical knowledge hitherto obtained of the three countries just mentioned and of the Akra and Adanme countries, on which map also some forty stations and out-stations of the Basel Mission will be marked, as well as other places where native Christians are dwelling. — In process of time materials for a History of the Gold Coast also should be gathered, similar to what we have already of Sierra Leone. — Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack contains much valuable matter, though more of a statistical than geographical character, and more of Lagos and its vicinity than of the other parts of the Gold Coast Colony. Its yearly issues might be made the receptacle for geographical and historical contributions.

16. After every endeavour to render the work as correct and complete as possible, the author feels how much room there is still left for augmentation and rectification, and hopes that many of those who use it, may feel compelled to contribute additions and rectifications. Of the Akuapem dialect not many words will be found wanting; but the literary idiom may still be amply enriched by importations from other dialects, and by the new-made and foreign words alluded to in § 7.

17. The author begs pardon for the length of this Preface and the following Introduction. If there be many who will not read this or that, others may still be helped thereby in their endeavours to master the language. And so the author concludes with the fervent wish and prayer that his work may contribute to a thorough knowledge of this important language, so that it may more and more become the vehicle of true knowledge and spiritual light to the numerous tribes to which it has been assigned.

Schorndorf, Würtemberg, August 1881.

J. G. CHRISTALLER.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a. Grammatical terms and other English words.

a. or *adj.* adjective. – (*abt.* about.) – *adv.* adverb. – *affirm.* affirmative. – *App.* Appendix. – *attrib. adj.* attributive adjective. – *aux. v.* auxiliary verb. Gr. § 106–112. – (*bef.* before; *bel.* below.) – *caus.* causatively. Gr. 208,3.4. – *cf. confer,* compare. – *com.* common language. – *conj.* conjunction. – *conn.* connected form. Gr. § 47.49. *consec.* consecutive form. Gr. § 91.178f. – *contin.* continuative form. Gr. § 91.102.167. – *contr.* contracted, contraction. – *co-ord.* co-ordinate (sentence). – *cpds.* compounds. – *d.* penny, pence. – *dec.* decent language. – *deriv.* derivative(s). – *descr.* descriptive (*a.* or *adv.*) – *diff.* different. – *dim.* diminutive. – *e. g. exempli gratia,* for example. – *emph.* emphatically. – *esp. espec.* especially. – *etc.* and so forth. – *euph.* euphemistically. – *Europ.* European. – *except.* excepting. – *expr.* expressing. – (*f. i.* for instance.) – *fig.* figuratively. – *f. foll.* followed, following. – *fr.* from. – *frq.* frequentative. – *fut.* future tense. – *gener.* generally. – *Gr.* Grammar. – *id. idem,* the same. – *imit.* imitative (*adv.*) – *imp.* imperative. – *inf.* infinitive, verbal noun. – *int. interj.* interjection. – *interrog.* interrogative. – *intr.* intransitive. – *Introd.* Introduction, Introductory. – *l.* line; pound sterling. – *lang.* language. – *lit.* literally. – *n.* noun. – *neg.* negative. – *num.* numeral. – *obsc.* obscene. – *obs.* obsolete. – *Observ.* Observation. – *opp.* opposed (to). – *orig.* originally. – *p., pp.* page, pages. – *part.* particle. – *perf.* perfect tense. – *perh.* perhaps. – *pers.* person. – *Phr.* Phrase(s). – *pl.* plural. – *poet.* poetical. – *poss.* possessive. – *pref.* prefix. – *pr. n.* proper noun. – *prep. prepp.* preposition, prepositions. – *pret.* preterit tense. – *princ.* principal (verb, sentence). – *prob.* probably. – *progr.* progressive form. – *pron.* pronoun. – *prop.* properly. – *qualif.* qualifying (*adv.*) Gr. § 133,4. 134,1. – *q. v. quod* or *quae vide,* which see. – *red.* reduplicated, reduplication. – *refl.* reflexive. – *rel.* relative (particle). – *Rem.* Remark. – *retrosp.* retrospective. – *s.* see; shilling. – *scil. scilicet,* to wit; namely; being understood. – *sent.* sentence. – *seq. sequens,* the following. – *sign.* signifies. – *sing.* singular. – *subord.* subordinate (sentence). – *symb.* symbolically. – *syn.* synonymous, synonyme(s). – *tr.* transitive. – *usu.* usually. – *v. (v.v.)* verb (verbs). – *v. n.* verbal noun. – *viz. videlicet,* namely, to wit. – *vulg.* vulgar (word, expression).

b. Names of Places, Languages, Dialects.

Ab. Aburi. – *Ak.* Akan. – *Akp.* Akuapem. – *Akr.* Akropong. – *Akw.* Akwam. – *Aky.* Akyem. – *Ar.* Arabic. – *As.* Asante. – *Dan.* Danish. – *D.* Dutch. – *Eng.* English. – *Europ.* European. – *F.* Fante. – *Fr.* French. – *G.* Gã. – *G. C.* Gold Coast. – *Ger.* German. – *Gr.* Greek. – (*Gy.* Gyadam.) – *Heb.* Hebrew. – *It.* Italian. – *Kuk.* Kukurantumi. – *Ky.* Kyebi. – *Lat.* Latin. – *Mf.* Mfante = F. – *Og.* Oguā, Cape Coast. – *Okw.* Okwawu. – *On.* Onomabo. – *Port.* Portuguese. – *Skr.* Sanskrit. – *Span.* Spanish. – *Tw̃.* Tw̃i.

c. Tshi Words; cf. Gr. § 287.

a. *ana.* – a.s. *anāse.* – e.s. *enese.* – etod. *eto-dabi-a.* – n.a. *nè ade.* – n.s. *ne se.* – ñh. *ñhîñā.* – nt. *ntaku.* – *Nyañkp.* *Nyañkōpōñ.* – *Ony.*, *Onyañk.*, *Onyk.* *Onyame*, *Onyañkōpōñ.* – tet. *tetefo* (*kasa*).
— The leading word of an article in the dictionary is often represented by one, two or three first letters with a dot, sometimes by a mere middle-sized dash.

d. References to Books or Persons.

Bd., *Br.*, *Cr.*, see p. 637. 665. — *Chr.* Christaller. — *D.* As. David Asante. — *Diet.* Dieterle. — *Geog.* Geography. — *Gram.* Grammar. — *Hist.* History. — *K.* Kurtz, see the list p. XV (No. 12). — *Mf. Gr.* Mfantsi Grammar (p. XVI). — *N. E. Voc.* Vocabulary for the use of the Niger Expedition 1841. (Gr. p. VII. B. 5.) — *P. Ket.* Paul Keteku. — *pr.* proverb (3600 Tshi Proverbs, s. p. XVI, No. 24). — *Prk.* Parker (p. XVI). — *R.* Riis (p. XV). — *Rem.* Remark(s). — *Rog.* Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases. — *Scr.* Scriptures. — *St.* Statutes of the German Evangelical Mission Churches on the G. C., s. p. XVI, No. 14. — *Voc.* Vocabulary. — *Zim.* Zimmermann's Akra Grammar or Vocabulary.

e. Books of the Bible.

Ac. Acts. — *Am.* Amos. — *Ca.* Canticles, Song of Solomon. — *1. 2. Ch.* Chronicles. — *1. 2. Co.* Corinthians. — *Col.* Colossians. — *Da.* Daniel. — *De.* Deuteronomy. — *Ec.* Ecclesiastes. — *Ep.* Ephesians. — *Est.* Esther. — *Ex.* Exodus. — *Eze.* Ezekiel. — *Ezr.* Ezra. — *Ga.* Galatians. — *Ge.* Genesis. — *Hab.* Habakuk. — *Hag.* Haggai. — *He.* Hebrews. — *Ho.* Hosea. — *Is.* Isaiah. — *Ja.* James. — *Je.* Jeremiah. — *Job.* — *Joel.* — (1. 2. 3.) *Jo.* John. — *Jon.* Jonas. — *Jos.* Joshuah. — *Jude.* — *Ju.* Judges. — *1. 2. Ki.* Kings. — *La.* Lamentations. — *Le.* Leviticus. — *Lu.* Luke. — *Mal.* Malachi. — *Mk.* Mark. — *Mt.* Matthew. — *Mi.* Micah. — *Na.* Nahum. — *Ne.* Nehemiah. — *Nu.* Numbers. — *Ob.* Obadiah. — *1. 2. Pe.* Peter. — *Phi.* Philippians. — *Phile.* Philemon. — *Pr.* Proverbs. — *Ps.* Psalms. — *Re.* Revelation. — *Ro.* Romans. — *Ru.* Ruth. — *1. 2. Sa.* Samuel. — *1. 2. Th.* Thessalonians. — *1. 2. Ti.* Timothy. — *Tit.* Titus. — *Zec.* Zechariah. — *Zep.* Zephaniah.

f. Various Marks or Signs.

- & and. — &c. *et caetera*, and so on, and the like.
.. between two parts of a verbal phrase indicate the place of an object to the *v.* (when nearer to this) or of an attributive *n.* or *pron.* (when nearer to the word next following); e.g. *so.. mu, to help* (as in òsono mú); so *..mu, to lay hold of* (as in òso nómu).
... or ... stand for three or more omitted letters, syllables or words.
= is equal to.
> is more or larger, i. e. of a wider sense, *than* ...
< is less, i. e. of a narrower sense *than* (the following word).
* asterisc, serves for reference to notes and other purposes; see p. 644. (29.) 644–649. (32–56.) 654 ff. 666.
† dagger, indicates new-made words, see Preface § 7.
§ paragraph, section.

TSHI LITERATURE.

A. PUBLICATIONS IN TSHI

prepared by the Basel German Missionaries.

We omit 4 publications previous to 1853, 8 of Bible portions (1859—65) and 12 others (1855—74), as superseded by new works or editions. — For brevity's sake we give of No. 5—24. only the English titles. — The figures in parenthesis refer to the order in which the single publications followed each other. Cf. Gr. p. VIII.

I. Grammars and Vocabularies.

1. (5.) *Elemente des Akwapim Dialects der Odschi Sprache &c.* von H. N. Riis, Basel 1853.
2. (6.) *Grammatical Outline and Vocabulary of the Oji Language* with especial reference to the Akwapim Dialect, together with a Collection of Proverbs of the Natives, by H. N. Riis, Basel 1854.
- 3.(39.) *A Dictionary, English, Tshi (Asante), Akra*, by J. G. Christaller, W. C. Locher, J. Zimmermann. 1874.
- 4.(41.) *A Grammar of the Asante and Fanté Language* called Tshi &c. by J. G. Christaller. 1875.
- 5.(50.) *A Dictionary* of the same — the present book.

II. The Holy Scriptures.

- 6.(28.) The entire *Bible*, 8vo. Old Testament 1871. N.T. see next.
- 7a.(27.) *The New Testament*, 2d ed. 8vo. 1870.
- 7b.(45.) *The New Testament*, 3d ed. 16mo. 1878.

Of the Portions printed 1859—65 (Gr. p. VIII) some may still be had and used, especially the *Four Gospels*, 2d ed. 1864, and the *Psalms* and *Proverbs*, 1865.

III. Books for the School, Church and Family.

- 8.(31.) *Primer* for the Vernacular Schools &c. 2d ed. 1872.
- 9.(29.) Dr. Barth's *Bible Stories*, 2d ed. with many illustrations 1872.
- 10.(44.) *Bible Stories* for Little Children, 2d ed. with wood-cuts. 1877.
- 11.(33.) Words for Learning and Praying, containing: a *Catechism* of the Christian Doctrine; (498) select *Scripture Passages*; the *History of our Lord's Passion*; some *Prayers* used at church, *Prayers* for family and private worship, and *Prayers* for school-children. 1872.
- 12.(34.) *The doctrines of the Christian Religion*, based on Dr. Luther's smaller Catechism (by J. H. Kurtz, D. D.) with an Appendix on the Ecclesiastical Year and lists of Bible Lessons. 1872.

- 13.(48.) *Liturgy and Hymns* for the use of the Christian Churches of the G. C. speaking Tshi (containing the order for Baptism, Confirmation, the Lord's Supper, the Solemnization of Matrimony and the Burial of the Dead; 456 Hymns; 13 Fante Songs; Remarks on Versification, Metres and Tunes &c.) 3d ed. 1878.
- 14.(25.) *a. Statutes* of the German Evangelical Mission Churches on the Gold Coast. *b. Liturgy* of the same (the rest of it, containing different Prayers and Thanksgivings used at church, and the order of Consecration of Catechists and Ministers). 1865.
- 15.(30.) *Regulations for Catechists*. 1871.
- 16.(46.) *Regulations for Deacons*. 1878.
- 17.(38.) *Tunes* to the Tshi and Akra Hymnbooks, 2d ed. 1874.
- 18.(32.) *Instruction in Arithmetic*. 1872.
- 19.(37.) *Stories from General History* (with chronological tables). 1874.

IV. Tracts.

- 20.(47.) *Man's Heart*, either God's Temple or Satan's Abode, represented in 10 figures, 2d ed. 1878.
- 21.(35.) *The Orphan's Letter* to his Saviour in Heaven. 1873.
- 22.(36.) *Oguyomi*, the Negro Girl at Ibadan. 1873.
- 23.(43.) *The Spread of Christianity in Germany*. 1875.

V. Folk-lore.

- 24.(49.) *A Collection of 3600 Tshi Proverbs*. 1879.

All these Books were printed at Basel and are sold at Basel, London, Christiansborg, as indicated on the title-page of this book. — These 24 publications contain altogether 5550 printed pages, the 24 publications here omitted (as mentioned at the head of this list), 2881 pages.

B. PUBLICATIONS IN FANTE.

1. *Mfantsi Grammar*, by Dan. L. Carr and Jos. P. Brown, 32mo. Cape Coast 1868.
2. *Fanti and English Spelling Book*. London 1874.
3. *The first Catechism* of the Wesleyan Methodists. 1874.
4. *Order of Administration of Sacraments* and of the Solemnization of Matrimony and the Burial of the Dead. 1875.
5. *The Gospels of Matthew and Mark*, by A. W. Parker. 1877.

No. 2-5, printed in London for the Wesleyan Missionary Society, contain 256 pages.

GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION

to the Tshi Dictionary.

A. GENERAL REMARKS.

§ 1. Tshi we call the language prevalent in the Gold Coast countries between the rivers Asini and Tanno on the W. and the Volta on the E., extending even beyond the Volta, and from the sea-coast to the upper course of the Volta and the Kong mountains on the N. — *Rem.* In the *orthography* devised for this formerly unwritten language, we write the name “Tŵi”, the true *pronunciation* of which might be rendered more exactly in letters of Dr. Lepsius’ Standard Alphabet by “Tšwì” and in English by “Chwee”; but whilst the writing “Tŵi” may be justified by its simplicity and sufficiency and by reasons of analogy (with kw, dŵ, fŵ &c. cf. Gr. § 13), the transliteration “Tshi” was chosen to avoid too much deviation from the former spellings “Tyi, Otyi”, and the German writing “Tschi” (formerly “Otschi”). We must, therefore, beg to notice that the “i” in “Tshi” is to be pronounced as in the continental languages or as “ee” in English. — On the names Amina, Fante, Akan, see Gr. p. XVI.

§ 2. Concerning the *position of this language among other African languages* we fully assent to the views of Dr. Lepsius as displayed in his elaborate “Introduction on the Nations and Languages of Africa”, premised to his “Nubian Grammar”.*) In this work, on p. XXI–XXXII, he describes with reference to 12 characteristic points, the distinguishing features of (a) the *Bantu Languages* of the Southern Negroes (prevailing over all the continent S. and 2–5 degrees N. of the Equator, with the exception of the S.W. corner), contrasted with those of (b) the so-called *Hamitic Languages* in the N., N.E. and S.W. and of (c) the *Semitic Languages* found in the N. & N.E. of Africa, and shows that (d) the *Negro Languages of the intermediate zone*, of Central and Western Africa, must have been altered by more or less influences of the Hamitic (and Semitic) Languages, so that they have lost many of the peculiarities uniting them to the Bantu Languages.

§ 3. Among these mixed Negro Languages (d) we may distinguish several groups, such as the *Mande Group* and the *Kru Languages* in the West, and the *Yoruba-Ibo-Efik Group* on both sides of the lower Niger; between these three groups we may class together four languages meeting on the shores of the river Volta and call them the *Volta Group*, viz. a) Ewhé or Ewé (better Efé), spoken in Dahome and N., W. and S. of it; b) Adanme with its

*) Nubische Grammatik mit einer Einleitung über die Völker und Sprachen Afrika’s von R. Lepsius. Berlin, W. Hertz, 1880. pp. CXXVI. 506.

younger branch, the Gã or Akra Language, spoken W. of the lower Volta and in some parts E. of it; *c*) Guan, spoken by the Nta nations N. of the upper Volta (about Salaga)*) and by several tribes on the eastern banks of the Volta and W. of it in Akuapem and some Fante countries; *d*) Tshi, spoken throughout the dominions of the former Asante empire when it had its widest extension.

§ 4. The known *dialects* of the Tshi language do not present any great differences and may be comprehended under these three names: 1. Akan, the most central and purest dialects; 2. Brõn or Kãmãnã, the northern and eastern dialects, chiefly spoken by tribes that are or seem to be of Guan origin and partly speak their Guan dialects besides; 3. Fante, the dialects of several maritime tribes in the South. The Fante dialects seem to differ more from the other and among themselves than the Brõn dialects from Akan. — All these dialects may unite in (4.) the common *literary dialect* based on that of Akuapem. — For particulars about these dialects see the Preface § 5.

§ 5. Of the *characteristic features* of the Tshi language we shall now mention some (marking coincidences with those 12 points of Dr. Lepsius, § 3, by *L. 1-12*):

A. In points of *Phonology*.

1. Every *syllable* ends in a vowel, sometimes followed by a nasal consonant. *L. 10*. Every word, when stripped of its prefix or prefixes, if there be any, begins with a consonant. — A nasal consonant, serving as a prefix, may by its inherent vowel element constitute a syllable by itself. *L. 11*.

2. The Tshi has more and finer distinctions of *vowel* sounds, including nasalization, and a greater variety of diphthongs than other languages, and makes use of them for the variation and distinction of words, whereas the number and use of *consonants* is comparatively limited; e.g. there is no “l, v, z”, and no stem begins with “r”. The combinations kp, gb, which are frequent in Guan, Gã, Ewhé, Yoruba &c., are not found in Tshi. Instead of tš, dž, it has ky, gy, and besides tẁ, dẁ.

3. The great variety of vowels is increased by different *tones*, every syllable of every word having its own relative tone, equal with or different from the neighbouring syllables, either high, or low, or middle, sometimes in successive degrees. This different intonation, inherent in the original formation of words, is still more diversified in the conjugation of the verb and by syntactical combinations of words and sentences. (*L. 12*.)

*) That the language of the Ntas at Salaga is essentially Guan, though their transition to Islamism and much intercourse with foreign traders have caused some linguistic differences from the kindred heathen tribes, has been stated by the native missionary D. Asante and the deacon Theoph. Opoku (both natives of Akropong and both well acquainted with the Guan of Date and Kyerepon), who visited Salaga in 1877. — Of this language nothing has yet appeared in print. In its grammatical forms it resembles Tshi, in its phonetic part it is similar to Gã and Ewé; many words are borrowed from Tshi, many entirely different from Tshi, Gã and Ewé.

4. Of the consonants the hard mutes are pronounced with full force, yet without any harshness, and, whilst in this case the contrast between the strong consonant and the weak vowel is decided, the desire of easy transition to succeeding sounds and the tendency to fluency of speech has led to the palatalisation of guttural consonants and of the labial *w* (Gr. § 10), to assimilation of soft mutes with corresponding nasal consonants or mutual assimilation of nasal consonants (Gr. § 18), and to a negligent articulation of *w*, *y*, & *ŵ* before or between vowels, so that the weak consonants appear weaker than in other languages. The semivowel *r* has the strange function of strengthening and diversifying the vowel element of the words in which it occurs, and is never used in a primary, but always in a secondary or auxiliary way.

5. The *euphonic vowel harmony* existing in Tshi (more than in Yoruba) provides against too great or too small dissimilarities of vowels in successive syllables. Gr. § 17. L. 5.

6. *Reduplication*, complete or in part, is much resorted to, especially in the adjective, for the frequentative form of the verb, and for some plural forms of nouns.

B. In points of Etymology.

7. *Nouns* are formed by *prefixes* not so numerous as in the Bantu languages, but still conveying some classification of *persons* as opposite to *things*, and of *single* or *individual* existence as opposite to *plural* or *collective* existence. — Some *suffixes* occurring in the formation of nouns are easily traced back to the process of *composition*. One *plural suffix* of limited occurrence has a pronominal character. One *suffix*, consisting of the letter *e* or *i*, *ē* or *ī*, serves to increase the scanty number of forms for different classes of nouns. — By *Composition* new nouns are formed with remarkable facility.

8. The distinction of *sex* (or *gender*) is expressed neither in the pronouns nor in the grammatical forms of the language, but only in some cases by peculiar words, or by composition with *such*, or by the diminutive suffix used to denote female names. L. 2.

9. The *personal pronouns* have the character of nouns and are virtually the same in the nominative, possessive and objective cases, though partly adapting their form to this different use. The *other pronouns* are used as nouns or as adjectives or in both ways. — A *relative particle* “*a*” serves to make up for the want of relative pronouns, as in Hebrew.

10. *Adjectives* are in analogy with nouns (prefixes, however, are not very frequently used), and they have some characteristics of their own besides, especially with regard to reduplication.

11. *Numerals* are in analogy with nouns. Ordinal numerals are wanting, and the deficiency is supplied by circumlocution.

12. *Verbs* have not so many inflectional forms and “conjugations” as in the Bantu languages. *a.* The *personal pronouns* are *prefixed*, partly coalescing with other prefixes. L. 4. — *b.* For the *tenses* and other modifications of the verb *prefixes* (partly recognised as verbs) are used, in two cases the *suffix* *e* or *i*. — *c.* By the use

of *auxiliary verbs* a great variety of compound forms is obtained. — *d.* The *passive voice* and *participles* are wanting. — *e.* *Negation* is expressed by a nasal *prefix* to the verb.

13. *Adverbs* are for the most part in analogy with nouns; some are derived from verbs. There are also many onomatopoeic adverbs.

14. Instead of *prepositions*, either *nouns* of place and relation are used as *postpositions* (L. 6), or various *auxiliary verbs* in *regular* or *defective conjugation*, or both together. See Gr. § 117 seq.

15. *Conjunctions* are either primitive particles, or derived from verbs or nouns.

16. *Interjections* are either primitives, or fragments and contractions of sentences.

C. In points of *Syntax*.

17. The *subject* stands *before* and the *object* or other complement (Gr. § 198–220) *after the verb*. L. 8. 9. (The subject and the object never stand together; if the object be put first, for emphasis' sake, it stands absolute, and either a comma, or the conjunction "na" separates it from the succeeding subject.)

18. The *attributive adjective*, *numeral* and *adjective pronoun* follow their noun.

19. The *attributive noun* and *pronoun* (in the genitive case) precede their noun. (L. 7.)

20. *Double verbs* are sometimes used for Eng. simple verbs. Finite verbs are also frequently employed as *auxiliaries*, especially in the way of co-ordination, where the Eng. language uses adjectives, participles, adverbs, prepositions.

21. The *tones of verbal forms* often change in compound, especially in subordinate sentences and after the transposition of any member of a sentence by putting it foremost for emphasis' sake.

B. GRAMMATICAL SPECIALITIES.

I. SOUNDS AND LETTERS.

Vowels.

§ 6. Simple pure vowels, short & long: In Fante books of A.W. Parker:

a, ā (broad)	= a in <i>far</i> ;	{ a = a <i>father</i> .
		{ a a sound unknown in Eng.
a, ā (thin)	= a » <i>fat</i> ;	e (before i & u).
e, ē (broad)	= e » <i>very, there</i> ;	e = e in <i>met</i> , ū = u in <i>but</i> .
e, ē (middle)	= e » <i>bed, eight</i> ;	e = ey » <i>prey</i> .
e, ē (narrow)	between e & i;	i = i » <i>pit</i> .
i, ī (close)	= i in <i>fill, ravine</i> ;	i = ee » <i>meet</i> .
o, ō (broad)	= o » <i>not, nor</i> ;	o = o » <i>not</i> .
o, ō (middle)	= o » <i>tobacco</i> ;	o = o » <i>no</i> .
o, ō (narrow)	between o & u;	u = oo » <i>foot</i> .
u, ū (close)	= u in <i>full, rule</i> ;	u = oo » <i>boot</i> .

Remarks. 1. The broad or *open* vowels a e o, requiring the widest opening of the mouth, are changed into the *half-open* vowels a e o (of the 2d degree) when followed by one of the *close* vowels

i u (of the 4th degree), but remain *broad* before the *half-close* vowels e o (of the 3d degree).

2. The popular writing omits the dots under a e o. Nevertheless we may distinguish the thin a or the narrow e & o, if we bear in mind the following rules: *a*) whenever a is followed by close sounds (viz. i, u, middle e, o, or gya, nyā, tŵa, dŵa), it is *thin*, and *b*) when e or o have a broad vowel before them, they are *narrow*, except if they be followed by close sounds,

3. Short and long vowels in Tshi differ only in duration, not, as in English, in quality. Instead of the long vowels ā, ē &c. at the end of verbs in the past tense followed by an object, the simple vowels are doubled. Gr. § 91,3.

§ 7. Nasal vowels: ā ē ē ī ō ō ū; F. an, en, in, in, on, un, un. Long nasal vowels: ā ē ī ō. — *Rem.* In Tshi it is impossible to mark the nasal character of a vowel by ñ (or by n, as it is marked in Yoruba) *a*) because many syllables terminate in m, n or ñ with either pure or nasal vowels before them, e. g. pam, pām, pañ, pāñ; *b*) because 2 or 3 nasal vowels may follow each other, e. g. tōa, and *c*) because Mr. Parker uses the same letter ñ for our ñ (Eng. ng), so that he has only one way to express the three different words pā, pañ & pāñ. — On the Fante Vowels marked in § 6, see Preface § 6.

§ 8. Diphthongs and triphthongs:

- a*) ae āe ai; ee ei; oe ōe oi; ui ūi; — ai!
b) aw āw au; ew ew (ew) iw; ow ow (ow) uw; — ao!
c) ia iā iaw; ěā ěā; ūa, ūaw; ūā ūā ūae ūāe; ūō.

§ 9. Disyllabic combinations of vowels:

- a*) ia iā ie ie io; ea ēa ee ēe; ea;
b) ua ūa ūe ue uo; oa ōa oe ōe oo; oa;
c) iae iei, eae; uae uei, oae oee, eaw ew.

Rem. 1. Of two or three nasal vowels only the first, or, if this should be very short, the second, bears the nasal sign.

Rem. 2. In A. W. Parker's Fante books we find not so many diphthongs as under § 8 & 9; e. g. for ae, ee, ua, uae, we find ā, ē, wa or uya, we &c.

Consonants.

§ 10. Simple and compound consonants:

	Mutes		Fricatives	Semi-vowels	
	hard	soft		nasal	pure
<i>a</i>) Labials	p	b	f	m	w
<i>b</i>) Dentals	t	d	s	n	r
<i>c</i>) Gutturals	k	g	h	ñ	—
<i>d</i>) Palatals	ky	gy	hy=χ	ny	y
<i>e</i>) Gutturo-labials	kw	gw	hw	ñw	—
	kũ	gũ	hũ	ñũ	—
<i>f</i>) Palato-labials	tŵ	dŵ	fŵ	ñŵ	ŵ

Rem. 1. In Fante t & d become ts & dz before (e) e i. Parker uses the letters n c twh j wh w for the above given ñ hy tŵ dŵ fŵ ŵ.

Rem. 2. Instead of tŵ, dŵ, the author of the Standard Alphabet, Dr. Lepsius, would prefer tšw, džw; but the sound of š

(Eng. *sh*) is neither so decided as in Eng. *church*, nor does it *precede* the sound of *w*. The lips are compressed from the outset, at the same time in which the tongue is applied to the palate, and are opened simultaneously with the withdrawal of the tongue. In *dŵ* the sound of *ž* is not heard in correct pronunciation, neither in *dŵa*, *dŵe*, *dŵi*, nor in *dŵo*, *dŵu*; foreigners not accustomed to the simultaneous utterance of *w* & *y* = *ŵ*, will either pronounce *dwa*, *dwe*, *dwi*, *dyo*, *dyu*, or *džŭa*, *džŭe*, *džŭi*, *džo*, *džu*, as the Akras and Krepēs do. – For the pronunciation of *fŵ* the mouth is formed as for whistling, the round aperture between the lips being only a little larger.

II. FORMATION OF WORDS.

§ 11. In the words of the language we distinguish *stem*, *prefix* and *suffix*. Many words occur as mere stems, others have prefixes, or suffixes, or both kinds of affix at the same time.

§ 12. *Stems* are *reduplicated* by complete or incomplete doubling. Sometimes the whole word, consisting of a stem and a prefix, perhaps also a suffix, is *repeated*, e.g. *nsemma-nsemma*. Gr. § 29, 4.5.

§ 13. *Primary* and *secondary stems* (Gr. § 28) consist of a consonantal and a vocalic part.

§ 14. The *consonantal part*, with which every root begins, is any simple or compound consonant (§ 10) excepting *r*.

Observ. 1. Soft mutes are seldom, and pure semi-vowels are never followed by nasal vowels; nasal semi-vowels, when radical i.e. not transformed from soft mutes, are always followed by nasal vowels.

2. The compound consonants *ky*, *gy*, *hy*, *ny*, *tŵ*, *dŵ*, *fŵ*, *ñŵ*, *ŵ*, appear before *e*, *e*, *i*; *gy*, *ny*, *tŵ* (and Ak. *dŵ*, *fŵ*, *ñŵ*) also before *a*, *tŵ*, *dŵ*, *ñŵ*, *ŵ* also before *o*, *o*, *u*, transformed from *e*, *e*, *i*; *kw*, *gŭ* before *a*, *ā*; *hw*, *ñw* before *ā*, *ē*, *ī*.

3. The consonant *r* does not commence any root; in the prefix *re-* and perhaps in the word *ara* (also in the compound *'nera*) it was originally *d*. Besides these cases it frequently commences secondary syllables, strengthening or enlarging the vowel element of the word, and by elision of a very short vowel of the preceding syllable, espec. before *a* (*e*, *o*), it sometimes appears as a second initial consonant compounded with the strong consonants *p*, *t*, *k*, *f*, *s*, *h*, or even with *b*, *d*, *m*, *ñw*.

4. The consonant *ñ* does also not begin any root, and occurs, besides its use as a prefix, as the commencing sound of a word (or a syllable in a compound word) only in the place of an original *g*, when preceded by the prefix *ñ*; e.g. *ñño* = *ñ-go*.

§ 15. The *vocalic part* of simple stems occurs in the following eight varieties:

A. Monosyllables.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
a ā	ā ā	aw (āw)	ae āe	am añ (an ar) ām āñ (ān)
		au	ai	
e ē	ē ē	ew	ee	em eñ (en er)
e ē	ē ē	ew	ei	eñ (en er)

ē ē	ē ē	ew			(er) ēm ēñ (ēn)
ī ī	ī ī	iw			(ir) īm īñ (īn)
o	ō	ow	oe	om oñ (on or)	
o	ō	ow	oi	om oñ	
o ȯ	ō ȯ	ow	oe ȯe		(or) ȯm ȯñ (ȯn)
u ũ	ū	uw	ui		(ur) ũm ũñ (ũn)
ia iā		iaw			
ūa ũā	ūā ũā	ūaw			

B. Disyllables.

6.	7.	8.
	are ari ane ame	āra āna
	aruw anim	āraw āram ārañ ānam
ea	ere (eme)	ēre ērew ērem ēren
	eri eni	
ea ēa ee ēe	ere erew ene	era ena ema
eaw ēam eew	eren erem enem	eraw eram erañ
ia iā ie iē ie io(w)	iri iriw ini imi	ira ire ine ima
	irim iruw irin	iraw irew iren inam
oa	ore	ōro ōrow ōron ōrom
	ori oru	
oa ōa oe ȯo	oro orow ono	ora oraw ona oma
	ōron ōnōn ōnōm	oram orañ onam omañ
ua ũa ũe ue uo	uru uri unu	ura ure una uma
	uruw unum	uro uroñ

Most of these vowels or combinations of vowels and semi-vowels may assume an additional *e* or *i*, the suffix of some forms of the verb and of some nouns derived from verbs; but if those verbal forms are closely followed by an object or other complement, the suffix is omitted and the final vowel doubled instead of adding the suffix; if the last letter be *m* or *ñ*, the suffix is omitted without any compensation, so that the form is distinguished only by its peculiar tones (ending high and low).

Verbal Stems.

§ 16. Most of the single-vowel sounds or combinations of sounds specified above are found in verbs and nouns, some few only in nouns. Of *verbal* stems we have, therefore, eight varieties according to § 15. Another variety of verbs are those which appear as compounded of two simple verbs, e. g. *hata*, *watiriw*.

§ 17. Of the *verbs* existing in the language about 280 are monosyllabic, 270 disyllabic, 10 trisyllabic, 1 tetrasyllabic; but of the monosyllables about 40 have the *tones* of the disyllables, and of the disyllables about 50 the tones of the monosyllables. — Most of the verbs may be *reduplicated*, whereby the monosyllables become disyllabic, the disyllables tetrasyllabic or (in 50 cases) trisyllabic, and a few of the trisyllables obtain 5 syllables, as, *patipatiriw*, or, losing a final syllable, 4 syllables, as, *taforo*, *tafotafo*. By repeated reduplication *fa* & *bare* become *fofáfōfa*, *bobábòbare*.

Affixes of Nouns &c.

§ 18. *Prefixes* used in the formation of nouns, numerals and partly of adjectives and some particles are the following:

1. e & o (e & o), chiefly used in the singular; they are dropped when they closely follow after a word ending in a vowel more narrow than themselves.
2. a (a), in the singular of many words and the plural of others.
3. m (n, ñ), chiefly in the plural and in names of materials.
4. am (an, añ) in the singular form of a few words.

§ 19. *Suffixes* used in the formation of nouns and some adjectives:

1. The palatal suffix e, i, or ē, ī, Ak. also ee, ie. Gr. § 36.
2. The personal suffixes ni, F. nyi, & fō, Ak. fōō. Gr. § 38.
3. The diminutive suffix, originally ba (best preserved in F.), now usually changed into wa, or, after a word ending in m or ñ, into ma, often only preserved together with a preceding a (or e or o) in a long ā, e. g. akurā' = akūrowá.
4. The particle nom, found in some plural forms of nouns and pronouns.

Affixes of the Verb.

§ 20. *Prefixes* used in the inflection of the verb are

1. the so-called personal pronouns
I, thou, he, she, it; we, you, they;
 me wo o e ye mo wo before a e e o o | in the next
 mi wu o e ye mu wo before a e i o u | syllable,
 m'- wō- w- ye- mō- wō- before the prefix a (a).
 2. a (a) in the *perfect* and *consecutive* forms.
 3. re- (orig. de) in the *progressive* and *future II*.
 4. m, n, ñ, in the *imperative II*. and all *negative* forms.
 5. be-, ko-, (be-, ko-) in the *future I & II*. and *ingressive* forms.

The prefixes 1.2., 1.3., 1.4., 1.5., 1.2.4., 1.3.4., 1.3.5., 1.3.4.5., may be combined. See § 29. -- For the meanings of the forms mentioned under 2-5, see Grammar § 91-96. 166-182.

§ 21. *Suffixes* used in the inflection of the Verb: the palatal suffix e or i in the past tense and sometimes in the continuative form.

§ 22. In infinitive forms we find the prefixes o-, a-, m-, and sometimes the palatal suffix.

III. ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON TSHI ORTHOGRAPHY.

Inaccuracies of the Alphabet.

§ 23. Deviations from two important rules of the Standard Alphabet, viz. "that every letter should always express the same sound" and "that every simple sound should be expressed by a simple sign", have been found advisable in the following cases:

1. The letters d, t, in the combinations dŵ, tŵ, and likewise the letter n in the combination ny or as a prefix or in compounds before y & tŵ, are not dental, but palatal.

2. The letter f in the combination fŵ is not formed with the underlip only, but with both lips; the originally guttural breathing became labial by the influence of the succeeding ŵ.

3. The letter m, standing as a prefix or in compounds before the simple f (not before fŵ), is not formed with both lips, but with the lower lip only. Instead of using a new letter (ñ), we let the common m serve for this peculiar sound also. Sometimes a final n

or ñ is retained without changing it into m, as ahenfo(F.), omanfo, but the pronunciation will be the same.

4. The letter h sounds, in the pronunciation of some people, somewhat raucous, near to German or Scotch *ch* in "*loch*", Greek χ , but only before pure vowels, especially o.

5. The letters hy (used only before e, e, i) express a simple sound (German *ch* in *ich* or before *e* & *i*, or χ of the Standard Alphabet); but the analogy with gy, ky, demanded its being represented by hy, and the genesis of the sound agrees therewith.

6. In the combination sũa, in which the very short ũ is scarcely heard, the sound of s, in the pronunciation of some people, slightly approaches to that of *sh*, e.g. osũa, a kind of monkey. The same may occur, though in a less degree, in the similar combination sia; at least in the Akra language, which shows a predilection for the sound *sh*, the original form Asiante is changed into Ashanti, whilst Tshi people pronounce Asànté.

Defective Writing.

§ 24. One admissible kind of defective writing consists in the omission of diacritical signs that are not absolutely necessary.

1. The dot under a e o is usually omitted, whereby the letters a e o are made to represent each of them two different sounds; see § 6 Rem. 2. and Gr. § 1, 2. § 2 Rem.

2. The nasal sign on vowels is omitted

- a) in words of very frequent occurrence, beginning with m or n, e.g. me (mi), *I*; mo (mu), *you*; mu, *inside, interior*; ne, *his*, ono, *he*, no, *him &c.*; oni, *person*; the suffixes -ni, -nom; ani, *face &c.* [Rem. ma, a frequent termination of words, has often nasal a, cf. 2c., and often pure a, cf. 4.]
- b) in words or syllables terminated by m, n, ñ, if distinction from other words is not required, e. g. nam, nim, nom, mem, pem, deñ, tenten, hoñ, poñ, kum, puñ, anañ, anum, ason, akron.
- c) on the two vowels of disyllabic stems which have m or n between them, as the forms ending in ane, ame, ene, ini, imi, ono, unu, ena, ema, ina, ima, inam, ona, oma, onam, una, uma. § 15, 7. 8.
- d) on the second of two joined nasal vowels. § 15, 6.

3. The marks for the tones are generally omitted in popular writing; they are also wanting on many words of this dictionary, either from uncertainty or oversight, or because the tones may be known from analogy or simple rules, e.g. that in *nouns* of a monosyllabic stem the prefix usually has the low, and the stem the high tone. In *verbs*, the monosyllables as well as the disyllables and polysyllables have their peculiar tones in their various forms. See Gr. § 40. 47-51. 91. 95-101. 112.

4. Sometimes simple m or n is written instead of mm, nn, = mb, nd, e. g. ma = mba in terminations (nneema, ntrama &c.), mogya, muka = bogya, bukyia, anadwo, 'ne, 'nera (from edá).

§ 25. Another kind of defective writing consists in the omission of letters which are sounded in dignified or slow speech, but not in common quick conversation, when two syllables do readily coalesce into one.

1. The *suppression of a very short vowel* often takes place before a syllable beginning with r. a) We prefer the *defective writing* after strong consonants and before open vowels (especially "a"), or before syllables made weighty by a long vowel or final m or ñ; e.g. pra, pram, prañ, tra, trā, kra, sra, fra, bra, frē, bebrē, frem-frem, mpren, prōw, kroñ, kroñkroñ &c. (Gr. § 20,1), instead of the *full writing* pāra, pāram, pārañ, tāra.... fēre, bebērē, fēremfērem, mpērēñ, pōrōw, kōrōñ, kōrōñkōrōñ, though the tones of pra &c. are as of disyllables and the very short vowel cannot be omitted if the proper vowel be nasal and n be substituted for r, as tēnā, kōñōñkōñōñ. b) We prefer the *full writing* after weak consonants and when the vowels are e, i, o, u, e.g. hāra, hārañ, mmāra, bēra (*imp.* of ba), bēre, sēre, bere, biri, boro, buru, piriw, pirim, tiri, pōrow, puruw, turu, kuru, &c. — In all these cases provision has been made in the dictionary that the word can be found whether it be sought for in the full or defective writing. — Teachers in schools should use discretion in such cases and not rigorously enforce either way of writing. They will do best by observing the above rules and taking the orthography of printed books for their standard.

2. The pronouns me, ne (in the possessive case) always *drop their vowel* before a noun with the prefix a, e.g. m'ani, n'asō; the pronouns mo & wo in the same case are *written full*, e.g. moanim, woāno, and the pronouns me, mo, no, wo in the objective case are likewise written full, though exceptions may take place, especially in poetry; e.g. "odame ase, oyiwo aye, fwenno yiye, ményāmo" is better than "odam' ase, oyiw' aye, fwen' 'iye, ményām'".

IV. DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE DICTIONARY.

§ 26. The *alphabetical order* of the sounds described in § 6 and 10, as observed in the arrangement of words in this dictionary, is this: a, ā, ã, â, â - b, d, dŵ, (dz) - e e e, ē, ē ē ē, ē - f, fŵ, g, (gw,) gy, h, hw, hy - i ī, ī ī - k, kw, ky, (l) - m, n, ny, ñ, ñw ñŵ - o o o, ô, ô ô ô, ô - p, r, s t, (ts,) tŵ - u ū, ū - w, ŵ, y.

§ 27. *Deviations* from the strict order of arrangement.

1. The sounds e e e, n ñ, o o o are sometimes *intermixed* in the arrangement of the words; e.g. abegui precedes abehene, aheñkwā—ahensaw, aheññūa—ahenyere, māno—māno.

2. *Doubled letters* are, in the arrangement of words, treated as if they were simple; e.g. ahenné follows after ahèné (not after aheñkwā), aman-ne after amāne.

3. *Prefixes* do not affect the arrangement of the words (Preface § 8), except in the midst of compound words, e.g. nsu-ani, nsu-āno, between sũane and asũā-nu; but here also they are sometimes overlooked, the same way as in the beginning of words; e.g. ahō-edeñ, ahō-odeñ, stand between ahōde & ahōdôm, ahō-oyaw between ahōyaw and ahōyeraw, not before ahōfadi or ahōpae.

§ 28. a. If you wish to consult this dictionary for any word that has a *prefix* or (in verbs) several prefixes, you are to divest it from the prefix or prefixes (§ 29) and seek it under the consonant with which the *stem* begins. b. If this consonant be an m, n, ñ or

ñw, you will in many cases have to seek the word under b, d, g, dŵ, and if you meet the consonants ñw, ñw̃, ny, it may be doubtful whether it is the prefix ñ or n before w, w̃ or y, or whether the stem begins with ñw, ñw̃, ny. On both these difficulties see § 30.

§ 29. The different *prefixes* with their *combinations* (§ 18. 20. 28 a.) may, for practical purposes, be grouped together as follows:

1. a-, am- (an-, añ-), m-(n-, ñ-), in nouns and verbal forms;
e-, o-, in nouns (and, according to 3, before verbs).
2. abe-, aḳo-, amme-, aṅko-, be-, ko-,
mm-(nn-, ññ-), mme-, mmme-, ṅko-, ṅṅko-,
re-, rebe-, reko-, rem-(ren-, reñ-), remme-, reṅko-, } only in
verbal
forms;
3. e-, o-; me-, mo-, ẉo-, wo-, ye-, pronominal prefixes, occurring
a) immediately before verbal stems, b) combined with any of
the verbal prefixes under 1 & 2; in the latter case ea-, oa-, mea-
(in the perf. and consec.) and mebe- (in the fut. I) are contracted
into a-, wa-, ma-, me-.

Rem. Succeeding close vowels *change* every a, e, o in all these prefixes into a, e, o, and me, mo into mi, mu; in writing, however, we do not always follow the pronunciation, but let (me, mo,) ẉo, wo unchanged before a-, am- (an-, añ-), be-, ko-, rebe-, reko-, remme-, reṅko-, in order that the pronoun ẉo-, *they*, be sufficiently distinguished from ẉo-, *thou*, which is the more necessary because the dot in ẉo (like that in a) is usually omitted. — Examples:

a) The *pron.* ẉo (*thou*) with other prefixes before the *v.* fi:
wúfì, wúm'fì, wúrefì, wúrèmfì; woáfì, woám'fì, woàbéfì, woàkófì,
woammefì, woañkofì, and 6 consecutive forms similar to the pre-
ceding 6 forms of the perfect; wóbefì, wókofì, wóm'mefì, wón'kofì,
wórèbefì, wórèkofì, wórèmmefì, wórèṅkofì; likewise the pronouns
me & mo are either changed into mi & mu, or remain.

b) The *pron.* ẉo- (*they*) with other prefixes before the *v.* tu:
wótù, wóntu, wontú, wonntú, worétù, worentú; woátù, woantú, woà-
bétu, woàkótu, woammetú, woañkotú and 6 similar forms in the con-
secutive; wòbétu, wòkótu, wóm'metu, wòm'metu, wòm'mmetú, wón'kotu,
wonkotú, wonṅkotú, wòrebetú, wòrekotú, wòremmetú, wòreṅkotú.
This last example shows how many combinations also of each of
the pronouns me, o, e, ye, mo with other prefixes are possible.

§ 30. The difficulties arising from the cases indicated in § 20b, will cease to puzzle beginners if they will pay attention to Gr. § 18 and 24,5. and to the nature of the vowel following after the consonants in question, cf. § 15,1. To make it plain and easy, we say:
Seek mma mme mme... under b, mmā mmē... under m;

» nna nne nne nni...	» d,	nnā nnē nnī...	» n;
» ñwa ñwo ñwu	» w,	ñwā ñwē ñwī	» ñw;
» (ñwā) ñwē ñwē ñwī	» dŵ,	ñwī ñwū	» ñw̃;
» nnya nnye nnyi	» gy,	nyā nnyi	» ny;
» nya nye nyi	» y,	nyā nyi	» ny.

If three m, n or ñ be together, the first two are prefixes of the negative form of the 2d imperative, and the third is either radical, or transformed from b, d, g, gy, dŵ.

ADDENDA,

Words supplementary to the Dictionary p. 1—631.

bakua, *stalk* of a plantain- or banana-tree; obrode b., kwadu b. abebu-de, *symbol, prognostic*.

berede, a *red bead* put among the marks in the pot of a sooth-saying demon; ahene kōkō bi a wode to kōro mu abo a. s. abebude mu; s. kōro.

bése, a kind of *amulet*; sumān a wode tōn ade.

abuká, a kind of *amulet*; sumān bi; s. App. D. IV.

dasūmañ, a kind of *play*; s. agoru.

guam, v.+ 1,1. woguam no atuo abien, *he was killed by two guns fired at him at once*.

kaberé, + wode kyere nipa a, wawu; "when something has been stolen, a small cord (ññuahama) is tied round a piece of wood, then the thief will die".

ñkū, a kind of *amulet*; s. App. D. IV. — amamfō, ditto.

mmanim-pe, *inf.* [obaniñ, pe] ye-, *to be longing after men*.

amanni-pe, *inf.* *sociality*; am. nti onyāā amannifo pī.

mmurutuwa, *opening, door or entrance* of the round houses of the Nta people at Salaga.

e-nām, 2.+ nsum' nām-yi, *fishing*. — nām-kūmfo, *butcher*.

nāñkwanseni [Salaga] *butcher*; = nām-kūmfo. D.As.

nnontwuwa, a kind of *play*; s. agoru.

sansañwie: wode asem ato woso, se nso woadi asem, na wo-asañ, na abo wo.

o-señkām, + wabome s. = wakā akyere me se obekā asem a-kyere me.

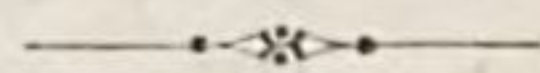
asíbělete, esono-nè-ne-mma, s. agoru.

sūáre, + a *beaten path, track, trace, vestige, mark*; yehūū sono anāmmoñ nè woñsūare pī, beboro dakoro kwan po, *we saw many footprints and other marks of elephants for even more than a day's journey*.

yera, v.+ 6. *caus.* ode yera nenāñ so kwan, *he seeks thereby to obliterate his tracks to mislead or frustrate investigation*.

7. tew ani yera, *to frustrate*. Ezr. 4,5.

ayera, a kind of *amulet*; otuo sumāñ.



A DICTIONARY

OF THE

ASANTE AND FANTE LANGUAGE

CALLED TSHI (CHWEE, TŴI).

A.

The vowel a, nasal ā, is changed or shortened into a, ă, e, o, ẽ, ȳ, i, and enlarged into ā, â, or into the diphthongs ae, ãe, ai, au, aw, āw; Gr. § 1-5. 17, 3. 19 A.

a-, *pref.* 1. of nouns in the sing. and pl. (Gr. § 29, 2. 35, 2. 42, 1. 43. 44. 71. 104, 2), of adjectives (§ 69, 1 b. c. 70, 2. 72.), of numerals (77. 78, 2. 3.) and of a few particles, viz. adverbs (134, 3), conjunctions (142) and interjections (147, 1. 5. 6.) — 2. of the verb in the perf. and consec. forms (§ 91, 4. 8. 92. 95-97.)

a, *rel. part. (conj.)* 1. having no comma after it, belonging to a noun, pron., or princ. sent., *that* = *who, which, where*, or any other rel. pron. and conj.; *such as, so that*. Gr. § 64. 65. — 2. usually followed by a comma, belonging to a subord. sent., *if, when, though*. Gr. § 141, 3 c.

a, *interrog. part.* Gr. § 142.

a, *emph. part. (interj.)* Gr. § 75, 2. 144. 151. — F. (at the end of a sent., omitting eye at the beginning) = *it is*. *Mt. 16, 12. 14. Mk. 14, 19.*

ā = ara, s. under R.

à, â, *int.* *ah! oh! aha!*

ai, ai, aī, *int.* *eigh! ah! ah me! alas!*

áò, *int.* *what! why! hey! ay! fie!*

au, *int.* F. *ah! Mk. 15, 29.*

am-, an-, ai-, *pref.* 1. of nouns in the sing., Gr. § 29, 2. 35, 5. 2. of the v. in the perf. or consec. neg. forms, § 92. (95, 1-5. with w=o). 3. of the particles ampá, ànsā, ànkā.

B.

The consonant b occurs before pure vowels and ā in bā; is changed into m, by an m (n, ñ) before it, or into w, in dim. forms; or, together with e, i (-eb-, -ib-) into o, u; Gr. § 18. 19 B. 20, 4; is lost in dim. forms and in the verbal pref. be after the pron. me. Gr. § 37. 91, 6.

ba, *v.* to come, i. e. to move to or towards the speaker or addressed person; — to come forth; to come to pass, to happen; to take place, to arise; to fill: nsu ba, the river fills; — to produce: asase ba aduan, the earth brings forth food. — ba mu, to come in, into; to be fulfilled, realized. — ba so, to come upon, befall, overtake; to succeed (on the throne); to become famous, renowned. — de.. ba, to bring; kofa.. ba, to fetch. — imp. bēra; inf. obá, odi ako-nè-abá, waba ha mmae, ne koree nè ne bae, F. mbā, Mt. 24, 3. — red. beba, boba. — Gr. § 95.104.

o-ba, *inf.*, s. ba. — bo.. ba, to beckon (and call or bid) to come; gye.. ba, by assenting replies to encourage a speaker to continue.

o-ba, *pl. m-*, offspring, child, son (obábanin, obábàrimá), daughter (obábea); the young of animals; person (esp. in cpds.); me ba, my brother's child. — -ba, -ma, -wa, diminutive suffix; Gr. § 37.

o-ba, a kind of beetle.

ba (in cpds., as bakon, basin, batwew, mmati) = basa; s. baw.

aba, (*pl. id.*) F. amba, kernel, seed, fruit; cf. adua, aduaba; eggs; da aba so, to brood; — ball, knob; pl. abaabá, knots, clods, globules.

aba, welcome, salutation; mā —, to welcome.

aba-ō, *int.* F. welcome! hail! Mt. 27, 29. 28, 9. Gr. § 147, 5.

bā, *v.* to extend, spread out, s. mpasūa; cf. bae. — red. bābā. — bā mu, to make or give way between; syn. yerew mu.

bā, place, spot; mmā nhīnā, everywhere; s. bābi, baw, bew, bea, bere.

o-bā, *pl. m-*, woman, = obéa, o(bā)basia; cf. abāwa.

abā, *pl. m-*, wand, rod, whip, stick for beating, cudgel; pl. blows, strokes; cf. dua, nsabā, aporibā, poma, twom, mpire, sika-fere. — Phr. bo.. mmā, to flog; cf. fwe; di abā, to receive a flogging or blows. pr. 31. 1450. 2637.

mbā, *inf.*, F. s. ba.

bā, *pl. a-*, bough, branch of a tree, river; cf. basa, baw, dubā.

bā, a play-card with 6 figures in 2 rows.

bàba, a sickness of the genitals.

babā', *pl. m-*, = bobā.

o-bábā, *pl. m-*, daughter, = obábea.

ababā, abábàwá, *pl. m-*, maiden, young woman, married or not, who has not yet born a child, or only one or two; syn. abeafó.

bàbababa, *adv.* profusely, said of raining; cf. osu.

bābā, bābae, *red. v.*, s. bā, bae, anim abābae, anobābae.

bābâdóm, an army in dispersion; woye b., syn. wobo petē.

Bābae-ntwā, *pr. n.* an epithet of the Asantes; cf. Bae.

o-bábanin, *pl. m-*, son.

o-bábarimá, *pl. m-*, son.

o-bābasía, *pl. m-*, woman; s. o-bea, obā, obasía; cf. akatasia, akatamasiaba.

babāyémfī, babayénteñ, s. bob...

o-bábea, *pl. m-*, daughter, = obabā.

o-bábére, *pl. m-*, a fine, beautiful, delicate woman.

bābí, *some place, somewhere; elsewhere; cf. bā, beabi.* —
mmābi-mmābi, *in different places, here and there.* —

bābiara, *anywhere; in negative sentences nowhere.*

bābi-mbre, *F.=nea, where; senea, how.*

o-bábó, *inf. [bo..ba] beckoning and calling to come.*

o-bábuñ, *pl. m-*, a young, fresh, healthy man, a man in the prime of youth; *cf. buñ.*

abábumma, [*dim.*] lad, stripling.

o-bábuñ, *pl. m-*, a young, fresh woman in the state of puberty, maid, virgin.

o-bābumma, [*dim.*] girl, lass, young woman of 12-16 years.

abadae, *the yearning of bowels for a child, pr. 3182. cf. odae.*

abadiñ, *names of children; dapeñmunnafuaso ab.s. Gr. §41,4.*

abádōmā, obād., *pl. m-*, a young, fine, tender, little child,
abadōmāba, *F. id.* [*infant.*]

Badu, *pr. n.* of a man who is the tenth child of a mother.

Baduwa, likewise of a woman, *Gr. §41,5.*

abaduaba, *s. abed...*

o-baduedúèfó, *pl. m-*, rambler, rover, stroller, vagabond.

abadwē, *F. a man whose hand is withered. Mt. 12, 10. Mk. 3, 1.*

o-badwémá, *pl. m-*, a pensive, thoughtful, prudent, reflecting, considerate, sensible, intelligent person. [*fr. oba, dweñ, oba; ewo obanimdefo nè obanyansafo ntam'.*]

ebádŵóm, *s. nnwónkoro.*

bae (mu), *v. to disjoin, part, cleave, sunder, rend; to open, gape; to unravel, loose, unloose, unstitch, unroll; to distend, extend, expand, spread, spread out.* — *red. bābae, baebae.* — *syn. bā, gua, guae, pāñ mu, sāñ mu, tew mu, terew mu, yerew mu.* — Otam no abae; bae ntama, nhōma, hyeñ mu abrannā no mu! bābae asawa no mu! — Mómmaèm'! *open your ranks! make way for going through!* — wabae ne nañ mu; wōabae wōñ (mpasūa) mu.

Bae, Baebae, Baebae-antwā, surnames of the Asantes, as a host of endless coming, or, extending so far that they cannot be surrounded.

o-báèańkó(ro), *one who came and did no more go; pr. 43.*

bae bae, *red. v. 1. s. bae; dua no ab., the tree has spread; 2. anim baebae, the day breaks; s. buebue.*

ábàéfò [*nea obae foforo*], *new-comer, new beginner, novice.*

abaesaba, *F. = abasiaba, abofrā, ababā, Mk. 5, 39.*

bafáñ, -ne, *pl. m-*, a child who did not learn to walk within the first 2-7 years; *pr. 35.* — sluggard, lazybones; onihafo.

bafow, bafow, (*one who came a-foraging*) forager; *pr. 36.*

abafra, abafra, mbafraber, mbafram, F. = abofra, abofrā, mmofraase.

bàfua, *a single thing or person, one and the same thing.*

o-bágofo [nea o-nè mmā goru], *fornicator; syn. mmeapefo.*

abágów, F. *relaxation or slackness of the arms; eye me ab.*
= atu m'abasam, amā mapa abaw.

bàgua [bo agua], *public assembly, congregation, council; -ofra baguam' or baguafom', he is a member of the council.*

abaguadé [bagua ade], *share of fees for attending a palaver; pr. 37. 370. 2966.*

baguafó, *elders and other persons met in council or assembled for public deliberation.*

bagya, *a fourfooted beast; pr. 38.*

o-bágyé, *inf. [gye.. ba] exhortation to continue in a speech.*

a-bágyé, *inf. [gye oba] adoption.*

oba-gyigyéfó, *pl. m-, 1. nurse; 2. a mischievous child; one who gets other persons into trouble.*

bahá (*dec. = mposae, com.*), *dry fibres of the bark of the plantain stalk; pr. 10. 569. 629.*

o-bá-huhuni, *pl. m-fo, a worthless fellow; s. ahuhufo.*

baká, *lagoon, lake communicating with the sea; F. lake, pond; cf. otare.*

abákáñ, *pl. m-, the eldest child, the firstborn; the state or birthright of a firstborn son.*

bakánómā, *lagoon-bird, heron, stork &c.*

bakasianepo, *a bird, s. otwironku.*

abákó, *a kind of shea-tree(?), with brown wood used for furniture; of the seeds oil is made in Akem.*

bākō, Akp., F., = biakō, koro, *one*; obākō, *one person*; Gr. § 77. 80, 2. mmākō-'mākō, *one by one, each.* pr. 2548. 3258.

o-bākōfo, obiak., *a single person.* pr. 455—459.

o-bākokonímā, *dim. of the foll. [obā, akoko-nini.]*

o-bākokonini, *a conceited, vain-glorious woman (like a cock), coxcomb.*

bākōmā, *pl. m-, nobleman, lord, prince, person of the royal family, of high rank or position; high-born; aristocrat; di b.=di adehyesem, to be imperious, violent, positive, stubborn, wilful, arbitrary.* pr. 39. [oba a onam ne koñ so, onam na ototo ne koñ kyēa.]

bákón [ba=basa, koñ], *wrist.*

abakosém [nsem a aba ko], *history, story of past events; cf.*

bākron, *nine persons.* Gr. § 80, 1. [abasem.

bakua, *s. kwadu b.*

abakyére [basa, kyere], *gold and costly beads tied round the wrist in honour of one's birth or deed.*

bam, *v. to embrace* (in welcoming, *syn.* fām, ye atū, or in fighting); b. kyiniī, *to raise and shake a state-umbrella*, = pem bamkyinii; — *red.* bemmam, bommam.

bam' = ba mu; ne dae abam'. Gr. § 214 after *Rem.* 2.

bām, bāmbam, *adv.* expressing the sound of *striking, clapping, lashing, falling*.

abám, a ceremony performed at the birth of twins, of the 3d, 7th to 11th child, and in their after life by themselves, before every new crop or harvest. *Oye* ab., wòye abámfó, *he is, they are entitled to the abam ceremony*. Wode adwere guare ab. Fida, *pr.* 1127. Se aduamforo biara bō a, abámfó añnuare abam a, wonni bi.

bam, bamé, bamsém, *imperiousness, haughtiness, insolence*; *syn.* adehyesem, ahenemmasem; odi no so b., *he plays the rich or high-born; he plays insolent, wanton tricks*. — bamdi, *inf.*

bámma, *pl. m.* [bañ, ba *dim.*] the projecting lower part of the wall in Negro houses, used as a seat. *pr.* 2252.

bámma, *pl. m.*, a stripe of country-cloth; the breadth in which it is woven; a ribbon; *syn.* ntamabamma, Ak. bēnā.

abammá: woto ab., *they put their hands on each other's necks*.

bamfo, -foo, a thorny plant, *pr.* 1676-77. [*pr.* 1213. 2791.]

bamiawu, a kind of snake.

bamkoñ [s. bam & koñ, neck]: oto b. kasa, *he speaks haughtily*; ototo ab., *he walks with a majestic air*.

bamkyínií (kyinii a wopem di hene so), *state-umbrella*;

bamsém, s. bam, bame. [*pr.* 1729.]

bañ, *v. to lie or to lay in a proper row, to extend; to string* (ntrama, wō hama so); *to pile up, to store* (ode, putu so); *to hem in* (atade ano, with a ribbon); b. hō, *syn.* sã hō; b. hō, *syn.* toto hō. — *red.* bemman.

bañ, 1. row, fence, enclosure, frame; esp. the fence round the yard of a negro-house; watwa bañ mu, *he had to do with the king's wives*. — cf. fabañ, dantabañ. — 2. = dua-so, s. duasee. — 3. esp. in cpds.: form, figure, shape; fashion; manner, nature; race, kind, species; *syn.* su (wo su nè wo bañ biara nye!) s. abóa-bañ, abusūabāñ, adakabāñ, ođammāñ, doḃāñ, duabāñ, nipabāñ, nsrabāñ, subāñ or súbañ; oḃabāñ, abodabāñ, adibāñ = aduan', ahabāñ. — 4. a fortified place; si bañ, *to put people in a place by authority in order to enforce the laws, or to keep the people in subjection and prevent their falling off; to place troops in a strong position; to occupy a place as a garrison*.

abañ, -ne, (*pl. id.*) a house built of stone, cf. oḃañ; a large fine building, palace; *pr.* 3190. — a large, strong building = abañ-kese, fort, castle.

o-bāñ, *pl. m.*, a string of cowries, 40 cowries; wótòn no bāñ-bāñ, wotontón' no abāñabāñ, *they sell it each for a string*; cf. ntrama.

ó-báń, a beāst of prey, *the wild cat*. = aduatiá.

bānán, *four persons*. Gr. § 80, 1.

o-bananá, *pl. m-, grand-son, grand-daughter, grand-child*.

abańase-abáńase, a kind of herb.

abańhĩnā, a *pot* (ahina) containing palm-wine for a string of cowries (bań).

o-banimdefó, *pl. m-, a person of understanding, possessing knowledge; cf. obadwemma, obanyansafo*.

o-banimmá [obaniń, *dim.*], *cf. abarimáwá, opanyimmá*.

o-banim-méré [ob. -bere], a *handsome man; an effeminate*

o-banim-moné [ob. bone], a *bad man*. [man.

o-banim-panyiń, a *old, venerable man*.

o-baniń, *pl. m-, man, male person; = obarima; F. obenyin*.

banińfāna, *armring of a man*.

banińfo, *pl. brave men*.

baníńhá, *bravery; ohye no b., he encourages him*.

baníńhá-hyé, *inf. encouragement*.

abanínsém, *manful, manlike, manly, warlike deeds or behaviour, bravery; pr. 391. odi ab., he shows manliness, quits himself like a man; syn. mmarmasem, mmaninne*.

o-banín-táń, a *man that has children, a father of a family*.

o-banin-trófo, a *lying man, liar*.

o-baniń-warefo, a *married man*.

o-banín-yéń, *wizard, sorcerer, magician; s. ayeń*.

o-banin-yére, an *unborn child, designated by a man to be his future friend or wife*.

bańkám, a kind of golden ornament, *pr. 1551*.

abań-kesé, *fort, castle; cf. abań, abantia*.

bańkoroapém, a kind of *bead*, *s. ahené*.

o-bańkú, a kind of food, prepared of ground maize, commonly eaten when yam is scarce.

a bāńkúā, *s. àkúā*.

o-bāńkyé, *pl. a-, the cassava, cassada, manioc, jatropha manihot; F. G. duade. pr. 36. 40*.

abanōmā, *step-child, foster-child. pr. 41*.

o-bansiní, *pl. bansifó, (a man of) a garrison; s. si bań*.

o-bansoā, a *bird*.

báńsońń, *long, =tententeń; n'anim b. he is long-faced, long-*

báńteń(ń), *long-shaped, long (hama, ntama, nsa). [visaged.*

abańsosém, a *word talked over the fence, (idle) talk, gossip,*

aban-téńteń, *tower; pl. m- or abań atenteń. [hear-say.*

aban-tiá, a *small fort, as the Mortella tower near Christiansborg*.

abántó, *inf.* [to aban] (the act of) *building a stone-house; masonry, mason's work.*

o-bantoní, *pl.* a-fo, *mason, bricklayer.*

bānu, *two persons, two together.* *pr.* 44-46. 1390. 2081.

bānúm, *five persons.* *Gr.* § 80, 1.

bannua [bañ dua], *any kind of tree (ofosow, atōa, ...) used for fences.*

abañnuá, *the court or yard of large buildings* [aban, gua; adiwo a ewo aban bi mu].

o-ba-nyansafó, *a wise person; syn.* obadwémá, obanim-defó, onyansafó.

o-bannyā, *a long red intestinal worm.*

abanyimfā, *F. = (nsa) nifā.*

bapoñ, *a disease in the jaw-bone.*

o-bápomma, *pl. m-, [oba, poñ, oba] a person of high birth, of wealth, entrusted with an office, from the man next to the king down to the chief of a village; cf.* mmopomma.

o-baprowe, *pl. m-, a spoiled child; s.* porow, porowe, porokyewa; *oyen nemma mmaprowé, he miseducates, spoils his children.*

bāra ... *s.* bra, bēra ... [*s.* yēñ.

bare, *v. (... hō, ... so) to cover, lay over, overspread; s.* baw; *to sling, wrap, wind, twine, twist round; to embrace closely, clasp round. — red.* bebare, bobare, bobabobare. — *de bare ani, prop. to twist (the arms, in wrestling) face to face, i. e. to engage in battle, to fight hand to hand.*

o-barehya, *a cartouch, cartridge-belt all round the loins; cf.* ntoa; *nentoa ye ob.* (when it contains 12 cartridge-boxes); — *di b., to surround.*

o-bàríimá, *pl. m-, man, male person, = obaniñ [obaniñ-ba?] cf.* nini; *Gr.* § 41, 1.2. — *valiant man, hero, cf.* oberañ.

abarimá, *a man entrusted with an office by one superior to him, cf.* adamfo; *adherent, client, subaltern; follower, helpmate, companion, servant.* *pr.* 1077.

abarimā, -máwá, *pl. m-, boy, lad.*

abarimakwāñ, *a way for heroes, dangerous way, adventurous*

abarimaseṁ, = abaninsem. *undertaking; pr.* 1077.

o-barimaye, *inf.* manhood.

o-basá, *pl. a-, the arm; the forefoot of quadrupeds; cf.* abaw, nsa; — *dua basa, branch of a tree; cf.* bā, dubā.

abasā', -sawá, [basa, *dim.*] *a withered or lame hand or arm; a person having such.*

bāsā, bāsabāsa, *confused, disordered, disorderly, cf.* sākā...

bāsā, *three persons.* *Gr.* § 80, 1.

bāsāwa bi, *some few (two or three) persons.*

bāsàèwí, *a large sea-fish* [G. gbā]; *apatā bi a ote se sire.*

basafǎ, *a cubit, ell; cf. abasamfǎ.*

basafǎwa, = bafǎn, obubuafo? obusufo? *pr. 52.*

básakòkom', *the inner part of the arm at the joint of the elbow; s. kokom; cf. mmotoam'.*

basakuram (?), *the upper arm; s. nsatu.*

abasa-kyēa, *inf. pr. 733., s. kyēa, abasatoto.*

abasám', *the space to which a man can extend his arms, a fathom, the length of six feet; the strength of the arms. — tu..ab., to dishearten, discourage; n'abasam atu, he is disheartened; cf. ne nsam' agow or ahodwōw, wapa abaw.*

abasamfǎ, *a measure of three feet, a yard; cf. siñ.*

abasam-tu, *inf. discouragement; cf. abawpa.*

basatiri, batiri, = mmati.

abasa-toto, *inf. the swinging of the arms, pr. 733.*

abásém, *pl. m-, a story that happened; history; cf. abakosem.*

bāséwá, *a clear-sighted, skilful, respected or ambitious man in a society; aristocrat (?); oye hyew, oye aguasemde.*

o-basía, F. = obābasía; *cf. akatasía, akatamasiaba.*

basiaba, *adv. even.*

bāsīá, *six persons. Gr. § 80, 1.*

bá-sígyaw, m-, *the state of having no children. — di b., to be without children; s. mmas... & 1 Sam. 15, 33.*

o-bāsīmma, *a young wōman, s. obeasimma.*

básiñ, F. a-, *stump of an arm; one-armed person.*

abasiriwá, *pl. m-, an infant; a child of 6 to 12 or 14 years.*

abasó: di ab., *to stand security; cf. a[ka]gyinam, akabaso; — menné ka, menné ab., I owe no debts, neither for myself, nor from standing security.*

bāson, *seven persons. Gr. § 80, 1.*

bata, v. (...hō), *to be close to, adjoin, lean against; pr. 991. to adhere, cling to; to be connected with, pr. 691. — red. batabata; ebata[bata] hō kwa, it is a mere appendage.*

bàtá, *trade, traffic, commerce. — tu b., di b., to trade; odi ntama b., he deals in cloth; gye b., to offer trade, to win a customer. — Wofa da-bone kō gua a, bata butu wo; s. butuw.*

o-bàtá, *a beast of prey like the lynx; it has a longer tail with more hair on it than atóatoa.*

batâdewá, F. boat; Ak. obonto; *cf. korow.*

batádí, *inf. trading; s. (di) batá.*

batafó, (*pl. id.*) *wild boar, syn. kokoté. — batafó-sè, a boar's tusk. pr. 42. 43. — batafo-sásóno, a medicinal plant.*

batágyé, *inf., s. (gye) bàtá.*

batakarí, *pl. m-, war-dress, like a shirt without collar and sleeves; the dress of the Mohammedans.*

o-bátám, *a simple, silly, dull, half-witted fellow.*

o-bá-tán, obeatán, *pl. m-, a woman that has children, mother.*

o-batání, *pl. a-fo, trader, tradesman, merchant; pr. 923.1330.*
cf. oguadini, onántefó, opewadífo. — batatu, *inf., s. (tu) bàtá.*

batiri, basatiri, = mmati.

batwéw, *elbow; cf. basa, tŵea.*

baw, *v. = bare; to besmear, bedaub; —*

baw amánne, *to smear a twig with lime for catching birds.*

baw = bā, bea, bere, bew, *place; onkó baw = bābi, he goes nowhere; cf. gyabaw.*

baw = ba; bō . . baw = bō . . ba, *to beckon, call.*

abaw = abasa, *the arms; woso no abaw-abaw, they carry him on the arms. — Wapa abaw, he has withdrawn or dropped his arms, i. e. he is exhausted, quite tired, despairs; cf. ne nsa apa, ne nsam' agow or ahodwo, n'abasam' atu.*

abaw-pa, *inf. despondency.*

o-báwa, [obā, *dim.*] = obeawa, *girl, lass.*

abāwa, *pl. m-, maid-servant, serving-girl.*

bāwotwē, *eight persons. Gr. § 80, 1.*

abawu, *inf. death of a child. pr. 296.*

bāyā, bayabáyā, *wide open; n'ano b. = tetrē; woagyi-gyaw won adañ ano atoto ho bb.*

abáyé, *inf. [ye oba] careful treatment of children.*

abayen, *inf. [yen ba] the bringing up of children; abayem-mone, bad education, pr. 56.*

o-bāyén, *pl. m-, witch, hag; s. ayen.*

bāyére, *a kind of yam; s. ode. pr. 57. 58.*

o-ba-yeyere, *favorite child, the most beloved (son) among a plurality of children (as yeyere is among a plurality of wives).*

báyi, (abayidé, -góru, -sém) *witchcraft, sorcery; ye or dew bayi, to practise witchcraft; b. ye abusūade, witchcraft is inborn, innate, hereditary.*

abayide, = bayi [ade].

o-bayifó, *pl. a-, witch, hag; wizard, sorcerer. pr. 59–62. cf. bayi, ayen, baninyen, bāyen, obonsam; ob. kodewe, na wokyerce no kabere. The Negroes describe a wizard or witch as a man or woman who stands in some agreement with the devil. At night, when all people sleep, he (or she) rises or rather leaves his (her) body, as a snake casts the slough, and goes out flaming from his eyes, nose, mouth, ears, arm-pits; he may walk with his head on the ground and his feet stretched upward; he catches and eats beasts, or kills men either by drinking their blood or by catching their soul which he boils and eats, whereupon the person dies; or he bites them that they become full of sores. Some change themselves into leopards, snakes, antelopes; some use their witchcraft also for trade in selling things.*

abayigóru, = bayi; ógòru me ab., *he or she practises witch-*
abayisém, = bayi. [craft upon me,

be, *adv.* used of the effect of *pinching*: otī me ara be, *he pinches me sharply*, that I feel it keenly; cf. bee, bew, *v. & adv.*

e-be, *pl. m-, proverb, parable, riddle*; bu be, *to utter, tell or make a proverb.*

a-be, *pl. m-, palm, palm-tree*; the species of palm from which the palm-wine (nsā-fufu) and palm-oil (nño) is got, the most common in Western Africa: *oil-palm, Elaeis Guineensis*; *palm-nut* (cf. befua, adwe); *bunch of palm-nuts* (bemū); *all the palm-nuts growing on a tree*; pr. 64-69. cf. nū, dŵow, sa, se, pow, tow, tŵa abe. — Diff. species of *oil-palm*: obedam, abefufu, abetuntum, abehene; other palms, s. adobe, kube, nkresia, kokosi.

be, *v. to recite, declaim, deliver in a rhetorical or set manner*; be kwadwom, *to deliver mournful songs*; onim kwadwom be.

bea, *v. [red. beabea] to lie lengthwise, across, to cross; caus. to lay lengthwise*; obea hó tòtótē; ntamadañ no bb. ho, *the tents lie stretched down*; cf. bew, boa, da, gu, sam.

beá, *place (= bā, baw, bew, bere)*; *pl. mmea-mmea, at different places; manner of state or doing (in cpds. with an inf.)*.

o-béa, *pl. m-, woman, female, = (Ak.) obā, obābasía, F. obasía.*

beabi, Ak. F. = bābi.

beae, *place, situation*; *pl. mmeae-mmeae, at different places.*

beae, *pl. m-, the beam or pole on which the rafters are put*; b. yi ato ñkorasimma yim' akýea, *this pole came to lie crooked on these posts.*

beae, *a swelling in the groins*; mmaninyare bi.

abeafó, *pl. m-, a young, lovely woman, neatly, nicely dressed.*

o-béa-aguàmáñ, *pl. m-ñ-, s. aguamán.*

bea-kūnini, *cardinal point*; m- anañ, *the four c. points North, South, East, West*, s. beñkum, nifā, apuei, atoe. D.As.

o-beasímma, *a weak sort of woman; a despicable person.*

o-béatán, s. obātán.

[s. obā-simma.

o-béawa, obāwa, *pl. m-, girl, lass.*

beba, beba, *red. v., s. ba.*

beba, bebā, ... s. boba, bobā.

beba, bebā, *pl. m-, F. = obo, pl. a-, stone.*

bebare, bebabebare, *red. v., s. bare, bobare.*

bebe, *red. v., s. bew.*

bebebebe: Múnnyae b., *pr.*

bēbee, *red. v., s. bee, beebē.*

abébe, *pl. m-, As. butterfly; winged insect in general.* pr. 70. 806.

abébew, *pl. m-, grasshopper, locust*; cf. boádàbí (ntuntumé), obírínkràn, otútuàfuru, f̀wídóm, okrā, opiti, eŵi, otwē, odabo.

abebĕresé, 1. = abeté; 2. F. *hardship, trouble, tribulation, adversity.*

bèbĕrē, *much, many; very much, exceedingly*; cf. pī, buru-buru, tŵēm.

beběrebé, F. bebrete, *much, many; much, too much, too many*; when referred to a *v.* in the neg., it means (not) enough: *ensō b., it is not large enough.*

bebetá, *pot-ladle* to stir up the corn-dough put on the fire; *dua a wode dŵuma anā opampāñ aseñ nō tratrā a wode nū mmōre mu; cf. beteta.*

bebew, *red. v., s. bew.*

bebrē, bebrebē, bebrete, *s. beběre...*

bebrebē, *bustle, pr. 1158.*

o-bebrebéfó, *an insolent, impertinent, saucy fellow, churl; n'ano dennēnen wō asem biara hō.*

abebú, *inf. [bu be], speaking in proverbs.*

abebúsém, *pl. m-, proverbial saying; s. ebe, akasa-bebui.*

bebuñ = abe-buñ, *cf. akyenkyen.*

o-bédám, a kind of *oil-palm* whose ripe nuts have no black top, but are *red* throughout (*abe bi a ebere wie na ehō bābi mmiri se abe-pa*); also the *nuts* thereof; *cf. adam.*

o-bedéw, *pl. a-, a kind of basket* roughly made of *palm-branches*; *berew a wōabo (wōanwene) de soa adesoā; wofre bi se: ahagya, akymmedew, akuapemmedew; cf. akotwē, kyēnkyēñ, apakāñ.*

o-bedefúnu, *pl. m-, a chopped and withered palm-tree, of which the palm-wine has been extracted.*

bédiapāñ, a certain bright star; *osram wu a, ono na odi n'ade; cf. owúòdi, kōsoroma.*

abédùá, *palm-tree*; more frequently simply *abé.*

abeduá, *mortar* to bruise palm-nuts in; = *abewoduá.*

abeduabá, *abad., a kind of doll, carved out of wood.*

abedwā, abedwewá, *a young palm-tree; pr. 70.*

o-bédwō, *a half-grown palm-tree; cf. antweribe.*

bee, *v. to twitch off, pinch off, nip off, cf. bew; - red. beebē, bēbē... hō = tetew hō ñkakrañkakra; wakobēbē nām nō hō, he has pinched off little bits from the meat.*

e-bee, Ak. = bew, a *pachydermatous animal.*

abēfó = ábàéfó.

a-befuá, *pl. m-, a single palm-nut* with the skins. (*diff. bafua.*)

abefúfu, a species of *oil-palm.*

begoró, *a palm-nut without a kernel.*

abegui, *place where palm-nuts are cast* before the oil is made of them.

abehene, a species of *oil-palm.*

bekyékyère, *pot* in which the *palm-oil* is boiled.

e-bem, *right, state of being right, righteousness, guiltlessness; bu b., mã b., mã wodi b., to acquit of an accusation, pronounce*

guiltless, give right to, justify; *d i b.*, to be justified, innocent, guiltless; *wudi bem!* you are right, I beg your pardon.

bémma, *pl. m-*, arrow, *cf. beñ, agyañ*; bow, cross-bow with the arrows, *cf. ta, kuntun*; — *otow yeñ (so) b.*, *otow ne b. sã (wo, si) yeñ*, he shoots arrows at us, discharges his bow against us. — *bémma-duā'*, arrow, = *beñ, agyañ*. — *bémma-hámá*, bow-string.

bemma-tow, *inf.* shooting with the bow, archery.

bemma-tofo, *pl. m-*, archer, bow-man.

bembu, *inf.* acquittance, justification.

bem di, *inf.* innocence.

bēme, bemme, bemmēme [*G. bēbe*] *adv.* added to statements of time, quantity, number: *such a long time, such a large quantity or number; already; only; even, indeed*; *kañ, tete, dabidabi b.*, long ago; *mfrihyia 20 bēme asem na orekã yi?* of a palaver of no less than 20 years does he talk? *mede memãã no Kwasida b.*, I gave it him on Sunday already; *enye 'ne b. na ofi ye ade yi*, not since to-day only he does this; *atiri ha b. na ogyee ana?* did he indeed ask 100 heads?

abememfi, a place out of the way, at a distance; *eda ab.*, it is far off; *ogyina ab.*, he stands aloof; *nnyina ab. sa, na tñu beñ me*, do not keep away thus, come near to me!

bemmeñ, bemmeñ, *red. vv.*, *s. beñ, beñ. pr. 3011.*

bemmu, = *bembu*.

bemũ [*abe mũ*], cluster of palm-nuts.

beñ, v. to approach, come or draw near; to be near; *obeñ no abusũam'*, he is a kinsman of his; — *red. bemmeñ; syn. beñ-kye[n]*, *piñkye*.

beñ, pron. what (kind of), which. *Gr. § 74. F. eben, ebena.*

beñ = abeñ, horn; *won ano ko b. koro mu*, they are unanimous, in unison.

e-beñ, pl. mmemma, arrow; *cf. bemma, bemma-duā, agyañ*; — *etēe se beñ*, it is as straight as an arrow, i. e. quite right. *pr. 80.*

beññ, straight (*dua, hama, kwan*); *etēe b.*, it is quite straight.

beñ, v. to ache, pain; *red. bemmeñ; me ti beñ me*, my head aches; *won ti bemmeñ won*, their head aches.

bēñ, v. to become red by boiling, to be sufficiently cooked, boiled, roasted; to be done well; to become red by dressing (a wound with hot water): *watōtō kuru no na abeñ*; to become hot (a gun, by firing), *pr. 3386*; *perf.* to be smart, clever, well versed in any knowledge or business, good or bad, f.i. in political matters; to be astute; — *ne hō bēñ*, he is healthy; *ne hō mmēñ*, he is sickly, feeble; — *red. bemmeñ*.

-bēñ, a. (in cpds.), red, yellow; *cf. odubēñ, oguabēñ, osubēñ &c. s. meñ, kō &c. bere, v.*

abeñ, pl. m-, horn of animals; horn, flute, wind-instrument, musical instrument; *hyeñ ab.*, to sound the horn; — *mmeñ, pr. 376.*

= mmenhyen, agoru; cf. beñ & abentiá, abörobén, botowá, odúru-gya, agyesoá, kète, mmensón, aprâdā', asesébén, atentebén, toro-béntò; ñkontwé, adakabén; obéntá, osānkú &c.

e-bena, F. *what, which*; s. beñ; e-bena nyimpa = onipa beñ, *what manner of man*. e-bena-dze, F. = ade-beñ, deen, den, *what*. e-bena-ntsiri, F. = eden nti, *wherefore, wherefrom, why*.

bennā [benda], pl. m-, *a weight of gold = 2 ounces = 32 dollars or ackies = 7 l. 4 s.*

bēnā, bērā, Ak. = bamma, ntamabēnā, *stripe of cloth, ribbon*; cf. ñwa-bēnā.

bēnā, bōnā: bō b., *to wail, lament, mourn*; syn. twa adwo.

benabena, pr. 3344.

Bēnāda, Brāda, *Tuesday*. Gr. § 41, 4.

bēn-ānò, *unmixed palm-wine*, as it came from the reed under the tree, cf. dodoben; opp. mfrasā.

bēnné, a-, *spit, broach(er)*. — gye or di b. or ab., *to act or be employed as skirmisher* (before the twafo, van), *to begin the attack, to engage in dangerous fighting*; kogye b.; oredi ab.; eyi de, merekodi ab. = merekobere, merekokō mabere wo mu.

o-bennení, pl. bennefó, *skirmisher*, sent to attack the enemy.

abēnne [bem ade], *fees for acquittance in a law-suit*.

o-beném, -nóm, pl. a-, *a stinging fly*; syn. tutuhunu.

O-beném, name of a month, abt. March.

o-beñ-hyeñfo, pl. a-, m-, *horn-blower, musician*.

beñkúm, F. a-, *the left hand* (nsa b. pr. 81.) or *side*; *to the left* (b. so); cf. nifā; north, cf. kwaem'.

o-beñkumfo, pl. a-, *a left-handed person*.

beñkye[n], v. = beñ, piñkye, *to draw or be near*. pr. 82.

beñkyi, Eng. *bench*; cf. mânō'.

bénsèré, pl. m-, *basin of porcelain*.

o-bentá, pl. m-, *a musical instrument consisting of a curved branch or stick with a cord made of the fibres of palm-branches, played in a doleful strain*. — obenta-sānkū, *psaltery, lute, ψαλμιον*.

o-bēntén, a word used for a person whose name we do not know or do not choose to mention; usually: asiāmasí se ob., *Such-a-one, What-d'ye-call-him* (Ger. *der und der*, Fr. *tel*, Sp. *fullano*).

abentia [aben tia], pl. m-, *the short horn*, the most common wind-instrument of the negroes, usually made of a young elephant's tooth and covered with the skin of the twom.

o-bentia-hyeñfo, pl. m-, *the king's horn-blower*.

bentoa, pl. m-, *clyster-pipe, syringe, squirt*; bō.. b. s. bō 102.

obenyin, abenyin-ndem, F. = obaniñ, abaninsem.

bepow (bop. pop.), pl. m-, *mountain, hill*. pr. 489. cf. bew.

bepowá, *small mountain, hillock*; cf. koko, pampa, pempe.

bepodwuma, *work done on the slope of a mountain*, pr. 84.

abe-pow, *inf.* the act of lopping off the leaves of an uprooted
bëra, bāra ... s. bra ... [palm-tree.

bëra, *imp.*, s. ba; bëra mǎ yeñko, *come, let us go!*

o-bërañ, -bārane, *pl. a-*, a strong, stout, big man; a powerful, mighty man. *pr.* 85. 86. 1717.

obërañ-mmotoam'-dua, s. krāmmennua.

abëran-sém, *violence; cf. anuodensem.*

abërañ-so, (*after the manner of strong men, i.e.*) *by force.*

aberánté, -e, *pl. m-*, young man, youth; *syn. akwañkwā.*

aberantékwá, aberantéwá, *pl. m-*, *id.*

o-beran-tetetū, *pl. a-*, giant (oberañ tenteñ, hontoñ, oberañ a oware na osō te se nea tokuru da ne mu).

berapae, a wicket serving for a door, made of palm-branches kept together by three sticks driven through them; *cf. asërene.*

bëraw: to b., *to faint, swoon (away), fall in a swoon:* osukom amā wato b., *thirst has made him faint;* woápèm nó apèm nó mǎ wato b., *they have knocked him about that he is half-dead; — to cause to faint:* ofwé no ato no b., *from the flogging he is half-dead; cf. to piti, tware.*

abëraw, a polite address to a person of equal or inferior rank, used in reply to a salutation, *cf. yā; Gr. § 147, 9.*

abëraw-abëraw, *pr. 1363. 2929. scantily? so so?*

bëre, *v. 1. to bring* (when a personal object, esp. me, yeñ, wo, mo, is mentioned; else 'de.. ba, kofa.. ba, de.. komā' is used). — 2. b. ase, *to lay or put down, bring low, humble, abase, abate, lessen:* obëre nehō ase mǎ me, *he humbles himself before me.* — 3. *to grow or get (perf. to be) tired, weary, fatigued; to have much to suffer; not to come to rest; pr. 89. 754. mabëre wo nsa, woamā mabëre, I am weary of you; adwumaye amā mabere, I am fatigued by work. — red. bërebëre.*

o-bëre, *inf. fatigue, weariness; labour, toil; fa ob., to grow tired; hye.. b., to tire (out), wear out, weary, fatigue, harass; ode ne kasa hyee me b.*

bere, *F. manner in which; se bere 'te do no, Aky. = senea bere, s. berew. [ete neñ, so it is.*

bere, *v. to redden, to grow, become or make red or yellow; to cause to redden, pr. 298; bere (sika, aŵowa, kôbere) hō, to polish (gold, brass, copper); to ripen, grow ripe, of fruits growing above ground; perf. to be ripe. — n'ani b., his eye reddens i.e. he covets, lusts after; he grows angry or grieved; n'ani ab., his eyes are red, reddish, from weeping, excitement (passion, anger, or deep grief), drunkenness, old age. — red. berebere. — qualif. adv. kō, pr. 1504.*

-bere, in cpds, *blooming, beautiful, handsome; delicate; soft, gentle...* s. obābere, obanim-mere, tekremabere.

o-bere, *pl. a-*, female, esp. of animals; *cf. obā, obea, Gr. § 141, 2.*

e-bere, 1. *place* (often in cpds, as, dabere, trābere, = dabew, trābew, trābea); cf. bā, baw, bea, bew, amere; — 2. *time, season*; pl. mmere, *the stages of human life, of man's age*; — 3. *manner*, cf. bea, abere, amere; — 4. *good time; fine manner; bloom, flower, prime of life; beauty & strength*; “nana, mā wo hō bere so e! king, arise in thy glory and strength (for warfare, for the pacification of contending parties).” — Phr. Odi bere (pl. wodi m-), *he enjoys his life, lives a luxurious life; he is a loiterer, sluggard, time-killer*. Wabu ne mmere mu, *he has died in the prime of life, in the best of his years, prematurely*. Wabo bere, *he has (broken up time, i. e.) done what nobody has done, committed a heinous deed*.

aberē, m-, F. *time*; aberēbi, m-, *sometimes, once*; mber dodo ara, *as often as*; mber pī n'ara, *from time to time*; mber nhinā, *at all times, for ever and ever*; mberē, *time which*.

abere, (obs.) *manner*: aber' a wope = senea wope.

aberé, pl. m-, *an antelope with small horns, of a reddish hue and of the size of a goat*; = okwadu.

aberebē, -bee, *a quadruped similar to a cat, eating bananas*; cf. apesow.

bērebēre, berebere, red. vv., s. bēre, bere.

berēbere, *soft, slow, gentle; softly, gently*; pr. 3048; *comfortably, at ease; gradually, by degrees, by easy or slow steps*; — *slow, gradual movement, advance or progress*, pr. 3043. 3397. 1201; *considerateness, patience, carefulness*, pr. 734. — ye b., *to go on considerately*, pr. 3558; oye n'ano b., *he assumes a modest speech, uses a modest language*.

berēbēre, *smooth, glib, voluble, flippant*; oye or n'ano ye b., *he is loquacious*; cf. bētebete, birebire, kŭrokŭro.

berebo, m-, *liver*.

berebu-w, -o, pl. m-, *nest, bird's nest*. pr. 92.

bēre-dōm, *troublesome warfare*.

bere-dūm, v. *to be of a deep red tinged with blue, of a crimson or purple colour*. Ex. 26, 1.

bere-ensā, *eternity*. D.As.

bérefi, *basket*; Akr. tekrekyyi; wode nton nè mmew nè kube-ahabañ na enwene.

berēfī [berew, efī], *bundle or heap of palm-branches*.

o-bērefo, pl. a-, *a needy, indigent, poor, destitute man*; syn. ohiani, omanehunufo. Ps. 41, 2. 72, 13.

o-berekú, *a bird of the size of a pigeon, of light brown color, crying “ku, ku” not only by day, but also four times by night, considered as a spirit (osamañ) and fortune-teller*. pr. 93. 726.

o-berekuni, *an eye red as that of the bereku*; owo b., *he has red eyes (considered as beautiful)*.

aberekùrí, *a kind of fish, probably the eel*.

aberekwasi, *a certain annual festival*.

abérékyi, *pl. m-, goat; cf. oguañ; Ak. F. ampõnkyé; by-names: adúónná, adúònnímmá (= adú à ónná, onni mmā, the fellow that does not sleep, that gets no flogging), ańkáma-seperepè, sekyerempewó. pr. 94-99. 483. 498. abírekyiba, kid. abírekyiberè, she-goat. abírekyinini, Ak. = opàpó, Ak., he-goat. S. abirekyi.*

beremāñ, *pr. 1933.*

beremba, *F. = obarima.*

aberentse, *F. = aberante.*

o-berempon, *s. obirempon.*

berentuw, *s. kwaeb. & ntuw.*

berepów, [berew pow], *knot of palm-leaves. — bō .. b., to strike the head of a respectable person with such a knot, i.e. to apply to him in order to obtain his patronage in a law-suit; cf. bō 54.*

berew, *the leaves of the oil-palm, together with or separated from the midrib; b. tuatua mpopā hō, the palm-leaves grow from the sides of the palm-branch; b. tabañ, a single leaf, leaflet, pinna. — Phr. Manyā bābi a mibu me b., I have found a place where I can live (get food & drink). Cf. berefi, berepow, mmerenkensōñ.*

béréw, *s. berèbere, 'merew.*

běreww, berēō, *soft; slow, tardy, pr. 820; softly, mildly; slowly; comfortably, peaceably.*

berewá, = berepow.

aberewá, *pl. m- [obere, dim.] old woman, matron, mother; "m'ab." is even more respectful than "me nā". — Phr. sore kobisa ab., to get up and go aside for deliberation, cf. tu agyina; mā yenkobisa aberewá-tiá, let us go and (ask a very old woman, i.e.) take counsel.*

aberewá, *a sort of mat, s. kete; a sort of European cloth.*

aberewa-ani-nsu, *a medicinal plant.*

bere-ye, *inf. fineness, beauty; cf. -bere, obābere.*

ber' ō! = bēra ō! *come! Gr. § 144.*

abésá, *inf. [sa abe], the act of picking out the palm-nuts from their smashed pulp, s. ñnoye.*

bésáñ, *1. = abé asàsé, mmesàsé, a land (piece of ground) on which palms grow. — 2. a hole in which palm-nuts are prepared for making palm-oil. cf. ośañ.*

besē, *v. to take or break off (abe, palm-nuts from the stalk); to pluck, gather (mako, pepper, from the shrub); pr. 107.*

besebese, *v. to move — ano, the lips — as in speaking, without emitting a sound, 1 Sam. 1, 13. to murmur, grumble; inf. grumbling, pr. 108.*

o-bésé (op.) *the time (quarter) of the year from the beginning of the latter rains in October till in January; syn. adommürow.*

abesebürow' (ap.), *corn grown in the said time; maize planted at the end of the harmattan, in March (before the rainy season has fully set in), the prosperous growth of which is doubtful. pr. 115.*

besea, *Ky. s. bosea.*

besràdé, *fat of the quadruped called bew or bee.*

bètē, bēte bēte, *weak, infirm, feeble, effeminate; soft, mild, lenient; syn. bokō, merew.* Ne hō aye no b. = ontumi nkā nehō; n'akwā mu aye no b. = nye no deñ; ne yam' adwō no b. = ne yare a ewo ne yam' no, enni ahōeden bio; asem no adwō b. = nye deñ bio; n'asem ye b., *he is a lenient (not a hard, rigorous, severe) man.*

béte bēte, *glib, voluble, flippant; n'ano ye b., he is loquacious; syn. berébere.*

abeté, a common food of the negroes, consisting of *roasted flour of maize boiled in water*, and considered one of the worst meals.

[pr. 1340. 1457.

betetá, *a stick to stir up food in cooking, a potstick; cf. bebeta.*

bétékáw, F. patakaw, a species of *small ants; cf. tētea.*

bétém, pl. m-, *ear of Indian corn or other grain.*

o-bétén, pl. a-, *the full grown palm-tree with a long, slender stem.*

abetia = abedwēā, pr. 74.

betū, adwē hō nām, *the pulp of the palm-nut; cf. sa abe.*

abetuntúm, a species of *oil-palm.*

abetwā, inf. [twa abe] *to tap the felled palm-tree and cut out the opening (to keep it clean) every day as long as the palm-wine distils.*

betwàbére, *the time of cutting palm-trees, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.*

bew, v. [red. bebew] *to steal, filch, pilfer, snatch away; cf. bee; ntrama a egu hō mprempren no, wabebew mu niwa-du kō, he pilfered ten of the cowries that were but just lying there; wotā bebew won wura ade, they often pilfer things from their master.*

bew, adv. *quickly, snatchingly; mede ade no mekotoo hō no, bew na wafa.*

bew, a kind of *red & yellow-striped Europ. cotton cloth, pr. 3334.*

bew, v. *to lie across; to cross, impede, intervene; cf. bea; red. bebew; wode abebew won hō, they have covered (marked) their body with stripes or weals (wales).*

abew, (inf.) *hindrance, impediment, detention; abew bew won, something intervened and prevented them.*

e-bew, Ak. bee, *a large animal between the elephant and the*

e-bew, pl. m-, F. bone. [buffalo.

e-bew, *place (cf. bā, baw, bea, bere), esp. in cpds., as dabew, tobew, gyinabew, sibew; pl. m-, places, countries; a map.*

bew, F. = bepōw, *mountain, hill; cf. Abetifi, Bewase.*

bew-ase, *a low tract of country at the foot of a mountain.*

abewodúá, abedúá, *mortar for bruising (wow) palm-nuts to separate the edible part from the shell.*

béwēonùá, a *sweet-scented gum or resin (s. ohũām); the tree yielding it.* The name (lit. *will eat i.e. misuse a sister*) conveys an obscene notion, meaning that the use of the perfume by a girl will allure even her brother to lasciviousness; but s. pr. 2503.

abéyà, abēyâ, \ a sort of *black earthen vessel*,
 abeyeā, aboyâ, \ = asańka, ayawa; *pr.* 465. 2573.

abé-yé, *inf.* the process by which oil is made from palm-nuts;
 [=ńńo-ye.

o-bí, *pl.* ebinom, Gr. § 60, 1. *somebody, some one, one, a person; any body; another (person);* in neg. sentences (the negation being transferred from the verb in Tshi to the pron. in Eng.): *nobody, none; pr.* 114-142; — onipa yi, me bi ni = me nĩ ni, *this man is a relative of mine, belongs to my family.*

e-bí, Gr. § 60, 2. *something, some, part, a quantity (pr. 2327); any thing; another thing;* in neg. sentences *nothing, none; pr.* 111-113. 861. — *cf.* biribi, ebi-nè-bi.

bì (*pron.* used as an *adv.*, Gr. § 134, 3 b), *also, likewise, too.*

bí, *pl.* bi, binom, Gr. § 74, 3. *a, an, a certain, one, some; any; another;* in neg. sentences *no, not any; pr.* 63. 499-501. —

bi! F. = biakō! fẁe abo bi! Mk. 13, 1.

e bíà, made into an *adv.* by ellipsis: (*there is*) *something, viz. some reason or likelihood, that...; perhaps, peradventure, possibly; Gr.* § 135. *pr.* 3204. F. bia, ańfẁea.

bia, F. = biow, bio, biem, *again.*

abia, *adv.* in the way of helping, to one's aid or help; Gr. § 131, 2. meye no (adẁuma) abia, *I help or assist him in doing it (in the work);* misò no mú abia, *I support him; mā yeńko na kodow me abia, come with me to help me in my plantation-work; enera obedow me ab., yesterday he came and helped me in tilling the ground; ote soro te yeń abia = ote s. mā yeń; pr.* 3349.

abiá, a kind of *herb* the seeds of which are used for beads; *cf.* abũrobia, ahené; *pr.* 443. 795.

bíabiā, *small round; n'aniwa ye mmia-mmiā (opp. akese).*

obí-adé (lit. *some one's property*) a servant of a high person.

obi-a-dee-wo-wo (*another's property is in thy hand*), an epithet for a thievish person or animal, as the chimpanzee, dog, goat.

biàkō, Aky. biekō; Akp. bākō, *one; single; cf. ekō, koro; Gr.* § 77. *pr.* 65. 1005. *the same (thing), pr.* 27. 2832. — *one great multitude or mass of people or things: fẁe nnipa biakō! what a great mass of people! fẁe abo biakō (F. bi)! Mk.* 13, 1. — biakō no, *the one besides that mentioned already, the other, another, F. ekoro no; — ye b., to become united, to agree; — mmiakō-'miakō, one by one, each; pr.* 789.

o-biakō, obākō, *one man, person or individual; pr.* 445-454.

o-biakōfo, obāk., *id., a single person; pr.* 455-459.

o-biara, F. e-, *any body, any one; Gr.* § 60, 1.

e-biara, *any thing; every possible thing; Gr.* § 60, 2. *cf.* biri-biara; *adv.* in any or every possible way, to the utmost.

biara, Gr. § 75, 3. *any, either.*

obiba, *a person of good family; oye ob. a onso 'bi ani.*

obíbàmbíba, = oba a obi nni no so bamsem bi.

abibidúru, *negro medicine, country medicine.*

o-bibi-hyéfó, *pl. a- [nea ohye bibiri] dyer in blue.*

o-bibiní, *pl. a-fo, negro, black man, African; pr. 562.*

bíbiri, *dark-blue cotton-yarn or cloth; dark-blue colour; hye b., to dye with dark-blue.*

Abibiri(m'), *the Negro-country, Africa; cf. Abũrokyiri.*

bibitíri, *a skein (hank, knot or number of knots) of dark-blue cotton-yarn; bibiri a woatēe abobo no apowapow a woton.*

obídànebi, [ebi dan bi, s. dàn, v.], *an amalgam, a mixture or compound of two things, each of which depends on, or conforms and communicates its qualities to, the other; f.i. dŵete nè kòbere ntŵēe kã a woakyim abom', a ring made of silver and copper wire (the copper enhances the beauty of the silver, the silver enhances the value of the copper). Kurtz § 228.*

bie, v. As. = bue.

biem', Ak. = bio, *again.*

abien' [abienú] Ak. mmienú, *two; s. enú.*

abiesá, Ak. mmiensá, *three; s. esã. Gr. § 77.*

obi-hunu = onipa a omfa wo hõ biribiara, *a person of no importance i. e. relationship to one.*

e-bí-nè-bí, *so-so, half and half (ofã-nè-fã), middling, in part, not completely, not fully; indifferently; tolerably; oye n'adŵuma bi-nè-bi, he does his work in a negligent manner; obaa no b., his coming was not with uprightness of intention; enye eb. na wobae = wobaa no nokwarem, woammá nè sesàsesa, they did not come half-hearted, but in earnest and in uprightness; ote ho bi-nè-bi ara, he lives without anything in particular or extra-ordinary; ebi-nè-bi mañsofŵe, provisional government.*

e-biñ, Ak. bini, *dirt, dung, muck, excrement; cf. sébéw; dross, s. dadebiñ, dŵetebiñ. —*

bintuw = biñ a eye merew; *cf. kyerebo.*

e-binom, F. birim, s. obi, bi.

e-bio, biow, Ak. biem', *again, further, more, any more; in neg. sentences no more; minhũ no b., omma b., minni bi b.*

abirá, Gr. § 31, 2. *the reverse, contrary, wrong way; aye ab., it has turned out to the contrary; wakã no ab., he has reported it perversely. — bo ab., to reverse, to alter to the contrary, to turn the wrong way, turn upside down: bo asem no ab. mã yeñfŵe, take the case in the opposite way and let us see; wobõ asem ab. kã a, wonte ase, if you represent a matter perversely, it will not be understood; — cf. abireñkyi.*

biram, v. *to beat, strike, smite with the hands; ode ne nsa b. ne koko; cf. guram.*

bĭrĕbĭre, *brawl, noisy quarrel, loquacity, pr. 462. — óyè b., n'ano ye b., he is brawling, loquacious, prattling; owo tekrema -b., he has a bad, quarrelsome tongue. Cf. berebere.*

o-bĭrĕbĭrefó, *pl. a-, prattler, idle talker; syn. okũrokũrofo.*

o-birebe, a kind of *bird*. *pr.* 3474. — o-bireku, *s.* obereku.
 abirekyi, (-ba, -bere, -nini,) is more correct than aberekyi, *q.v.*
 o-birempoñ, *pl.* a-, *F.* a-fo, a *wealthy, great, powerful man*.
 abirenkyi-abirénkyi, *Akw.* *perverse, -ly, distorted*; waye
 no ab. = bisibasā bi, wabō no abira.

biri, *v.* to grow, be, or make black, dark, dirty; aduru no
 mmiri bebrebe, *the ink is not black enough*; *pr.* 810. 3162. wabiri ne
 tam, *he has soiled his dress*; ntama a abiri, *soiled linen*; m'ani so biri
 me, *my head swims, I am giddy*; biri n'ani so e! *stun him!* obiri ne
 mogya ani, *he blackens the colour of his blood i.e. does not care for*
his blood, exerts himself to the utmost, works hard. — *red.* biribiri.

biri, *adj.* in cpds, black, dark; cf. adubiri, akokobiri, oponko-
 birii, *F.* blackness. [biri &c.

biribi, *Gr.* § 60,2. *something*; in neg. sentences *nothing*; *syn.*
 fwe; won biribi a woye nye biribi pa biara, *there is no good in any-*
thing they do; nea eye biribi ara na wose: enye biribi, *just that which*
is something makes one say: it is nothing, no matter. *pr.* 3591. 465-474.

biribiara, *anything*, in neg. sentences *nothing, nothing at all*;
 wanse b., *he said nothing at all*; enye b. na eye ntama, *it is nothing*
but a garment; *pr.* 464. — biribi-biribiara, *id.*

biríbiri, *red. v., s.* biri; anim bb., *s.* anim.

bíribiri, *adv.* *numerously*: nnipa no akyere so b., *the people*
are thickly crowded; wobehyehyee odañ no mu b., *they crowded the*
house; *syn.* pítipiti.

bìribiri, *adv.* (qualifying the *vv.* him, saw, wosow, to shake,
 shiver, tremble), *very much, exceedingly*; ne hō him b., *he shivers*
very much.

abíribiriw, *epilepsy, lunacy*; t ŵa or yare ab., *to be lunatic,*
epileptic.

biribiwá [biribi, *dim.*] a *trifle*; b. biara, *any small matter.*

biriborō, *dirty, soiled, bemired all over*; dote aye no b., *he*
is grievously daubed with dirt.

bírìditŵem, -tŵom, *adv.* *all at once, suddenly*; *syn.* prekō-
 pe, birim.

abiriká, *m-, a run, running, pr.* 475.; gallop; canter, trot; tu
 or tutu mmirika, *to run*; ode mm. bae, *he came running.*

birikyí, *v.* to tremble, shudder; fear; to faint from fear; to be
 stunned, startled, bewildered; wayi no ahī amā wab., ehū amā wab.
 = nketenkete akita no.

bìrim, a *sudden fit, start*; *suddenly, at once*; ofŵee ase b., *he*
fell down plump! bounce! — bō b., *to shrink, startle, start up with*
fright, esp. from sleep; cf. bō piriw, pirim (bō 7).

birim, *F.* = binom.

birimmírìm (*pl. id.*) 1. *fin*, mpata akyi b. = ntetew. 2. *nave*
 or *spoke of a wheel.*

abirímmūró, a *thorny plant with medicinal leaves.*

o-bírínkràñ, a kind of *locust*; s. abebew.

birísì (G. bírísí), *dark-blue cotton-cloth*; *blue baft*.

abiriwá, *blackening, black paint*; wòakā ne ti ab., *they have painted his or her head with black figures*, a ceremony performed on boys at the first shaving of their heads, or on girls at the beginning of puberty. (Kaño, abofra a wadi mfe 4 a osekan ñkãā ne ti da, se woyi no, a.s. ababā bōe bra ye a, wohyew odwũmá na wode né gyà-biriw no asrà ne tí sò ayi no sāmá.)

bisa, *v.* 1. *to ask, question, put a question to.* 2. *to inquire, make inquiry about*, pr. 1632. 3085. kobisa (ne hō), *to ask advice of an imaginary spirit.* 3. b. .. mu, *to hear, examine, interrogate*, syn. pe mu, pē or pēpē mu; bisa no mu! *examine him!* 4. *to ask for, to beg*, syn. sere. 5. *to ask for, care for*; pr. 977. — Phr. obisa n'ase, a) *he asks of what descent or family he is*; b) *he woos or courts her, asks or desires her in marriage*; (diff. obisa no ase, *he asks him for an explanation*). — red. bisabisa; *to inquire after*, pr. 1686.

abisabisa, F. *questioning, questions; catechism*; s. asemmisa.

o-bisabisáfó, pl. a-, *one who often asks or inquires for the way*, pr. 479.

abisa-nsú-à-amā-nsá, *one who gives wine when asked for water*; oye ab. = oye odēfo, ne yam' ye, *he is liberal, generous, bountiful, munificent*.

bisé, bise-pá, bisekyim, cola- [goro-, gura-] nut, *Sterculia acuminata*; the tree bearing it; pr. 480.

bisetoró, *spurious cola-nut*; cf. sũābise.

bìsì, bìsibisi, *dark, gloomy, clouded; dim, discoloured*; osoro ye b., n'aniwa ye bb., syn. kusū, kusukusu; ade no ani ye bb., *the thing has not the proper colour that it ought to have, whether dark or light*.

bìsibasā, *confusion, disorder; confusedly, disorderly*; oye ne nneema b.; okekā asem no b., *he states the case in a vague, illogical manner*; syn. bàsabasa, sàkasaka, sesàsesa; cf. abirenkyi.

obítàñbíbá, *some (distinguished) mother's child*; moññkòhaw ob. = onipa no, *don't vex that person (who does not deserve to be vilified)!*

bitsi, F. = piti; to b. = to p. Mt. 15, 32. Mk. 8, 3.

bọ, *v.* [red. bobọ] *to strike; to be in, or cause, a vigorous motion*. This apparent primary idea of the *v.* has many ramifications. We shall arrange the different significations and combinations with nouns and other verbs (Gr. § 200—220) under the following heads A—L with the continued numbers 1—106, and at the end review in a synoptical manner the combinations with nouns of place and relation (Gr. § 118, 2. 3. 119).

A. *To be in, or cause, vigorous or excessive motion:*

1. *to throb, palpitate*: ne kōmam' bọ no pā, *his heart smote him*. 1 Sam. 24, 5. — 2. *to heave, to rise and fall with alternate motions*: asorokye bọ, *the waves rise and fall*; epo bọ asorokye, *the sea casts up or raises billows*. — 3. *to break out, burst forth impetuously*: asu

abo, *the river has overflowed its banks*. — 4. *to become loose*: ne yam' abo, *his bowels are loose*; ebebo ne yam, *it will cause him diarrhoea*. — 5. *to emit excessive heat*: oŵia bo, *the sun shines vehemently, burns*. — 6. *to blow vehemently*: mframa bo, *the wind blows*; cf. 15. — tr. *to whirl up*: mframa bo tutuw, *the wind raises, whirls up the dust*. — 7. *to start (up), startle*: bo birim, pirim, piriw; (from fear) bo mpu-nimpu, toyam. — 8. *to rise or cause to rise in tumultuous disorder*: bo bum, *to rise at once*; tr. *to make havoc*; cf. 54; bo ŵi, tŵi, nyin-nyañ, *to alarm, to be alarmed or confused*. — 9. *to fall back*: bo pemmo (*into a sitting posture*), dompemmo (*of an army*). — 10. *to hasten*: bo fŵi, pañkrañ, aperenteñ. — 11. *to move forward with impetuosity & tumultuous rapidity*: bo kirididi, *to run to and fro*; bo (kirrr) ko or hyeñ..., *to rush into*; bo hyia or toa..., *to rush against*; bo tow or gu... so, *to rush, fall, or come upon*. — 12. *to rage*: bo dam, gye, *to run, go or be mad; to drive mad*; s. dagye.

B. *To emit a sound that strikes through the air (and makes it strike the organs of hearing)*:

13. *to strike, ring (to sound by percussion)*: odoñ bo (paññ!), *the clock strikes (bang!), the bell rings*. — 14. *to strike, beat, play on, to cause to sound by beating (of musical, resounding instruments)*: bo doñ, dawurum', donno, mmā-mu, sañkū, adakabeñ. — 15. *to roar*: mframa bo hū, *the wind roars*; cf. 6. — 16. bo mu, bom', *to cry (syn. pae mu, tēetē mu, kekaw mu)*; bom' na ennyigye! *cry aloud! to roar, thunder*: gyata bobom', *a lion roars*; Onyañkōpoñ, oprannā, osu bom', *it thunders*.

C. *To increase by an inward vigorous movement or process (to full size or maturity)*: 17. *to grow big, large, ripe, esp. of edible roots*: ne nneema (ode, bañkye, kōko, ntōmmo, ñkate) abo, *his (planted) things have grown large*; brode no abo, *those plantains are well grown*; n'abūrow abo (= anyinnyin na asow aba, aye akese-akese, ahoa, abere), *his corn is fully grown*; ode abo, *the yam is ripe*; emmoe e, *it is not yet ripe*; — tr. n'asase bo (= ba) aduañ, *his land yields (produces) much food*. — 18. *to grow big, heavy, old, esp. of persons*: abofra yi abo se ode, *the child has become as stout as a yam*; wabo duru, (a.) *he has become heavy with eating, has a loaded stomach*; (b.) *she is big with child, pregnant*; wabo apā, *he or she has grown old*; bo akora, akwakorā, *to become an old man*; bo aberewa, *to become an old woman*.

D. *To grow or turn into*: 19. *to grow or divide into*: dua no abo nta, *the stem divides into two branches*; abo ñkorata anañ, *it has got four branches*. — 20. *to grow or swell into*: bo kukudū'dū', *to bud*; abo horónòà, *it has become a blister, a blister or pimple has arisen*; abo dodònkú, *it is puffed up*. — 21. *to turn into*: abo abira, *it has turned out the reverse*; bo no abira, *now take the reverse*.

E. *To enter into close contact, to join closely (= strike together)*: 22. *to agree, be in unison or concord*: o-nè no bo, *he is intimate, on friendly terms with him*; wobo = wokā, woafa wonhō ayonkō. — 23. bo mu, bom' (*to strike together in the same place*, Gr. § 214. Rem. 2), *to join, unite; to discharge itself into*, pr. 3084; *to agree, be*

joined, united, reconciled, make friends; woabom', they have become reconciled; — caus. kã.. bom', to reconcile, make one; kã or de (fa).. bom', to join, unite, connect, compact, compose, consolidate; de.. bõ.. mu, to admix, to join with: ode nehõ bõ Kristofo mu, he enters into the community of Christians; cf. bõ asafo (41). — 24. bõ.. so, to join, fall back upon (of military movements of parts of an army): Asikũmafo de tẁitẁi beboõ Akyene so. — 25. bõ so, to fit upon, to be equal, pr. 3232; abrammo no bõ so, the weights are equal; ebo so pe, it is exactly alike; to be level; cf. se so, tã so, te so; to be well joined, connected, jammed. — 26. bõ hõ, to adjoin; to be double; caus. de.. bõ hõ, to double. — 27. to move in company: bõ anañ, to join the feet, i.e. to walk together; bõ nsa, to join the hands, i.e. to eat together. — 28. bõ ani, to fall in with the enemy (face to face), to engage in battle. — 29. bõ anim', to have the faces set opposite each other, s. mmoanim. — 30. bõ hye, hyebañ, fuhye, to border upon, confine with each other; bõ afipām, to be neighbours. — 31. bõ.. hõ, to stick or adhere to, be fastened on: nitiri bõ akyene hõ, a skull sticks on the drum, pr. 1111. ñhene bõ ne nsa hõ, beads are tied round his wrist; caus. de.. bõ.. hõ, to fasten, tie to. — 32. de.. bõ, to tie on: ode ñhene abõ ne nsa, he has tied beads round his wrist; ode hama bõ n'aseñ, he girds his loins with a rope. — 33. to gird, girdle, bind with a belt, sash &c. obo nehõ so, he girds himself; wabo (= wakyekye) ne yam' de resũ, she has tied her belly in weeping for a dead person. — 34. to have tied on or round: ahene, beads, pr. 795; ntoa, a cartridge-belt, pr. 984. — 35. bõ.. so, to tie on a roof: bõ dan so, to thatch a house with palm-branches and grass tied to the rafters, = kuru dan so, de sare kekye so. — 36. de.. bõ.. mu, to dip in: ode asawa bõ ñño mu, he dips cotton in palm-oil; to immerse: bõ (obi, nehõ, ne kra) asu, to perform a purifying, initiating & consecrating ceremony; to baptize. — 37. bõ.. mu, to fasten to (by beating): wobõ no duam' (pã, pãm'), they fasten him to a log; bõ (de.. bõ) aseñduam', to affix to the cross; magye asem no mabo me bo, = mafa mato mehõ so, I have taken the matter upon my breast i.e. upon myself, have taken charge of it. — 38. de.. bõ, to make lean against; ode abofra bõ ne bo, he carries a child on his arm so as to make it lean against his chest = ode no afām ne koko, oturu no; — to put to: bõ hamañkā no akonkon, = fa to wo kon hõ. — 39. to set before: mede meboõ n'anim, I pointed it out to him (in his face), charged it to him, upbraided him with it.

F. To remove, resort to a place or person:

40. to change abode, remove to: mede makobõ Date, I have removed (with my things) to Late, have taken my residence, have established, settled myself at L. — 41. to join, attach one's self to a person, family, society: obea yi afi ne kunu ñkyeñ (akõ no, agyã no aware) de akobõ okum-foforo ñkyeñ or hõ, this woman has left her husband and attached herself to (taken up her abode with) another; bõ afe, to join one's self to one's equals; bõ abușũa, pr. 2654. 3458; bõ fekuw, asafo, to join a society, company (cf. 23. 87.) — 42. to apply, take refuge to: bõ kyeame so, to call upon, address one's self to, the speaker or reporter (of a king); woankobõ kyeame so a, wurenhũ hene anim,

if you do not address the speaker first, you will not be admitted to the king; mede asem no makobo akyeame so se wómmā enkoddu ahemfi, I have set the case before the speakers that they may bring it before the king's court. — bo bosom, to surrender or devote one's self with all one's property to a fetish. — 43. to resort to a shelter or hiding-place: bo dofoā, bo ñkokora. — 44. to desert, fall off, run away: bo ko.

G. To break, spoil; to ruin, destroy; to go to ruin, rush into destruction, perish; to sink, fall, fail:

45. to break, knock out: wabo n'aniwa, he has knocked out his eye; cf. tu; — n'aniwa abo, his eye has been knocked out, destroyed, his eye-sight is lost; pr. 2295. — 46. to break (tr. & intr.); to crack; to shatter, dash; red. to smash, be smashed; bo ahina, ñwaw, to break a pot, a snail, pr. 2188. 557; ahina no abo, the pot is broken (in pieces or only cracked); bo adwe mu, to crack palm-nut-kernels, cf. abo-bobe. — 47. to ruin, destroy: bo mañ, to ruin a town, people, nation; syn. see, pr. 2005. oman bo, the town (people, nation) is going to ruin, pr. 1995-98. 1371. — 48. bo bere (to break up the time?) to commit a heinous act. — 49. bo tuo, to destroy one's self by a gun: wabo (nehō) tuo, he has shot himself. — 50. to fall back, relax: bo tom' to fall in, sink, become hollow; n'ano abo atom', his mouth (and cheeks) have sunk, he is hollow-cheeked from old age and loss of teeth. — 51. to fail, happen amiss, be marred: dote-dwini a odii no abo no, pr. 258.

H. To be removed, withheld from, lost to, taken from:

52. to fail, be lost to: n'ahenni abo no, his kingdom is lost to him, he has lost his k.; n'aduan abo no, he lacks food; ntease abo no, he is void of understanding; Onyk. anuonyam abo yen, we come short of, miss the glory of God, Rom. 3, 23. n'akatua remmo no, he will not lose his reward, Mt. 10, 42. ne gua abo no, he failed in trade; nam a mekoto metone no abo me, I suffered a considerable loss with the fish I bought for sale; emu sika fā abo me, I lost half the money invested in the business; okye a moakye sika no yi, abo me, by your dividing this money I have come off a loser. — 53. to be taken away from: wabo nufu, he has been weaned (from the breast).

I. To strike, hit, smite; to sting, prick; to knock, beat &c.:

54. to strike, smite, beat, knock; to give, fetch or deal one a blow; obo no (ade pr. 429, abā, nsa, twere, kutraku), he beats him (with something, stick, hand, knuckles, fist); cf. bo .. mmā, bobo, boro, fwe, to beat with many blows, to flog; cf. biram, guram; — mabo no pō, bum, I have struck him severely; obo no berepow, berewa, he applies to him for help and protection in a law-suit; — bo .. abo (cf. pa .. abo, siw .. abo), to stone, to beat, pelt or kill with stones; bo .. so, to beat upon in order to compress; cf. aboso. — 55. to inflict: bo no sōtore, give him a box on the ear; obo no fe, he inflicts on him a wound in the head; woboroo won boboo won afe, they struck and wounded them. — 56. to hit: otuo abo no, a gun has hit him, he has been shot (cf. 49); asem no abo no, the case has been decided against him, he has been found or declared guilty; ntonto bo no, the lot falls upon him; n'ani boo me so, his eye fell or hit on me, he glanced at me; cf. mmoanim; n'ani boo no so pe ua ohūū no, at the first look he knew him; to

be fall: oyare bɔ no, a sickness befell him, he fell sick. — 57. *to sting*: ɔdowa (kotokurodu) abɔ me, a bee (wasp) has stung me. — 58. bɔ.. mu, *to prick, puncture*: ɔbɔ ne pɔmpɔ mu, ne mfā mu, he opens (by a puncture) his boil, cuts open his ulcer caused by a guinea-worm; *syn. sa.* — 59. *to cut asunder*: bɔ ahama, to cut the climbers previous to the cutting of the bush and preparing of the land for a plantation. — 60. *to hammer*: bɔ dade, to forge; cf. 89. & tono; pr. 3329. — 61. *to drive into the ground*: wabɔ no dua, lit. he has driven in a piece of wood in order to produce a magic effect against him, i.e. he has cursed him. — 62. *to counteract a movement, to stop*: bɔ āno, to prevent from advancing or spreading, to stop the onward progress; to ward off, resist, *syn.* waw āno, so āno, som'; pr. 2. 3345. bɔ gyina, to cause a stand, to stop; bɔ.. to hɔ, to defer, delay, put off, adjourn, postpone (a case); — bɔ sonsonku, to stand still, stop, stay, pause, linger.

J. To give a push, to set in motion (other objects, or one's own body, or single parts): 63. *to push away, aside*: bɔ.. tɔ hɔ, s. 62; bɔ obi asem hye, to distort, misrepresent, garble another's word or matter; woabɔ m'asem ahye (scil. fam'), lit. thou hast struck (attempted to push away) my word and put (hidden) it somewhere (under something) i.e. you want to put a covering on my word, represent it only on one side. — 64. *to drive* (by striking): bɔ kowa, to spin a top. — 65. bɔ.. gu, to spout, spirt: obonsu bɔ nsu gu soro. — 66. *to drive or chase away*: bɔ dɔm gu, to defeat the enemy; bɔ.. f̃wete, petē, pansam, ampansam, to burst out or dash into and scatter, disperse (*intr. & tr.*); to rout, discomfit. — 67. *to set to* (flight): bɔ wohō aguā, betake thyself to flight! — 68. *to shake, bend, bow*: mframa bɔ dua no, the wind bends that tree; ɔbɔ ne ti ase, he bows his head; ɔbɔ ne mū ase, he bends his back or body downward, bows (himself down), stoops. — 69. *to move the hand*: ɔbɔ no ba, he beckons him to come. — 70. *to set in motion or employ the organs of speech*: ɔbɔ ne kɔn, he speaks through his throat, Ps. 115, 7; ɔbɔ ne f̃wene kasa, he speaks through his nose, snuffles; bɔ daw, to set the jaw in motion by speaking, to converse, discourse, = bɔ semode, bɔ nkɔmmɔ (78).

K. To utter sounds by the human voice; to speak, talk.

71. *to cough*: bɔ waw. — 72. *to whistle*: bɔ f̃wirema. — 73. *to smack with the tongue*: ɔbɔ no nkɔkyekyewa, nt̃wom, he sneers, scoffs at him. — 74. *to laugh*: bɔ seretɔa, to smile; bɔ nserehyehye, to break out into a laugh, to laugh out loudly. — 74a. *to cry aloud*; s. 16. bɔ mu, bom'. — 75. *to shout*: bɔ ose, to give a shout, set up a war-cry; bɔ.. tutuw = huro, to shout at, to deride or revile with shouts; bɔ.. homo, to welcome with shouts. — 76. *to wail*: bɔ b̃nā (b̃nā), bɔ abubuw, to lament, set up a lamentation; *syn.* t̃wa ad̃wo. — 77. *to make a noise*: bɔ nné, to clamour, vociferate, be quarrelsome. — 78. *to discourse, converse*: bɔ nkɔmmɔ, bɔ semode, to hold or carry on a conversation; cf. bɔ kɔn, bɔ daw, 70. — 79. *to report, relate*: bɔ kasee, amannee, to deliver a message; bɔ (no hō) nseku, to talk of, speak ill of, slander, detract, asperse. — 80. *to pronounce*, f.i. a sound or

syllable in reading after the phonetic method or according to the spelling; *bō* *dīn*, to name, mention, speak of or about; *pr.* 1640. 1776. to pronounce the names i.e. the qualities of, to praise; *syn.* *kamfo*; *wōbō* *nō* *dīn-pa*, — *dim-mone*, they praise, — blame or disgrace him; *bō*.. *mmrañ*, to give an epithet; *bō*.. *nsābrañ*, to pronounce the honourable titles of; *bō* *so*, to speak out: *asem* *a* *wode* *bae* *nō*, *bō* *so* (= *kā*) *kyere* *me*! to touch on, mention, allude to, speak of: *wōbō* *nō* *so* = *wōbō* *nē* *dīn*; *wōahye* *mom* *se* *obiara* *mmmō* *so*, they forbade that any one should mention it; *bō* *nō* *mū*, state it in a comprehensive manner, give the main points, essentials. — 81. to utter, speak out: *bō* *mpae*, to invoke, pray, address in prayer; to curse; *wabō* *me* *bo-som*, he has cursed me by a fetish. — 82. to utter and address with words of various purports: *bō* *ñkuro*, to speak out a complaint, to accuse; *bō*.. *sōbo*, to blame, reproach; *bō*.. *kōkō*, to warn; *bō*.. *adafa*, to flatter, allure, entice. — 83. to proffer: *de*.. *bō*.. *bo* or *abo*, to offer at a price for sale or as a present.

L. To make, procure, cause, practise &c.

84. to strike at, set one's hand to: *bō* *ase*, to strike the first blow, break the ground, lay the foundation, begin; *cf.* *abose*, *mmoase*; *bō* *so*, to begin; to continue; *cf.* *pā* *so*, *pem* *so*. — 85. to create, give rise to, originate; to institute, ordain from the beginning: *Onyañkōpon* *bōō* *onipa*, God created man, *pr.* 963-5. *Onyk.* *ammō* *nō* *sa*, this has not been ordained so by God from the beginning. *Onyk.* *bōō* *nna-mmere-nson*, God has made the ages (*Heb.* 1,2). *bō* *aware*, to institute matrimony: *bō* *ade*, to create the things i.e. the world: *Odomañkama* *bōō* *ade* *yi*, since God has created the world; to found or establish a kingdom or dynasty: *Asante* *hene* *a* *ōbōō* *ade* *nō* *de* *Konadu*. — 86. to create, make, appoint or nominate to an office: *bō*.. *safohene*, to make or set up as a captain; *syn.* *si*. — 87. to make by uniting into: *bō* *asafo*, to form into a company, association, congregation; *cf.* 23. 41. — 88. to bring together, assemble, arrange: *bō* *gua*, (to join seats?) to sit together in council, to institute or hold a council; *ōbō* *nō* *gua*, he convenes an assembly for him, on his account; *bō* *atwē*, to institute a battue. — 89. to make by beating: *bō* *asow*, *ñkrante*, to forge a hoe, a sword; *cf.* 60. *pr.* 3328. — 90. to form into balls or lumps: *bō* *dokono*, *abodō*, to form the dough for boiling or baking bread. — 91. to form, to shape into: *bō* *kahiri* (*kare*), to make a pad; *s.* *soñ-kahiri*; *bō* *hañkare*, *dantabañ*, *kontoñkron*, *mfamfiá*, to make, form, or describe a hoop, ring, circle, circuit. — 92. to set up: *bō* *apa*, to erect a scaffold; *bō* *nsra*, to pitch a camp, to encamp, also to be in drilling. — 93. to make by removing obstacles: *bō* *kwañ* (*foforo*), to make a (new) way; *bō* *kwañ* *fitā*, to level, clear the way. — 94. to make by digging: *bō* *da*, *amōa*, *ñkō* or *ñkomōa*, to dig a grave, a pit, a cavity for planting yam; *bō* *ñkonon*, to sink a shaft. — 95. to make by aggregation: *bō* *kuw*, to make a heap, lay or put to a heap, accumulate; *bō* *dwetiri*, to gather, lay up a capital; *bō* *kaw*, to make or contract a debt. — 96. to bring together and fasten: *bō* *nō* *boā*, make it up into a bundle; *cf.* 35. *bō* *so*; — *bō* *tow*, to form into a ball, lump; to gather into a ball; *bō* *pow*, to tie a knot; *bō* *tirim'* (*pow*),

to make a plan, to plan, project, design, contrive, devise; to make a resolution, resolve, make up one's mind. — 97. to invent, fabricate, forge (a falsehood, lie): wab_o amā me, wab_o ato me so, he has imputed to me, falsely charged me with; cf. obomāfo. — 98. to procure by digging, scooping, filling in: b_o fa, dote, hyirew, ntŵoma, to dig out earth, clay, white clay, red ochre, cf. tu; b_o akoto, to dig for crabs, pr. 329. 505. 857. b_o nsu, to scoop or draw water, cf. saw; b_o nkyene, to buy salt, which is filled into sacks (= koto nkyene; ebia wob_o no boā (96) nti na wofre no sa). — 99. to procure by cutting and peeling off: b_o apam, to cut sticks for supporting the yam-plant; — b_o aduru, to peel or loosen bark from trees for medicine. — 100. to procure for one's self: b_o (nnosoa-soafo, adŵumayefo) pā, to hire or engage (carriers, labourers); b_o.. ŵere, to secure one's (own) confidence i.e. welfare or success; b_o (obi ho) bosea, to borrow money (from another). — 101. to procure for another: b_o (obi) bosea, to lend money (to another); b_o.. akonhama, to maintain or support (with food). — 102. to apply: b_o.. bentoa, to apply a clyster; b_o.. hyirew, to make strokes with white clay on a person's body; b_o nto, to draw lots; b_o aka, to try by ordeal. — 103. to cause, call forth: b_o mmusu, to cause, conjure, or do, mischief, pr. 555. — 104. to cause to, bring upon, strike or affect with: b_o no mmusu = kā 'musu gu no so, kā ohene ntam gu no so; b_o.. hūammo, to disappoint; b_o.. dŵonno, to confound; F. to astonish, surprise; b_o.. yare, to cause a sickness to; b_o.. ahohora, adapā, anyampa, to expose to disgrace, dishonour, infamy. — 105. to exert: b_o mmoden, to make strenuous efforts; b_o mmofo, to make new efforts. — 106. to perform, commit, practise: b_o.. bra, to lead one's life, form one's conduct, conduct one's self; b_o kron (krono), to commit a theft or robbery, to rob; b_o nkyekwākyema, to behave proudly. — 107. to exercise or practise.. against, to treat with: ob_o no so dŵae, he treats him with insolence, haughty contempt; ob_o no kân (kāne) or ayamonwene, he is illiberal or stingy towards him; ob_o no atirimoden, he treats him cruelly, is harsh or cruel towards him.

M. 108. b_o with an inf. of a tr. v., to be easy to do; f.i. o_{da}n b_o (:bo) si = w_o asiyé, a house is easily built; o_{da}n mmo si = ye osi-nā, a house is not easily built; o_{da}n b_o y_o ana, na woresee me dañ yi? is a house so easily made that you are spoiling my house? nhōma kyerew mmo kyerew, writing (books) is not an easy thing; nhōma mmo (:mmo) sūa, to learn to read and write is not very easy. This b_o or b_o seems to be the v. ba, to come, of which the 'a' is elided before the o or o of the following inf.

N. Some phrases in F. (found in A.W. Parker's books, 1874-77). 109. b_o adze: a) = b_o ade, to create the world (85); b) = b_o ase, to begin (84); c) = b_o ase or fam', to strike or fall to the ground, cf. abo-de-ammo; to come to an end: amandzehun no onkobo adze da, those torments will last for ever and ever; gya a omb_o adze, the everlasting fire, Mt. 25, 41. d) b_o.. mū adze, to bow down. — 110. b_o.. ham, to rebuke, Mt. 17, 18. 20, 31. Mk. 1, 25. — 111. b_o hū = hō dŵiriw or yeraw.., to be (sore) amazed, Mk. 1, 27. 6, 51. 14, 33. — 112. b_o..

anohoba, = hye bo, hye ase, *to promise*, Mt. 14,7. Mk. 14,11. — 113. bo onose, = bom', di or ye nokoro, *to agree, live in concord*. — 114. bo (hō) aprow, = t̃wa hō hyia or kontonkron, *to compass, go or be round about*, Mt. 3,5. 23,15. Mk. 1,28. — 115. bo werdam, = ye agyede, *to give a ransom*, Mt. 20,28. Mk. 10,45.

O. (*Retrospective*.) bo in various combinations with nouns of place and relation:

hō: (bo ahina hō, *to knock a pot*, 54.) — bo hō, *to be double*, caus. *to double*, 26; bo.. hō, *to stick, adhere to &c.* caus. *to fasten, tie to*, 31; *to join to*, 41. — a ky i: (bo poñ akyi, *to knock at the door*, 54.) — mu: bo mmā mu, dawuru mu, *to sound &c.* 14; bom', *to cry, roar, thunder*, 16; *to join, unite, agree*, caus. *to reconcile, to connect &c.* 23; de.. bo.. mu, *to admix, join*, 23; *to dip in*, 36; *to fasten, affix to*, 37; bo.. mu, *to crack, break*, 46; *to prick, puncture*, 58; *to hit into*, s. botae. — ani: bo ani, *to join face to face*, cf. bare ani, 28. — anim: bo anim', *to face*, cf. mmoanim, pem anim, 29; de.. bo.. anim, *to set before*, 29. — ā no: bo ano, *to stop the onward progress*, 62. — ase: bo ase, *to begin*, 84; bo.. ase, *to bend or bow down*, 68. — so: (bo.. so, *to beat upon*, 54.) bo so, *to begin, to continue*, 84; *to be fitting, equal, level*, 25; bo.. so, *to gird*, 33; *to tie on or to, to thatch*, 35; *to fall or glance upon*, 56; *to apply to*, 42; *to speak out, mention*, 80.

P. (*Retrosp.*) bo followed by other verbs: gu, 65; hye, 63; gu, hyeñ, hyia, ko, toa, tow, 11; gu, f̃wete, petē, pansam, 66; to ho, 62. 63.

bo, v. *to push, cast down*; syn. sūm; bo no f̃we fam', *cast him down!* pr. 488.

bo, v. Ky. = boro, *to beat, flog*; *to surpass*.

bo, v. Ak. = bow, *to grow weak, become intoxicated &c.*; *to make weak &c.* F. ne hō bo no, *he is astonished*. Mt. 7,28.

bo, ebo, s. bow, ebow.

e-bo, *promise*; syn. bohye, ñhyease; hye.. bo, *to give a promise*.

Ebo, name of a month, abt. September; s. osram.

abo, *boils*: cf. pompó, mpobiá.

abō, odi (no) ab., *he serves (him) as a boy at table &c.* cf. obōni.

o-bō, *pounded tobacco*; cf. bow.

e-bo, chest, breast, bosom; syn. koko; de abofra bo.. bo, gye asem bo.. bo, s. bo 38. 37.; stomach: ne bo fono or yerew no, *he is qualmish, queasy, inclined to vomit, affected with nausea, he feels disgust*; — the breast, bosom, as the seat of feelings, affections and passions, the heart; courage: onni bo a ode kō, *he has no courage to fight*; — disposition, temper, mood, passion, anger: ne bo nye, oye bo sê, *he is much given to anger, very passionate*, cf. bobone. — Phr. Ne bo abu, *he is out of breath*; — ne bo da ne yam', *he is confident, of good cheer or courage, courageous*; — ne bo ad̃wo, *he is in a tranquil state of mind, contents himself, is appeased, satisfied, composed, content, happy*; pr. 492. cf. abod̃wo; — ne bo afuw (me), *he is angry (with me)*; ne bo afuw abo soro; — ne bo haw no, = oyare kōma, *he is*

passionate; — ne bo ahuru, *he is in a rage*; — ne bo ato, ato ne yam', *he is well content, happy, at ease*, = ne kōma ato ne yam'; — ne bo atu, *he is in consternation*; ne bo wiriw no, F. *he is greatly amazed*, Mk. 9,15. — ne bo awu, a) *he is not given to anger, not irascible, vindictive, revengeful*; b) *he is disheartened, desponding, listless, apathetic*; — ne bo ye duru, *he is a brave, valiant man*; oye obarima, oye nnam. — Obere or oto or oto ne bo ase, *he has patience, is patient, forbearing, indulgent, waits patiently*; — ohoran ne bo, *he puffs himself up; he provokes him to anger (?)*; — wasi ne bo se o-nè no bekō, *he undertakes, dares, ventures, to fight with him*; — otā ne bo, *he sets his heart at rest, composes his mind*; — otwa ne bo to ne yam', *he appeases, stills, composes, consoles, comforts him, sets him at ease or at rest*.

e-bo, *potter's clay*; —

tu bo, *to dig up clay for making pots*; cf. anwemmó.

e-bo, pl. a-, *a piece or figure of brass or other metal, a stone or seed used for a weight*; cf. abrammó, abofī, abofunu; — *price, value* (perh. = obo, *stone*, — in ancient times round perforated quartz-stones served instead of money); egyina bo koro so, *it is of equal value*; enni bo, pr. 1033; — ebo or ne bo ye den, F. no bo sō, osō bo, *it is dear, costly, precious*; ne bo ye merew, *it is cheap*; cf. abo-oden, aboomerew, brabo. — obo (no) bo, *he shows (him) the price, sets or holds out, offers at a certain price*; mise mepe akoko mato a, na wode rebo me abo, *when I said I sought for fowls to buy, they offered me plenty*; pr. 3291. — wodi no bo, *they make a bargain about him or it*.

o-bo, pl. a-, *stone; rock; flint-stone*, pr. 490; *bullet, slug* cut from a bar of iron; abo, *the marks* (cowries, eggs, leaves or other things) in the pot of a fetish, s. ekoro. — bo, pa, or siw abo, *to stone, to beat, pelt, or kill with stones*. Phr. ankā bo ankā poma, *all at once*; — to bo, *to lay a bet or wager*, cf. kyia; oto no bo, lit. *he puts a stone for him; he bets or wagers him*; to me bo se obeko 'ne! *will you bet me that he will go to day?* me nè wo gye akyinnye se obi beba 'ne, na wuse 'dabi na oremma', na obo a, na mekā se: to me bo e (= kā kyere me se, meye onokwafo)! na wuse: wo bo ni! *if I dispute with you, whether some one will come to-day or not, and you say, he will not come, — when he comes, I say: pay me the wager (= testify to my truthfulness)! and you say: there it is, you were right!* — ô, mátò wo bó, *you are right!* = wo de wom', wo de abam'!

abo, abō, F. *door, gate*, Mt. 6,6.7,13. 28,2. cf. abobow, aboāno, aboenyim.

abō, = abaō! *a salutation to a stranger arriving; welcome!* cf. mabō, akwaba.

mbo! F. = mmo, mó, amó! Mt. 25,21. 26,49.

bo a, v. *to lie, be prostrate, be stretched out*; cf. bea, bew, sam; nnuan pi boa abonten so, *many sheep are lying in the street*; nyisā bānum prekō boa no so, *five orphans lie i.e. depend on him at once*; caus. with de or fa: fa boa ho! *lay it there!* mede mato ho, *I have*

laid it there. — *tr.* to put in order: *onye onipa a oboa n'ade yiye, ommoá n'ade yiye, he does not keep his things in order.* — *Phr.* *boa āno*, to lay or bring together, i.e. to gather, collect, assemble. — *red.* *boaboa*; *boaboa nehō*, to make one's self ready, get ready.

boa, *v.1.* to lie, tell a lie, be mistaken, be wrong; to err; *pr.* 416.1769. *wommoa (korā)*, you do not lie, it is true! *cf.* *ampa!* — 2. to do purposely, to feign = *boapa*; *oboa yee*, he did it designedly (*n'ani da ho yiye na oyee*); *meboa maye*, I shall do it purposely; *meboa na me-ñkyere*, I purposely do not show it; *mammoa*, I did not do it intentionally.

boa, *v.* to help, assist; *oboa me mā meyee m'adwuma (or na meyee m'adw.)*, = *oyee me adwuma abia*, he assisted (helped) me in (doing) my work.

o-bōa, *inf.* help, assistance. — *mboa*, *F.* help, grace; *cf.* *odōm*.

boa, stand, standing (place to stand in) for hunters waiting
e-bóa, *F. Akw.* net, fishing-net, = *asàu*. [for game.]

bōā, *id.* = *atrā*; *asàu bi a wode hama aye*.

bōā, *pl. m-*, bundle, parcel, package, packet; bribe, *syn.* *adañmude*, *anadwode*; — *di mmoā*, to receive bribes; *wamā no mmoā*, he has bribed him.

àbóa, *pl. m-*, animal, beast, creature; in fables: *aboa onipa*, the animal (called) man; a rude, ignorant, uncivilized man, *pr.* 1567. — *Phr.* *di.. a boa* frequently used in verdicts, e.g. *wukum no a, wudi no aboa (= wubu no aboa)*, if you had killed him, you would have dealt with him as with a beast (you would have imposed upon his quietness, treating him as a beast that does not complain) i.e. you would have killed him innocently, undeservedly; *s.* *aboadi*.

àbóā, *abóawa*, *pl. m-*, [*dim.*] small animal, insect, worm.

abobáñ, kind, sort or species of animal; *minním n'ab.*, I do not know what kind of animal it is.

obobó, = *osébow*, *akwābo*; a large loaf of boiled bread (*woboapa na woboo no kokūrō sā*).

abo-abó, *a.* [*obo*, *red. pl.*] stony; *okwan no ye ab.*, the way is stony. *Prov.* 13, 15.

boaboa, *red. v.*, *s.* *boa*.

o-boaboafo, one who brings together; *ob. ne hena?* who will collect or keep together the fatherless children?

boàdábì, *m-*, a large kind of locust, of a dusky colour; *syn.* *ntuntumé*; *s.* *abebew*.

aboadé, [*oboa ade*, or *ebo-ade* = *abohyede*] a thing or things promised by a vow or solemn promise as payment for help obtained; thank-offering; *obosom ye nnama, na odi ab.*, if a fetish is powerful, he receives thank-offerings, *pr.* 616. *omā no (n')ab.*, *oye n'ab. mā no*, he pays him his vows. *Ps.* 22, 26. 50, 14. 61, 9. 65, 2.

obóadée, *F.* *boadze*, creator [*nea obóbò adée*, *Gr.* § 39, 9 *b.* = *aboadi*, *inf.* [*di.. aboa*] *pr.* 538.972. 1813. [*odebófo*, *obófo*].

boādifo, *one who receives a bribe* [di mmoā].

bòaduam, *tooth-ache*, = adesé, okekaw.

o-boáfó, *pl. a-, helper, assistant, supporter*. Bóàfo, *pr. n.*

boafó, *a hunter at his stand, waiting for game*; s. boa.

aboa-fúfu, *a name of the leopard (s. osebo)*, used in the hearing of a king (also of an osumanni) when he is at meals.

boaguru, *a breaking out, cutaneous eruption, pustules on the*
abo-āno, F. = abobow-ano. [hands or feet.]

mboānofo, F. *congregation*.

boapa, *v. to do purposely, intentionally, with predetermination; to feign, pretend*; oboapa yee, *he did it on purpose*; pr. 558. cf. boa 2.

o-boapawfo, = oboayifo.

[pr. 1643.]

bòapea, *a kind of ape or monkey; cercopithecus?* F. adópē.

o-boase, *broom* ("bound together below"); syn. ohũāe, opraē.

boaseto, *inf. = abotoase, patience, forbearance, endurance*.

boasipe,?

o-boasomafo, *pl. a-, (civil) commissary, "purposely sent"* (for some special purpose).

abóatía, (F. adópē?). *a kind of ape, which never climb trees; the gorilla?* though feeding on fruits, it is said to be so fierce as to kill twenty men at once; ote se onipa na oye tiā; na sasabonsam de, oye tentententē.

aboatsena, *pl. m-, serpent*, F. Mt. 7,10.

abóatwàwu: obi nkā no ab., obi nhaw no, *nobody stands in his way, throws any impediment in his way*; odi won so a obi nkā no ab., *he rules over them without restraint*.

o-boayé, *inf. a premeditated act*; munnsusuw se oko a me-koo ho no ye me awerefiri, na éyè me oboaye, *do not think that I went there from forgetfulness, I went there designedly* (meboaa-pa na m'ani daa ho na mekoo ho); adaka yi ye oboaye, *this box is carefully made*.

aboawa, F. -ba, s. aboā; mmoawa-mmoawa, *all sorts of insects and animalculae*, Mf. Gr. p. 85.

o-boayifo [nea woaboa ayi no] *trustee, chosen for some special purpose*; *pl. committee, board of commissioners*.

o-boayifoni, *board officer*.

boba, *red. v., s. ba*.

o-bóba, *grinding-stone*, a stone of oval form by means of which the negro-women grind the corn on a larger stone called wiyammó;

boba, beba, F. = obo.

[syn. wiyammóba.]

àbóba, *pl. id., bullet, slug, square piece of lead or iron used as shot*; cf. obo, korábó, adarebó.

bobā' [= babā], bobaw, *pl. m-, mmobādua, dry sticks, twigs or branches reaching to the thickness of an arm, brush-wood*; wanyā ade anyā ne mmobā, *he has got every thing unto the very least*, = wanyā ade mñ abunkam so.

bobare, boba-bobare, *red. v.*, *s.* bare.

bobāyémfī, (bab...) *bundle of dry sticks*.

bobāyénteñ, *pole, perch, stick* (mmobā a eyañ hō tenten).

o-bobé, *pl. a-*, a species of *wild vine* growing in the woods.

bobesá [obobe nsā] = wīn, *wine*.

o-bóbíri [aboa a obiri, aboa tuntum], *pl. a-*, a species of *antelope*, of dark colour, called also ewi; *cf.* odabo.

o-bobiri, *pl. a-*, a *black stone*.

bobo, *red. v.* [*s.* bō, bobow], *to beat or knock repeatedly*; bobo (nnua), *to strike with the beak, to peck; to cleave wood*, *pr.* 775. — *to break, shatter* (ñkuku, pots); *to crack*, *pr.* 161. — *to destroy*; mframa bobo hyeñ, *the wind breaks ships*, *Ps.* 48,7. — *to cut* (adoto mu hama) *pr.* 546. 652. mekobobo afuw, *I go to chop the stems and branches of the bush which is cut to make way for a plantation, that all the wood may be burned completely. Mabobo me nsa ano na makoto m'asase, I did not let my hands be idle, (lit. I employed, i.e. worked with, my fingers) and have bought some land.*

bobo, *noisy crying*, *pr.* 1158.

abobo = abobow; *As.* = asěréne.

bōbō, *quiet, silent, still, peaceable; phlegmatic, dull, sluggish*; *G.* bobokū; oye b. = oye komm, ònkā nehō korā; *etod.* wode wo won sa, *etod.* nso a oyare mā woye sa.

abobo-āno, *s.* abobow.

abobóbé, [abe a ne ññwēā nye deñ na wobom' a eye yiye], a *palm-nut* the shell of which may be *easily cracked* with the teeth.

abobó-bó: di ab., *to bargain, barter, higgie, haggle*; me nè wo di ab. = meye ade memā wo a, na womā me biribi midi.

abobo-boā, *pl. m-*, the *class of stinging insects* (bee, wasp...).

abóbádwe, a *thorny climber*; hama a ehō nsoe-nsoe; wode n'aba tow ware.

aboboe, (*pl. m-?*) a kind of *beans*; *syn.* átwe.

boboi, *interj.* of surprise; *cf.* boē.

bobofo, onipa b., a *humble man*; an *indolent, inert man*; one who is to be pitied; sunsum bobofo (*Fante song* 13), *spirit of humility or mercy*; *cf.* mmobo.

ebo-bóné, *propensity to anger, choler, violent passion*.

aboboním' = ofi no anim, the *place before the entrance to a dwelling*.

abobònua [nea obobo nnua], a *bird of the size of a lark*, feeding on insects; *wood-pecker*.

bobow, *red. v.*, *to wind up, roll up* (asawa, yarn, kete, ntama, nhōma...); owo bobo nehō, *the snake is coiling itself up*.

abóbów, the *wicket or door* in the fence of a negro-house, usually made of palm-branches, *syn.* berapae; *entrance or gate* of a dwelling or complex of houses; *complex of houses* belonging to one

family; *court, court-yard; square, quarters; dwelling.* (Bampo ab. sō kyeñ Dakō de; Kwaw nè Ofēe Wanyin te ab. bakōm'; Bóàfo ab. beñ ahemfi; ab. ne nnipa a wote fākō, na wowo opanyin bakō a.s. bānu; abonteñ nè mmron nè nnantam' na ekyekye ab. mu.)

abobow-āno, the *space immediately before the door or gate; threshold.*

abóbów, = go, a kind of *reed or rush* used for mats (s. go-kete). Akyemfo tetew ab. no okwanmu na woakyekeye asoa ako nea worekoto nkyene ho; ehō na wode ab. no si nkyene hō wō bedēw mù soa kō Akyem.

abo-dabān, 1. *bar of lead or iron* [adaban] from which slugs [abo] may be cut. — 2. *Turkey-red satin stripe.*

abodām', 1. *courage, spirit; selfpossession, composure; hearty, determined purpose, firm resolution; ye no ab.* (= ye no berēw, mmā wo kōma nntu hō), *do it confidently; cf. ne bo da ne yam'.* — 2. *name of a dance.*

o-bodámfó, pl. a-, *madman, madwoman, insane person; pr. 547.*

o-bodān, pl. a-, *cave* [obo odañ, a house in a stone or rock].

abodán-sém, *words or doings of madness or of a madman.*

abode, pl. id. [bo 85 ade] *creature.*

abodeammó, *bottle of thick Europ. glass* [ade a ebo dade [= efwe ase] a, emmo, a thing which, when it strikes or falls to the ground, does not break]; *syn. tumpān.*

obódede, a *full grown shark; cf. éso, fūrefūre.*

abodín, inf. [bo din] F. *praise.* Wo na abodin nhīnā ye wo dea, *all praise belongs (is due) to thee.*

bódō, bódobodo, *soft, tender, fine, used of things mixed with water, as mmore, dough; cf. fékofeko, múhūmūhū.*

a bódō', *bread, baked bread of Indian corn; cf. dokono, pānō.* — tō ab., *to bake bread.* — abodōtōfo, pl. id., *baker.*

o-bodóm, pl. a-, *dog; syn. okráman, otweá.*

bodóm, pl. a-, a *precious coral or bead; cf. botá, ahene.*

bodommó, a *weight of gold* = 20 ntaku, 2½ dollars or bodommofá, *the half of the preceding.* [ackies, 11 s. 3 d.]

bo dua [aboa dua] s. ahúgyá.

abodwe, F. Mk. 15,15. 1 Tim. 6,10. s. next.

abodwo, abodwoee, inf. [bo dwo] *inward rest, contentedness, content, contentment, satisfaction; peace of mind, equanimity, evenness of temper, imperturbation, tranquillity, sedateness; pr. 3592. pleasure, delight; n'abodwoee ba, a son according to his liking; enyé no abodwo, it displeases, vexes him; ehō nye won ab., they do not feel comfortable there; cf. ne bo adwo; abotoyam, ahōto.*

abodwo-kyere, inf. *longsuffering* [bo, dwo, & kye, to last].

bóè! interj. *yes! syn. yiw.*

boē! interj. of *astonishment, on hearing or receiving bad news, or indicating pain.*

aboe, *v.n.* [s. bo 23] *confluence, meeting or junction of two or more streams; cf. abomma.*

mboe, *F. creation, = adebo.*

bõe, *v. to begin; bõe wo adwuma ansã-na maba, begin thy work before I come.*

bõe bõe, *red. v. 1. s. bõe. — 2. to part in heaps. — 3. anim b., s. baebae.*

aboeden, aboeduru, aboemerew, *s. abood., abod., aboom.*

abo-enyim, *F. before the door, without, Mt. 12, 46. = abobonim.*

bõe wërèw, *pl. a-, nail of a finger or toe; cf. awerew.*

abófi, *1. weights heavier than they ought to be; wo abo yi ye ab.! cf. abofunu. 2. a weight or price in odd numbers, f.i. any number of cowries between 5, 10, 15, and 20.*

o-bófó, *pl. a-, 1. messenger, ambassador; cf. bo kasee, to deliver a message. — 2. angel. — cf. osomafo.*

o-bófo, *pl. a-, creator; cf. oboadee.*

o-bòfó, *pl. a-, hunter, syn. obommofó; pr. 549-551. — di.. abòfó, = di.. yaw, to provide a hunter with food during his lonely stay in the wood. pr. 549.*

o-bófó, *pl. a-, spoiler, destroyer; mischievous, injurious person, miscreant [nea odi aboro]. pr. 552.553.*

abófõ [abóa fõ] *carcase of a beast; aboa a wawu da wuram'; syn. afõ, abókã, funu.*

abo-fono, *inf. nausea, loathing, sickness of the stomach, propensity to vomit, pr. 1098.1099.*

obofo-tsén, *F. pl. a-, a regular hunter; s. ten 2.*

abofrá, *pl. m-, 1. child, boy, girl; young; ab. barima, boy, lad; ab. bea, girl, lass. — 2. servant, attendant; person subordinate or inferior in rank. [F. abafra; obo, forowa = foforo?] pr. 341-343.554-592.*

o-bòfũ, *the bark of a tree (as, ofõ, opantõ) that can be used as a cloth or sack; s. bofũnnua.*

bofuá, bufũa, *1. a kind of tree (?). 2. (ago b.), yellow velvet; yellow colour; asawa b., yellow yarn; cf. odubèn.*

o-bo-fufu, *white marble.*

abo-fúnu, *false (too light) weights, = abohunu, abo a emfra; cf. ebo, abofi.*

bofũnnùá, *pl. m-, 1. a tree of which bofũ is taken; Antiaris saccidora Dalz. — 2. dua a woatwa no porow asen āno, a pointed piece of wood, taken from that tree, tied round with a string, used as a charm to remove mischief (yi 'musu) or to curse (bo.. b.). — 3. menāse b., the uvula in the throat.*

abofuw, *s. abufuw.*

bogya, *Ak. F. = mogya, 1. blood; syn. okafo, dānse. — 2. a person related by blood, kinsman, kinswoman. pr. 593-596.*

abogyaboa [bogya aboa], *pr. 2418.*

abogyabum, *strokes after which blood gushes, plenty of blood, much blood*; s. bum, pr. 97.

abogyaduā, an edible *berry* resembling cherries; the *tree* or *shrub* producing it.

abogyafra, inf. me-nèno di ab., *we both are of the same blood*.

abogyē, the *lower jaw* or *jaw-bone*.

a-bogyesé, *beard*. pr. 417. — bogyese-pútu, *whiskers*.

abogyetiri, the *upper end* (condyloid process) of the *lower jaw-bone*, next to the ear.

abogyewá, pl. m-, one of the two *rafters* of a roof forming the *gable*.

abogyewayan, aboa abogyē a woayí atoa ne yan so. D. As.

bōha, pl. m-, *sheath, scabbard, case* for a knife or sword; pr. [2847. 2893.

o-bo-hém m ā [lit. *queen of stones*] very hard white stone, *quartz*.

o-bo-hene †, pl. a-, *precious stone*.

abo-horān, inf. *provocation to anger*, syn. abufuwyi. Prov. 15, 1.

abo-húru, inf. *fury, rage, wrath*; cf. abufuw.

bokā, F. *east, eastward, leeward*; = anafo.

aboka, pr. 1376.

abokā, *carcase of a beast; spoiled meat*; syn. abofō; cf. bomu.

o-bohyē, inf. [hyē bō] *promise, vow*, = nhycase.

abohyeafo, pr. 598. — abohyedé, s. aboade.

o-bohyēn, a *white stone*.

bōkō, bōkōbōkō, *soft* (ntama, tenterehū, ne nsam ye b.); *tender, feeble, effeminate*; syn. betē, merew; *softly, gently, slowly, comfortably, quietly*: ye adwuma no b. = berew; gyina ho b. = komm.

abókō, pl. m-, a species of *wild fowl*; cf. akókōkwantenni.

bók w á w, = sukraman?

bom', = bō mu, s. bō, v. 16. 23. (36. 46. 58.)

bom, v. *to be quiet from fear, struck with fear, overawed, intimidated, terrified*; osebo sū a, mmoadoma nhinā bom; nkura ate agyinamoa nkā nti, woabom; won nhinā bommom (red.) = ehū akā won mā woaye komm. — F. *to be depressed, dejected*. Mt. 26, 37.

e-bom', pl. a-, a *small pot* in which the *palm-wine* distilling from the *tree* is caught; ahinawa bi a ano ketewā-bi a wode sua abe; pr. 599. 946. cf. asāhina; pōrow, v.

abom' [= abó mù], *stony ground*.

o-bommā, pl. a-, a long, but comparatively thin kind of *drum*; cf. akyene, atumpan.

abommá, pl. m-, [nsu a ebebom'] *tributary, tributary stream, affluent, branch*. pr. 3084.

o-bomāfo, [bō 97] *calumniator*; one who falsely imputes ill deeds to another.

abomana, *pr.* 1382.

abomfiā, *despicable person; syn.* ketewā, nea omfra, onni a-nuonyam; oye ab. = omfra fweḡfweḡ; obu no ab., = obuno kakrā-bi, ketewābi, obu no se omfra, *he despises him.*

bommó, *pl. m-*, a valuable cloth to cover a bed; mpanyintám bi a wode kata mpa so.

o-bommofó, *pl. a-*, hunter, sportsman; *syn.* obòfó; *pr.* 600-608. [726.

bommofoadua, a certain fruit, very red.

abommoyere: goru ab., *s.* adam, 2.

bom'mò ñ, *red. v.*, *s.* bon'.

bommó ñ, *red. v.*, *s.* bon.

bomoné, *pl. m-*, stink-fish, a kind of dried fish brought from the coast for sale. [G. bomono, *fr.* Tŵ. momono, raw, or bon, to stink.]

bommonserewá, a kind of börofo-kente, *q. v.*

abommorowusá, a shrub with edible fruits.

bomoté, a kind of beast resembling a beaver.

abómpuruwa [ebomp.], *pl. m-*, 1. a small round wooden box to keep gold-dust in. — 2. a tree with its fruit resembling the pome-

bòmtī, a kind of gun. [granate

bom ũ, *pl. a-* [aboa mũ] a killed beast of chase, game; *s.* abokā.

Abòmmúbuwàfré, F. nea wobō abubuw a wofre no.

bon', *v.* to call or cry after or to (from a distance); bon no! cry after him!

bòn, *v.* to crow; akoko b., the cock crows, *pr.* 353. 1673.

bòn, *v.* to imbue or penetrate, as leaven does the dough, *pr.* 2045; to smell, emit an odour or particular (good or bad) scent; to stink: *pr.* 1518. 2496. srade, anowatere bon no hō, he smells of ointment, lavender-water; ne hō bon, he stinks; *pr.* 215. 1388. 2427. wuram hō bon, the bush there emits an offensive smell; okō no abon won fwenem', they are weary of, disgusted with fighting.

bon, *v.* F. = bōe, to begin.

o-bon, *pl. a-*, hole, hollow, cave, den of animals; *cf.* etũ, tokuru, amōa; *pr.* 215. 2359.

o-bon, *pl. a-*, vale, valley; bed of a river; obonhunu, valley without water; *cf.* osubon, okā.

bōñ, *pl. a-*, rind, bark (of a tree, dua hō ab.); scales (of a fish); *cf.* hono. — *Phr.* ommō hō bon e, he has not even made a begin-

abon', F. badness; *s.* bone. [ning of it.

abōñā, Ak. = abon; *cf.* dŵetebōñā.

bōñā, stock of a musket, gunstock. *s.* tubōñā, tuo.

bōñā, Ak. bō bēñā = tŵa a(gya)dŵo, kenkan sũ-dŵom, to recite the praise of a deceased person, to wail, lament.

bōnnā, *m-*: otō (mmea) mmōnnā, he attacks women by night in order to ravish them. — o-bōnnātófó [nea otoa mmea ana dŵo pe se ofa won] a lascivious, lewd man, ravisher.

bónám [abóa nám, hanām] *venison, game.*

bòné, *a. bad, evil, wicked; aboa-bone, a wild, dangerous animal; asem-mone, a bad i.e. hard, unkind word; evil, wicked deed; bad i.e. difficult, dangerous palaver; pr. 2864-6. 2548.*

è-bòné, *n. evil; sin, wickedness. [G. efoñ, eša.] Maye bone, I have done evil, I have sinned; odwēñ ne kōmam bone, he meditates evil in his heart; fa me bone firi me or kye me, forgive me my sin(s). — bone-awosañ, original sin, Kurtz § 198. — bone-fafiri, F. ebon-fafiri, bonfakye, forgiveness of sins.*

o-bòné, *pl. a-, 1. = onipabone, a bad, wicked man; nuipa yi, wòye abòné. — 2. = okwaseá, a foolish man.*

o-bonefo, *pl. a-, id. 1. & 2. — abonefosém, wickedness; foolish tricks; blockishness, thoughtlessness.*

boneñwáne, bonewone, borewóre, *bayonet.*

boñhoñ, *a kind of beads; s. ahene.*

o-bóní, *pl. abôfó, waiter, servant at table; cf. abō.*

bōnníaye [oba a onni aye?] *1. ungrateful; oye b., he is ungrateful. — 2. ingratitude, ungratefulness.*

aboním' [ade a ebo anim] *diadem; cf. abotiri.*

o-bóniñ, *a barren, unfruitful woman or beast.*

o-bónkā, *pl. a-, gutter, gully, furrow, channel, ravine formed by water; cf. oboñ, okā, osukā.*

o-b oñkó, *pl. m-, lobster, craw-fish, cray-fish.*

bōñkārā, *pl. m-, travelling-basket, syn. apakāñ; cf. dèñkyé-dèñkyé, osáko.*

aboñkyi-abónkyi, *a. rough, uneven; okwañ so ye ab., the way is rugged.*

bōnnó, [boñ, do, filling in a gap?] *work done in leisure time, pr. 2497. di b., to do work in short intervals between other work, to work in leisure time: mekodi b. kakra wo m'afuwm', I will use the little free time (between my other work) for working on my plantation; se manni b. mañkyerew wo na mise meretwēñ akosi se menyā hō kwañ korā de a, en'de añkā ebekye. — bonnodi, inf. — obonno-dwuma, incidental, occasional business; adwobaw-kā ye ob. — bonno-so, occasionally, incidentally.*

a-b oñsam', *inf. [bo nsam'] clapping of (the) hands. .*

o-bonsám, *pl. a-, m-, 1. wizard, sorcerer, witch, = obayifo. — 2. the devil conceived to be an evil spirit reigning over the spirits of deceased wicked men; a demon; sunsum bi a okyere nuipa nsemmone; ono na ne mma ne abayifo, abosom nè asumañ.*

o-bonsámfó, *pl. a-, = obayifo.*

abonsám-kūrów, *hell, the place or abode of the devil and of the spirits of the wicked placed under his dominion; the abode of evil spirits.*

abonse, [oboñ ase], *pl. m-, bottom of a valley.*

(o)bònsu, *whale or other animal in the sea spouting water.*

bonsu[w]á, a kind of *pot*; s. ahina; a *drinking-vessel*.

abontón (F. abrøntsen), *pl. m-, street, the chief street passing through the midst of most negro-towns.* [brøn, teñ = tenten.]

abontem-fáñ, an *esculent herb*.

abonten-námpāñ, a *house with an open front towards the street*; s. odámpāñ.

abonten-kō, *street-fighting.*

o-bóntó, *pl. a-, boat*; cf. batadewa, ahyemma, okōrow.

abontóre, a *small edible fruit*; the *climber* on which it grows.

bontori, a *tree* resembling the poplar.

bóntörò, F. [Eng.] *bunting*, ntama hatahata, of which flags are made.

abontowúku, a *climber* bearing *edible fruits*.

o-bontũ, a *species of goat* with long hair, very tame and careful; *pr. 609.*

abonua, *pl. m-, axe, hatchet*; *syn. atwapo*; Onyankōpoñ ab., *thunder-bolt*; a *stone* resembling a finger, said to fall from heaven with the lightning and to enter the ground until it meets water below and then returns; *the thunder-stone, a belemnite (?)*.

o-bonúkyérefo, name of a large *drum*, bommā. *pr. 513.*

boñwōma, *bile, gall*. [bore, ñwōma = ñwene.]

aboódeñ, *dearness, high price*; otoo no ab., *he bought it dear*; cf. ne bo ye deñ. — aboodeñ-bo, *pl. -abo, precious stone*.

abodúru, *courage, courageousness, bravery*; cf. ne bo ye duru.

aboóméréw, *cheapness, low price*; to ab., *to buy cheap*; cf. ebo ye merew; abosiri, fowfow.

abo-pae, *inf. the quarrying of stones*, *pr. 3593.*

o-bopón [aboa, poñ] *pl. m-, a large animal, as, esono, susono, yoma, tōrom, bew, ekō.*

o-bó-pón, a *stone table*.

bor, bor, F. = bore, bore, boro.

aborā', *pl. m-, a European or mulatto-woman*, s. abōrowá.

borade-kyēna, a *fine straw-mat*.

aborankā, -kawa [bōro, ankā] = akutu.

[5,47.

abor-do, m-, F. = mmorosó, *exceedingly, abundantly &c.* Mt. 2,16.

bore, *v. 1. to dig*; b. dé or dé ase, *to dig round about the yam*; F. bor dadze = funu fam', Mt. 25,18. — 2. *to hollow, scoop, cut or hew out, excavate*; b. odasem', okōrowm'; *syn. tu mu.* — 3. *to search out*; wabóre (abóre abóre) akòfá adé no, *he has found it out*; — *to devise* = tu n'adwēnem agyina. Obore ne nsem hye, (= ompe se odi nsem nhīnā wō guam') *he buries his matters, keeps them to himself, keeps them secret, manages to hide them.*

bore, *v.* to stir; b. asu, to move about in the water to swim; cf. boro 2. — obore ne kurum', he disturbs, hurts his sore, ne kuru mmore, his sore remains undisturbed; pr. 1079, 1814. —

bore so, to be engaged in combat or fighting; ye-nè wòn rebore so.

e-bóre, venom of snakes or insects; odoa boo me; n'ānom' bore (ne bore) wo me nsam'; — poison at the point of arrows, pr. 372.

Ak. eboro.

e-bóre, a kind of venomous snake, = onānkā.

o-Borebóre, a name of God or of a mythical Deity; cf. bore 2.

aborehūde [ade a woabore ahū] invention.

boresén [sén a mmore wom'] a vessel in which dough is made or kept.

borewóre, boneñwane, bayonet.

boro, *v.* Ak. bo, 1. to beat, strike, smite (nnipa, mmoa, with many blows, cf. bo); pr. 611.762. osu b. dan so, the rain falls heavily on the house; b. dan mu, to beat the clay of which the floor of the house is made; b. amū so, to beat (level) the ground over a grave, pr. 612. — b. asawa, osaw, to beat cotton, a sponge of fibres; b. tam, to smoothe washed clothes by beating them with a cudgel (aborobā); b. hūasu, to brush off the dew from the grass and leaves in walking, pr. 256. — 2. to beat the water with hand and feet: b. asubonten, po, to bathe or swim in the river, in the sea; cf. bore asu. — 3. to beat, vanquish, subdue, overcome, pr. 3410. — 4. boro so, to surpass, be more than, be abundant; syn. bu so, fe hō; wanyā nehō aboro so, he is abundantly rich.

boro nsā, Ak. s. bow, *v.*

bōro- or būro- in compds. indicates that a thing is from Europe or of European origin; cf. abōrobe &c. obūroni, abōrowa.

e boro, Ak. = ebore, poison, pr. 362.

àbóro, injury, damage, detriment, hurt; malevolence, envy; — pr. 613. 874. 901; ab. wo ne tirim'; óyè àbóro = òyè obófó, he is a malevolent or envious fellow, f.i. in showing how to make a thing, he does not say all. — di.. ab., to damage, do harm, hurt; s. abórodí.

aborobā, pl. m-, a smooth cylindric piece of wood, serving instead of a smothering-iron. [boro, abā.]

abōrobe, pl. m-, ananas, pine-apple. [boro, abe; it seems to have been brought into the country by Europeans.] —

abōrobe-dua, the ananas-plant. — abōrobe-fuw, ananas plantation. — abōrobe-mma, dim.

abōro-beñ, pl. m-, European horn, French-horn, trumpet.

o-bóròbíñ, a by-name of the vulture, s. opete. [s. abeñ.

bōróbōro, bōrobōrobōro, sweet, agreeable to taste (aduaba a abere, aduan a ñkyene wom').

abōrobōro-sem, a nice, interesting, entertaining story; asem a ennim a.s. obi nteeda na woankasa abo wo tirim kã, a.s. atetesem bi.

boroboro: ohiani b., a really, miserably poor man.

o-bōro-de, -dee, *the plantain*; 1. *the fruit or fruits*; 2. *the tree* (pl.a-; onam abrodem') = obrode-dua, pl. abrode-nnua. Otwa brode, *he cuts the bunch* without cutting the stem; odwōw brode, *he cuts small clusters or hands* (s. osiaw, pl. a-) of 4 to 8 single fruits from the whole bunch (oduru, pl. a-). — *Diff. kinds*: brode-fuferefu, -fufu, -hemma, -kokowa, -kwadú; obósím, agóna-ně-toá, gyebum, nnwērétía (nny.), okom-bekum-wo, mpantū, mpemma, osóboasó.

o-brode-duru, *a bunch of plantains*, containing 5 to 8 hands or rings of single fruits (betem, pl. m-).

o-brode-dwé, brodee-dwo, *roasted plantains*, pr. 216.640.641.

brodé-hóno, *the husk of the plantain-fruit*, the ashes of which mixed with palm-oil are made into soap. — brode hō hono, *the fibres of the plantain-stalk*; s. baha, mposae.

brode-sé, pl. a-, 1. *the stump of a plantain-tree* cut off, from which new trees grow; 2. = the next.

o-brodéwá, pl. m-, *the suckers or shoots from the mother-plant*, plants for transplanting. — brodéwá, Ak. s. obósáw; cf. baha.

abóro-dí, inf. *action of one seeking another's detriment*; obí rebeye wò yiyé nà obí akotiám'; wóreye bíribí à ébeye yiyé, na obí akoye mǎ anye yiye a.s. wakotwa ñkontompo amǎ dekode no afi aborodo, F. = abordo, mmoroso. [wo nsa.

abōrodō': ótwà ab., *he feigns to be unable to fight, he deserts* (wantumi ankō), pr. 1460. — o-bōrodoni, pl. a-fo, *deserter*.

o-bōrodomá [bōro, odomá] *the European fig or fig-tree*.

boroófā, As. a *weight of gold*, = agyiratwefā; s. borowo.

bōròfére, pl. a-, *a tropical fruit resembling a melon* (fere), *the papaw*, and the tree, *Carica papaya*; pr. 642. 3265. —

brofere-dua, *the papaw-tree*.

Bōrofo, F. A-bōrofo, pl. of O-būroni; pr. 644... okasa bōrofo, *he speaks a European language*.

bōrofo-hama, *pack-thread, twine, string, cord* of European manufacture.

bōrofo-hōma, *dressed (curried) leather from Europe*.

bōrofo-kénté, *striped cotton*, s. ntama.

bōrofo-mako, *a kind of pepper*.

bōrofo-sōñkōrañ, *the tamarind and its fruit*.

bōrofo-ñkatee, *the bread-fruit-nut and its tree*.

bōrofom', *in the manner, after the fashion of the Europeans*.

bōrofo-pé, inf. óyè br., *he is (foolishly) fond of, or, seeks to please, the European*.

bōrofosá, *a string of beads* [fr. bōrofo nsa ano, *how the Europeans have put it, or siaw?*].

abōrofo-sém, *words, manners, dealings of the Europeans*.

o-bōrofo-tefo, *one understanding and speaking a European language*. pr. 646.

böröhanne [börö, hāñ, ade] *glass. D. As.*

böröhene [börö ohene] *the European governor of the English possessions on the Gold Coast.*

börö-hōma, borö-nhōma, *paper; leather.*

börögō, börökō, brökobrokō, *soft, weak, flabby, flaccid, as withered leaves, blotting-paper; feeble, e.g. from intoxication or seediness; mmörökommörökowafo, effeminate, 1 Cor. 6,9. D. As.*

abrokókókoté, [akoko akora, obsc.] *a kind of beads; s. ahené.*

abörö-kyéw, *a European hat; pr. 2894.*

ò-bóróm, *pl. a-, a kind of lizard.*

abörómá, -mē, *pl. m-, a species of dove, wild pigeon, turtle-dove; = mmorommoromé, gyamhoho, gy'ahoho.*

aboromē, otono ab., *he lays words (riddles) before him to make him guess; when he does not find the right answer, he abuses him in most offensive language referring to father & mother; woto ab., mã yenkoto ab., — an immoral play.*

börömmá [börön, dim.] *narrow street, alley, lane.*

börömpèté, bod., *water-pox, chicken-pox (mpete brafo nen).*

aborompo, *a kind of herb.*

börön, *pl. m-, street, lane; cf. abonten, F. abrontsen.*

börön, *copper wire, kôbere ntŵée.*

börö-ñño, *s. būro...*

abörónómã, *pl. m-, dove, domestic pigeon. [börö, anoma.]*

o-brótea, *s. opete.*

börö-toa, *cruet, phial, vial, flask, flagon, bottle.*

abörótótó, *a certain shrub, perh. Strychnos nux-vomica, and its seed, nux-vomica, poison-nut, vomica nut; wode sisi ohye, wode gye bañ.*

abörówá, aborá', *European female (woman, lady); mulatto-woman; to distinguish the former from the latter, she is called Abürokyiri aborá. — abörówá-ba, a child of a European mother; a European lady not yet grown.*

borowo, *As. a weight of gold, = agyiratŵe; s. boróófã.*

abörówòññúá [börö, awonñúá], *lard brought from Europe.*

abósám, *cliff, crag, rock; chain, shelf, layer, ridge or ledge of rock or stones; rocky place. F. = abotan, Mk. 4,5.*

o-bósáw [boro, osaw] *a kind of sponge for washing; obrode a woadŵow na emu duā a waboro a wode guare no. Ak. brodewá.*

abosé [bō 84] *inf. beginning, origin; minnim sã asem no ab. trodō, I do not know the true etymology of that word; cf. mmoase, mfiase, mfitiase, ñhyease.*

bósea, *pl. m-, pebble.*

bósea, *Ky. béséa, loan of money; bō b., to lend or borrow money; pē b., to borrow money, pr. 2935.2937. mabō no (mapē no)b.,*

I have lent him money; meko_{bo} b., I am going to borrow money; mak_obo (no ho) b., mape b., I have borrowed money (from him); bo me b. dare du, na w_obo me a, me_som wo āno, lend me ten dollars, then I shall serve you for it.

bosea-bo, a-bosea-pe, *inf. lending or borrowing of money.*

abó-sén, *inf. hanging up of stones to avert a threatened event.*
[pr. 3052.]

abosí, *inf. [si bo], hazardous enterprize, daring feat.*

o-bósím, a kind of plantain. s. oböröde.

abosíri, a low or cheap price; maton mamā no magye no ab. bi, *I sold it to him at a low price; cf. fow, fowfow, aboomerew.*

aboso, F. *most high; the Most High. Mk. 5,7.*

abosó, 1. *girdle.* — 2. (bosó) *batten, the movable bar of a loom, which strikes in or closes the threads of a woof (ade a otama-nwénéfó de bo asawa no so mã epiw).*

aboso-bā, *club, cudgel. pr. 614. [bo 54, abā.]*

abo-so-nhwi, *moss growing on stones.*

o-bosóm', *pl. a-, the moon; a month; syn. osram'. Mt. 24,29.*

o-bósōm, *pl. a-, tutelar or guardian spirit of a town or family; imaginary spirits, subordinate to God, worshipped or consulted by the negroes, generally called fetishes by the Europeans, though the term fetish would better be restricted to asumāñ, charm, or, to avoid confusion, not be used at all. [The word is supposed to come fr. obo & som(?). Tete abósóm no a mpanyimfo som won (a.s. wode nsā nè ñnuan kogyaw won) no ye abo ara ñkō; ebi ye nnua, se abe, odum, onyā; ebi ye siw n.a.; ebi ye koro (s. koro); akomfo abosom de, ewoho-woho a, wobete se oyi se: mafa obosom, na oyi se: mafa obosom.] — bo b., 1. to surrender one's self to a fetish or patron spirit. — 2. to curse (another) by a fetish. s. bo 42. 81.*

abósōm, a *potion drunk when in swearing an oath of allegiance or mutual fidelity; wopām a, wonom (or wodi) hō abosom; a covenant made valid by such a potion; o-nè no wō abosom; s. nsu 4.*

o-bosom-búw, *house or lodging of a fetish.*

o-bósom-aketéw, -tere, *pl. a-, chameleon. pr. 621-623.*

o-bosomfó, *fetishman, syn. okomfo; onipa a obosom wo no so nè ne mu. pr. 624. 625.*

o-bosommá, [-ba], *pl. m-, fetish child; a child gotten by the help of a fetish and therefore given to him.*

bosom-mañ [-bañ] *enclosure, enclosed space sacred to a fetish.*

abosom-mo, *inf. the calling upon or surrender to a fetish.*

o-bosom-muw, s. obosombuw.

abosompém-abòsommáguà, *the fetishes altogether.*

o-bosom-panyiñ, *pl. a- m-, a chief or superior fetish.*

o-bosom-pón, *pl. a-, a great, powerful, mighty fetish.*

abosoñ-kwā, *pl. m-, [ob. akoa] slave or servant of a fetish.*

aboson-né (*pl. id.*), a thing given or belonging to a fetish.

aboson-sém, *fetish-religion, fetishism; fetish-matters.*

abonson-sòá, *inf. the carrying of the fetish.*

aboson-sóm, *inf. fetish-service, the worshiping of fetishes or idols; idolatry, heathenism.*

o-bosonsomni, *pl. a-fo, a worshiper of fetishes, a heathen.*

aboson-sú, *the water in the pot (koro) belonging to a fetish.*

bòsonopo, bosōrōpo, *the great sea, ocean. pr. 380.626.3070.*

bosōw: óyè b., *he is melancholy. [3094.]*

o-bósú, [e-bow, osu] *dew; ob. gu, dew falls; cf. mmosuwa.*

bota, *v. to mark, to incise, make an incision; woakobota onipa (akyere) ne, to-day they have marked a man destined to be killed; ode sekan abota no (hō) kakra, he has given him some incisions with a knife; — to get a sight of, catch sight or a glimpse of: wo ani bota no hō dabiara a, fa bisa no mã me, any day you get a sight of him, ask him about it for me; n'ani ammota hō = waihū hō; obae, m'ani ammota no, when he came, I did not see him at all.*

bótá, *a yellow coral, the most costly of all, = kakawa; s. ahene.*

botae, *v. n. [bota] mark, target, butt; — watow or wabō b. no mu, he has hit the mark or aim.*

àbótafowa, *pl. m-, a child of one or two years. pr. 629.*

o-bótan, *pl. a-, rock; obo a éterew' hō. Ez. 24,7.*

abotar, *F. = abotoase; nyā ab. = to wo bo ase. Mt. 18,26.*

àbóteñ, *the right or full sum, = abo a eye okwan mu; the principal sum; cf. akoteñ; n'ábóteñ kofuaa ahannu, the complete sum amounted to 200 (heads of cowries).*

o-botíri, = aboa ti. *pr. 632.*

abotírì, *tam ab., to wrestle. [G. fō abotiri.]*

abotírì, *pl. m-, head-band, fillet; diadem, crown; ade biara a wode bō won ti.*

abotísá, *a triple crown, as the pope's.*

abotitéñ, *a high stately head-dress, turban; abotiri tenteñ, ab. a enye ahuhu-tama bi na eye ntama-pa.*

bótō, *pl. m-, sack, bag, bundle; syn. atwēā. pr. 832.*

bòtō, *a powdered medicine in a small gourd; woahuw (no)*

bótō, *s. potō. [b. agu ne fwenem']*

aboto, *inf. [to (me) bo]: laying a bet or wager; enam akyin-nyegye mu na ab. no ba, na ete se ñkyia.*

abo-tō, *inf. = abotoyam', peace, confidence, good cheer.*

abotoase, *inf. = boaseto, patience, forbearance, endurance.*

abótó, *empty or blind nut or other fruit containing no kernel or flesh in the shell or husk (brode, ñkate, ankyē &c. aba a eye hono ñkō na aduan nnim'); ofā ye ab.*

o-botofó, *pl. a-, nea odwensō ketē so, who pisses on his mat [bō tow?] cf. pótófó.*

botohúhúw, *steam*; b. afiri, *steam-engine*; b. na ede owusi-hyēn nam; wonōa biribi na wubua so a, b. sinsiane mmuaso no hō gu fam'.

abotokurá, *pl. m-*, a kind of *mouse*, of a dark hue with light stripes, living in the wood; *syn. odontwí*.

bótōrō, Ak. wabō no b. = wabō no obo a ébekum' no, ebemā wato, *he struck him with a deadly blow, he beat him so severely that he must die from it*.

botow, *v. to abate, to decrease, relax, become less in vigour, strength, heat &c. — tr. to abate, reduce, lessen, diminish, remit*; — nf̄wiren no abótow' = akagyaw, *the flower has faded, withered*; ne kuru a etuu kokūrō no, afei de ab. kakra, *his sore that had become large, has decreased*; aduru no ab. yare no, or amā oyare no ab., *the medicine has given a check to the sickness*; nsu no ab., *the water has become lukewarm*; wabotow, *he is cast down, dejected, all his joy and gaiety has left him*, = ne hō afom no; wōab. okō no, *they have suspended hostilities, made a truce*; wōab. asem no ato hō, *they have brought the palaver into an easier way and have laid it aside for a while* (asem no, wonnī no dennēnnennen na wodi no berēw na wō-agya mu ato hō kakra).

botowá, *pl. m-*, 1. *small bag or sack, pouch. — 2. a musical instrument, bag-pipe?* pr. 633.

abotoyám', *inf. [bo to yam'] peace of mind, joy, happiness; satisfaction, contentment*; cf. aboto, abodwo.

abó-tu, *inf. consternation; despondency*; eye no ab. = etu ne bo, emā ne bo tu. — abotúsēm, *news of trouble or danger; report causing fright or consternation*.

botūróbòdŵó, *lukewarm, tepid*; nsu b.

bō-ū, As. *by all means, absolutely, positively*; with negation: *by no means*; mise, kōfa onipa no bera, bō-ū na se wamma a (Akr. na se ekā no bābi emma na ose omma a), sañ bēra, *I say, fetch that man; but when he absolutely refuses to come, then return*.

bōw, *v. 1. to become tough (of clay in pottery). — 2. s. red. bobow*.

bōw, *bundle of tobacco-leaves, commonly called a head or hand of tobacco*.

bōw, *a charm (fetish) hidden in the ground*: wasi or wahye no b. = ode suman bi akohye fam' amā obi; ebi ye kabere, ebi ye sumanhunu bi nè aduru.

e-bōw, = omunuṅkum, *fog, mist*; anopa bōw = anopá bósú; b. ato = obosu agu.

bōw, Ky. boro, *to grow weak, flag, slacken*; *tr. to make weak, slack, flaccid, flabby, flaggy*; ope nti nhaban nhinā abow, *on account of the harmattan the leaves are all drooping*; aŵia abow (= akisā) nf̄wiren no, *the sun has withered the flowers*; abe no abow, *that palm is no more as fresh as in the first three days after felling it. — bow nsā, to become weak i.e. intoxicated, to get drunk, by drinking much*

palm-wine or any liquor or spirits; *s.* asābow. — *ne hō abow no*, *he is disheartened, disgusted, has lost all joy and vigour*; *s.* ahōbow. — *cf.* botow, ānobow, ahōbow.

bowema, *F.* = boñwoma.

boŵereŵ', *pl. a-*, *Ak.* abōwèrè, *nail of a finger or toe; claw, clutch, pounce, talon; syn.* ŵerew.

boŵerewua, *a disease which spoils and blackens the nails of the fingers.*

aboŵí, àboŵuw, *contribution, indemnification for expenses of war, paid by the defeated party; ransom paid by the conquered chief to redeem his people that they might not be made prisoners or slaves.* — *Ye-nè Asantefo ŵiee kō no, womā yebōo soñkahíri ansā-na wogyee yeñ ab. (sika, ñkoa, aguade n. a.), when our war with the Asantes was over, they made us serve them and then imposed on us a contribution (in money, slaves, goods); woabo no soñkahiri amā ab., they have submitted to his rule and have given (the conqueror) money and men in token of their submission; yegye mo ab. ansā-na yeako; Asantefo de ab. na ekyekyeree woñ kūrōw.* — *Meyi wo aboŵuw = mebo wo, I shall release thee with a stroke (in plays of children: mmofra goru na nea odi ne yōnkō so no yi nea wantumi no a ope se ogyae no ab., enese obo no).*

aboyâ, aboyéá, *Ak. s.* abéyá, asanka, ayawá. *F.* *Mt. 14, 8.*

aboyafo, *F.* = kekā, *Mt. 8, 28. Mk. 1, 13.* [*Mk. 6, 25.*]

aboyám', *1. girdle round the waist. F. Mt. 3, 4. Mk. 1, 6.* —

2. (efen bi, a newly framed word) = nea ebo yam'; wuhū a, na wo yam' abo, wo koñ do no, wo ani so no dodo.

bo-yerew, *inf.* = abofono, *sickness of the stomach.*

bra, bāra, *v. 1. to make, enact a law or laws, to order with authority, to lay an injunction upon, to command, esp. to forbid, prohibit; mpanyimfo ko apām akobra ade, the elders have assembled to enact or make laws; mabra no, I have interdicted him; bra no ne ara se oñnkosi ntew bio, forbid him this very day any more to join in that play (ntew-si) again; — to fix (by law) the value of: woabra dare mā aba mmañ 75. — 2. to settle: matu mabebra ha, I have removed and taken up my abode here. — 3. to come (i. e. to be born) again into this world: owui wo ha na wakobra (wo) Ñkrañ, he died here and has come again at Akra. — 4. to become habitual: asābow, atoro abra no, drunkenness, telling lies has become habitual to him, = eye ne bra, it is his habit or nature, he is addicted to..; n'agya nneyee abra no, his father's manners have become his, he takes after his father. — 5. to deceive, = tŵa ñkontompo, *pr.* 1225. wabra me = wasisi me, wadādā me. — 6. bra.. mu, to withhold or keep back, to hide or conceal something in speaking, to dissemble, dissimulate: obraa me asem no mu, he did not tell me the whole truth; yebra no kasam', we disguise our speech before him; wokā asem no ara pe a, bra mu, when you relate the case, do not say all; okyeree me kwan no, wabrā mè mú, when he showed me the way, he misled me; *cf.* mmr Abram'.*

o-bra, (*inf.*) 1. the coming into this world, the state of existence or life in this world; obra a wowoo me too mu yi, the life into which I have been born; mesore bra yim', I shall depart this life; obra akyi wo amane, in after-life more trouble is met with than in childhood; or, in future days trouble may befall you; meboo obra, men-nom bi da, as long as I live, I never drank any. — 2. manner of life, conversation, behaviour, conduct; pr. 409. 634. 635. obra a ehō nni dem or akasayé, blameless behaviour; bo bra, to behave, conduct, to bear or carry one's self; bo bra-pa, to behave well; bo bra-bone, to behave ill; ómpe bra foforo mmō, he shall seek to lead a new life, shall alter his conduct; n'asō awu nti, woapo ne bra amā no = woato no kwan, wonni n'asem akyi bio, they have left him to himself (nobody exhorts him any more). — 3. the nature i.e. the menses or monthly courses of women, euph. asabu; ye b. (bu nsa, ko afikyiri), to menstruate, to have the monthly flow or discharge, cf. bu 5 c. (wobeye b., a nasty abuse). — bra-agoru, a ceremony performed with a girl having attained to puberty. — bra-tām = afikyiko-tām, asabu-tām.

abra, falsehood, fraud, deceit. pr. 1024. 1025. 2327. 2475. syn. nna-braba, ñkonkōnsa, ñkontompo.

abra, a kind of monkey; sareso akyeneboa bi.

mbra, F. = mmāra.

brā, s. bēnā.

bra-bāñ, manner of behaviour, conduct; ne sā b. nye me fe.

brabo, [bra, v. 1., ebo], set price or rate; fixed amount of fees, fines, indemnities &c. Qman nè hemfoforo no tẁitẁa nnewa ñhīnā hō b., the elders and the new king set rates on, fix the price of, every thing.

abra-bo, *inf.* [bo bra] life in this world, pr. 3060; way, F. Ps. 67, 2. conduct, behaviour.

o-brabráfó, pl. a-, a deceitful, fraudulent, person; syn. okón-tomponí, okonkōnsáfó.

brada, enticement, persuasion, temptation. — to b., to deceive by sweet words, to entice, persuade, talk over; woto no b. = wode nsem dede dādā no na wanyā amane. — bradam', F. by craft, Mk. 14, 1. — brada-to, *inf.* enticing &c.; cf. semmradá.

abradā, F. s. abrannā.

o-bráfó, pl. a-, executioner, hangman; pr. 636. forerunner; a by-name of the bird apatipere.

o-bràfó, pl. brafó, a woman that has her monthly courses.

bráka, round-about way, by-way, side-way; (mereko no, men-nam tē na) mekobuu b. na mede mekofii akurā hō, I came to the village by a round-about way; wabu br. akòfá m'akyi, by a side-way he came in my back; wobebu yen hō b., they will go round to attack us from behind.

bra-kyéw: obu br., his conduct is crooked, perverse, dishonest.

bram (bāram) *v.* [*red.* brammram]: 1. b... hō, *to overlay*: wode sika abram afōa no ti hō, *the handle of the sword is overlaid with gold*; *to shut up, close, secure, fasten, stop*: bram pañkrañ no hō ñhinā hyia, *make the cask water-tight all round*. — 2. b... āno, *to secure, shut or lock up*; *to seal up*: bram nnipa no āno na woan-nyā okwañ amfi adi, *shut up or confine those people that they cannot come out*; fa nnadewa bram adaka yi ano, *nail this box up*; b. poñ no ano fa nnadewa bobom', *secure this door with nails*. — 3. b... so, *to overwhelm* = kata so, buñkam so; ðom yi abārám' [akata] yeñ so, *the enemies overwhelm us, are more than we*.

bram' = bra mu, *s.* bra, *v.* 6.

brammram', *red.* *v.* bram.

brámmram: n'ano ye b. = birebire, *he is a babbler, talker, tattler, ready to speak evil things*. — o-brámmramfó, *pl.* a-, onipa a ne tekrema yaw bebrē, n'ani ye ðeñ; *syn.* okasafo.

o-brámmiri [obrañ, biri] *pl.* a-, 1. obrañ tuntum, *a black, strong man*. — 2. óyè ab., *he is a wrathful man*; abufuw ye ob. or ab., *wrath can make a man commit things which otherwise he would never do*.

abrammó [bram'abo] *weight, weights*; okari ne sika wo m'ab. so, *he weighs his gold with my weights*. — abrammo-kwáñmù, *true* obrañ, *s.* obērañ. [*weights.*]

a-bránnà', *F.* abraḍā, *pl.* m-, *sail* [*G.* abenā]; si ab., *to set a sail*; *screen to keep off the rays of the sun*; *gallery, veranda, covered by the sloping roof of the main building* [*G.* ablana]; *portico, piazza, covered walk, corridor, pillared hall, colonnade, peristyle*.

abransem, abrañso, abrante, -wa, -kwa, *s.* aber...

brapa, [obra pa] *F.* virtues; *s.* obra 2.

brasiam, *s.* okore. — bra-tām, *s.* obra 3.

braw, a-, *s.* beraw, a-.

bre... bre... *s.* bere... bere...

mbre, *F.*, = nea, *where, sene, as, how*.

abrebo, *F.* = abraḍo.

abrebreṭam, *F.* soft raiment, Mt. 11,8.

mbrehōadze, *F.* = ahōbērease.

mbrew, *F.* = 'merew, *weak; weakness*.

bremba, bremon, *F.* = obarima, obiremon.

abreñtse, *F.* = aberante.

bri... *s.* biri...

bro... bro... *s.* böro... boró... būro...

bru... *s.* buru...

brû, *a.* blue, (*cf.* akase, bibiri, hoa, tuntum);

n. queen's blue, indigo blue; blue starch.

bu, *v.* [*red.* bubu] *A.* to bend, fold; *B.* to crack, break, cut &c.

A. 1. *tr.* to bend, crook, curve; *intr.* to bend, crook, be curved; *syn.* kyea, kōa, konton; — epo abu ðonnon, abu ko asase no mu, *the sea has formed a bay*; bu braka, *to take a round-about way*. —

2. to bend, fold: bu āno, to seam, hem a cloth; bu dukū no āno! — bu.. to hō, to double, pr. 653. — bu.. due so, (to bend and lay over,) to double. — bu.. bō hō abiesā, fold it thrice. — 3. to make by bending, to manufacture: bu kotoku (pr. 768), kyew, mpaboa, ntoā, to make a bag, hat, sandals, a cartridge-box. — 4. to make by bending or turning one's own body: bu afiri, to turn or cut a somerset. — 5. to bend, move or direct parts of the body: a) bu ñkōmpow, to bend or turn the neck, to look round, about or back: obu ñk. fwe n'akyi, he looks back; obu ñk. fwe won ñhinā, he looks round about on them all. — b) bu.. ani, to wink at; obu no ani, he winks at him (gives him a hint by a motion of the eyelids); — obu no anikyew, he casts squint i.e. evil looks at him; — obu n'ani, n'aniwa, he shuts and opens his eyes, winks, twinkles, blinks, cf. aniwabubu; — obu n'ani gu (n'asōodeñ) so, he winks at, overlooks (his disobedience). Acts 17,30. — c) bu nsa, orig. to bend the fingers in counting the (six) days during which a menstruant woman is not allowed to enter or sleep in her regular dwelling; euph. = ye bra, to menstruate. — d) bu ntwer, F. to bow the knee, Mt. 27,29.

B. 6. to bend a thing so as to occasion a flaw in it, but not entirely to break it; to crack; cf. bukaw. — 7. to break (by bending, f.i. abā, dua, dompe, Joh. 19,36. cf. bō 50): mabu poma no, I have broken the stick; intr. poma no abu, the stick is broken; — bu.. mu, to break in two; s. 29 c. — 8. to break down, demolish (odañ, cf. buruw, dñiriw); intr. to break down, tumble down, fall to ruin: odañ no abu. — 9. to break off (abūrow, the ears of Indian corn), to reap. — 10. to cut off: obubu n'aŵerew, he pairs (off) his nails; — to cut the hair: obu n'anim = oyi yi ne ñhwī āno; obu n'atiko, = oyi n'atiko ñhwī āno. — 11. to cut or hew down, to fell (trees): bu kwae = dow, to cut the bush, pr. 652. meko kwaem' makobu nnua, I will go into the wood to fell trees. — 12. bu mu, to break or cut in the middle, to cut off: bu.. mmerem', a) obu ne mmerem' = wasi so [orenyin na onnyā ñwīee nyin] na wapatuw awu, he dies a premature, untimely death, is cut off in the prime of his life; — b) wabu né mmére (à óde bewo) mù = ne mmere atwam', she is past age. Heb. 11,11. — c) bu nna mu, s. abúnnám.

C. 13. bu.. so, to break off the end or point, to blunt (opp. señ āno), pr. 994. — 14. bu.. so, to break, transgress, disobey (a law, command, order, injunction); obu n'asem so = onnyina n'asem so, he breaks his (own) word, does not keep his promise; obu ne nā asem so, he disobeys (acts against) his mother's word. — 15. bu.. so, to go beyond, surpass: ebu n'abasa so, it goes beyond his power or ability; adwuma yi abu mensa so, this work is too much for my strength; edom no bu yen so, the enemy is stronger than we are; syn. kyeñ, buñkam; cf. bram so. — 16. bu so, to run over, overflow: wafwie nsu agu mu mā abu so, he has poured water into it so that it has run or flown over; Ps. 23,5; syn. boro so, fe hō. — 17. bu so, to be abundant, plentiful, frequent, often met with, common; mamā ñhōma no abu so, I have made that book common, caused it to be in the hands of many; cf. ka. — 18. bu so, to be common, unclean: nni nea abu so, do not eat unclean things. Acts 10,14.

D. 19. To break out or forth: obu faa wòn so, he broke forth upon them. — 20. to end or turn out badly: n'asem abu, his matter did not come to a good end, has turned out badly. — 21. to befall: abú abù no, lit. a breaking has broken upon him, i.e. a great calamity has befallen him. — 22. to fail, fall short, fall off in respect to vigour, activity &c. bo bu, to get out of breath; ne bo abu, he is out of breath (s. ebo) = ne home atew no; n'ani bu, lit. his eye breaks, i.e. he is weary of waiting longer; wofwè óbi kwan na omma a, na wo ani bu = eye wo ahometew.

E. 23. To count (orig. by bending the fingers, cf. 5 c) bu nsa), to reckon, compute, calculate. — bu akontā, to cast up an account; to cipher; o-nè no bu ak., he reckons with him, Mt. 18,23.24. bu hō ak., to account for. — bu āno, to cast up, sum up in a total; bu.. fra (mu), gu.. so, hye.. mu, kã.. hō, si.. so, tĩa, to reckon among, to add to (cf. kañ.. fra): bu yifra (hye) akontā no mu, gu ak. no so, kã ak. no hō, tĩa ak. no, add this to the account; bu sika no si so na yenfwe, add the money to the former sum and let us see (what the amount will be); obu n'aka-foforo si dedaw so, he calculates his new debts and adds them to the old ones. — 24. bu akapere, to balance an account, counterbalance a debt: obu me ak., he adjusts his account due to me by a contra-account (cf. bu tew) or by shifting off payment to another person indebted to him. — 25. bu tew, to neutralize or cancel a debt by balancing against it an equal amount owed by the creditor: mede woka, wonso wode me bi, na mā yemmu ntew! wode me dare 10, me nso mede wo d. 4, enti mebu dare 4 yi matew, na yi dare 6 a aka no mā me!

F. 26. To account (one) for, consider, think, deem, judge (one able, capable, apt, fit), acknowledge as; to estimate, esteem, respect, honour. pr. 651.654.655. obu no kese, he holds him in great esteem; mimmú no fwe, I do not respect him at all; — bu.. abomfiā, to despise, s. ab. — bu.. animtiā, to despise, disregard, hold in contempt; cf. tiatia.. anim.

G. To observe, pay attention to, regard with care; cf. buw. 27. bu.. bra = bo ..bra, to behave, conduct, bear or carry one's self; bu brakyéw, s. brakyew. — 28. bu mañ, to observe the social or civil duties: obu mañ pa, he comports (himself) well with his fellow-citizens, behaves, demeans, or carries himself well in this town, is sociable; he rules (or manages the affairs of) the town well; he labours for the welfare of the towns-people; obu mam-mone se biribi, he is extremely unsociable; ye-nè no mmu mañ yi = ntrā mañ yi mu, we can no longer live together with him; ye-nè nipa yi bu mañ yi, we live peaceably together, are on friendly terms; cf. amammu, amammui. — bu mañ kwanmu a wompam', F. to administer judgment impartially.

H. 29. To decide, judge, pronounce judgment: a) bu.. bem, to pronounce sentence in favour of a person in a law-suit, to acquit of an accusation; atemmufo (asennifo) abu no bem, the judges have acquitted him. — b) bu.. fo, to give (bring in) a verdict, pass sentence against a person, to pronounce guilty, condemn; woabu no kum fo, they have sentenced him to be killed. — c) bu.. nten or aten, to

judge, to decide a case, to give, pass or pronounce sentence or judgment on (upon) or against: woabu no nea oyee no so nteñ, they have passed sentence against him for what he did. — d) bu mu, to bring to a decision, do away with (a case); wode asem no ahye duam' abu mu = wode abere mpanyimfo na woawie asem no di, woabu fo ne bem (eto-dabi-a wode dua hye dua ntam' bu mu). — e) bu.. nteñkyew, to judge unrighteously, to pass an unjust sentence, to pervert judgment; — bu.. ananaten, to pronounce an unfair, partial judgment, to judge partially. — bu Asante-ten, pr. 740.

I. 30. bu be, to speak, utter, use a proverb, to make a proverb; de bu be, to turn into a proverb. pr. 60. 656. 681. 1361. 1767.

J. 31. bu, Ak. = buw.

bu in combination with nouns of place and relation:

bu.. mu, s. 7. 12. 29 c) — [bu ani, 5 b), — bu anim, 10] — bu ano, 2. 23. — bu so, 13–18.

bu followed by other verbs: bu.. bo ho, due so, to ho, s. 2; gu so, 5 b); fra, gu so, hye mu, ka ho, si so, tia, 23; tew, 25.

abu, fall, ruin, overwhelming calamity, disaster, great misfortune; cf. asiane; — abu abu no, a calamity has befallen him (s. bu 21), e.s. bone a waye aye a.s. nea ope se ode ye ne yonko no asan abefwe nankasa so; — ma abu mmu no! let disaster or ruin befall him, i.e. may mischief come upon him!

bū bū, = pī, plenty, abundantly; osesaw' (nsu, nsā, nkyene, nno) no bū bū.

bua, v. [red. buabua] 1. to cover, to shut, close, esp. with so; b. dan (so), to put a roof on or thatch a house; bua adaka no so, close that box; bua aduan no so, cover that food; cf. kata so, mua, hini; mmuatama; opp. bue, hie. — 2. bua da, lit. to cover (scil. the food) and sleep, i.e. to fast, to go to bed without having eaten. pr. 211. — 3. to come down upon: ne'musu abua n'atifi, his mischief has fallen on his own head. — 4. to grow thick, bushy, luxuriantly, rankly (esp. of climbers); to flourish; ode no abua kusū = aye ahaban pi; cf. bum. — 5. to answer, reply; mammua no, I gave him no answer; wokobuabuaa wonho, they gave each other (rough) answers, scolded each other; cf. gye so. pr. 752. — 6. to congratulate: kobua wo nua a gresaw no, congratulate your dancing brother. — 7. bua.. sō, to charge or upbraid with, to reproach, to scold or abuse by reminding one of some reproachful deed or matter, to cast something in the teeth of; s. asobua. — 8. bua nteñ, F. = bu nteñ. Mt. 7, 1. — 9. buabua tun, F. to conclude.

abúa, pl. m-, tobacco-pipe; cf. aburobua, taseñ.

abuabuagyaso: asanka tratra bi a wode bua aduan so wo gyaso.

abu adá, m-, inf. [bua, 2.] fasting, fast, abstinence from food; odi ab., he fasts (once); odi mm., he fasts (repeatedly); wodi mm., they fast.

buber, F. = aburo bu-bere, harvest (of Indian corn). Mt. 13, 30.

bubu, red. v., s. bu. (2.) to break or bend repeatedly, to double, fold: bubu nhoma, to fold up a letter. — (7.) to break many things simultaneously; to break in many pieces; to pluck: bubu asomerewa

ahabañ nōa nom, *pluck some leaves together with the stalks of the herb called asōm., boil them and drink the decoction; — to break completely, Ps. 10,15. 37,17. bubu.. mu, Ps. 46,10. Is. 9,4. bubu abodō, to crumble bread. — perf. to be broken down by hardships, i.e. fatigued, exhausted: okwañ no ware nti mabubu, from the long way I came quite tired or undone; Ps. 38,9; to be lame, s. the foll.*

o-bubuafo, *pl. a-, a man lamed by sickness, palsy; onipa a wowoo no mū na oyare abeye no ana nnurui abeduru no na wa-bubu gu fākō na ontumi nye fwe; — okasa bubuafo, a lame i.e. awkward language or manner of expressing one's self.*

mbubui, *F. s. mmubui.*

abubummabā, abubummā, *a kind of worm or moth; ab.-añwéne, the case (made of broken little sticks) in which it lives, pr. 658.*

Obubuo, *name of a month, about November.*

abubur, *pl. m-, F. = aburuburu, Mt. 21,12.*

abubu-w, -o, *1. public inquiry after something. 2. wailing, crying, from grief, sorrow, fear, for help in consternation and distress; the noise made by the people whilst sheep are being offered to the river-spirit (at Akwam); — obo ab. = oresū na oredi ñkōmmo, he wails, laments; ab., wōmmō nò kwa.*

abubu-w-bō, *inf. wailing, lamentation.*

bue, *v. [red. buebue] to uncover, disclose, cf. bua. 1. tr. to open (obue n'ani, n'ano, ne nsam', ñhōma mu, he opens his eye, mouth, hand, a book); bue adaka no (so), open the box; kobue poñ, open the door (syn. hie); bue odañ no (āno), open the house; diff. tu āno, sññ. — 2. bue.. āno, to initiate, inaugurate, dedicate: yereko-bue asoredañ āno, we are going to dedicate a chapel. — 3. bue so, to clear (land) from trees: obue n'asase so, he cuts away the trees on his piece of ground, so that the sun may shine on the land. — 4. bue to so, to turn over (the leaf of a book). — 5. intr. to open, be open: opon no abue (syn. āno da ho), the door is open; n'ani abue or ada ho, his eye is open; n'adwenem' abue or ada ho, his mind is clear; ne tirim bue, his conscience awakes.*

buebue, *red. v., s. bue;*

anim rebuebue = anim rebaebae, *the day breaks. [G. hie gble.]*

búé búé, *interj.*

buépén, *a page or pair of two opposite pages in a book; cf. kratāfā; wakañ mā aka b. kakra bi na wañie, he has read it nearly through, he has read it all excepting a few pages.*

bufo, *F. reaper. Mt. 13,30.*

o-bufo, *sloven, dirty fellow; slut, slattern; s. búru, búrum'.*

búfũà, *s. bofua.*

abufuw, -fuw, *inf. [ebo fuw] anger, wrath, passion; fa or nyā ab., to grow angry; yi.. ab., to excite to anger; oye ab., he is irascible.*

o-bufu-fafo, *pl. a-, an irascible man, easily provoked or offended.*

abufu-hyéw, *hot anger, wrath, fury.*

abufu-ním' [anim] *an angry countenance. Prov. 25,23.*

abui, *needle*, especially a large one; cf. pāne, dorowa.

mbui, F. *breaking, fall*. Mt. 7, 27.

bukaw, v. 1. *to bend*: ob. ne basa, *he bends his arm*; ob. ne nsa to n'akyi, *he puts his hand on his back*; b. wo nan to so, *cross or bend your legs*. — 2. *to break, crack, flaw*, i.e. *to bend a thing so as to occasion a flaw in it, but not entirely to break it*; cf. bu, 6. — 3. *to shift from one master to another, to desert one*, cf. guaṅ.

bûkû', F. pl. m-, = brûkû', *book*.

bukyíá, F. s. mukyia, *muka*.

bum, v. *to spread; to spread or lay over; to cover a place or a thing completely*; wúrá no abùm kusū, (= aye ahabaṅ bebrē na aye fefefefe) *that bush has grown rank and luxuriant, filling a wide space with its foliage*; woto asawu bum mpatā so ansā-na woyiyi won, *a net is spread for the fishes before they are caught*; ode ntama abum no so = akata obi (a.s. naṅkasa) so; fa bum me so = kata me so! [red. bummum.]

búm, pl. a-, *a spreading or thorough movement or effect*: gua bo bum, *the whole assembly rises at once* (s. bo 7); woasore bum = prekō, *they have got up in a state of confusion*; oguaṅ no abebo m'abūro mu b., *that goat has made havoc in my maize, has eaten a good portion of my corn*; woabo yeṅ abum, *they have put us into confusion*; woabo aguabum, *they have brought the market into confusion*; eboo b. no, *when the confusion began*; abogyabum, *covering or bespattering with blood by blows*.

búm, adv. *severely, thoroughly, very much*; oboo no ara bum prekō, *he gave him one severe blow*; woboboo nṅuaṅ no ara búm bum bum, *they gave or dealt the goats vigorous blows*; omanmufo taṅ abanmufo b.

buma, v. *to catch, seize, take by force* (nnipa, mmoa, mpatā); buma oguaṅ no bēra, *catch that sheep and bring it*; wobebumaa no akotoṅ no, *they pounced upon him and took him away to sell him*. [red. bumabuma.]

bummum, red. v., s. bum.

e-buṅ, a. Ak. bunu, pl. a-, *green, unripe*; akutu-buṅ, *an unripe orange*. pr. 2344. cf. obabuṅ. — e-bun, F. *unripeness*.

e-buṅ, pl. a-, *abyss, gulf; the depth of the sea*; amōa a emu do a ewo nsum'.

abu-nnam' [nea obu nná mu] *he who cuts off one's days*, an appellation (or title) of kings; cf. okumnipa.

buikam, v. (so), *to surpass, exceed, be superior to* (in number, valour, power, force): edom b. wo a, wuguaṅ, *if the enemy is too strong for you, you flee*; wob. yeṅ, woab. yeṅ so, *they surpass us in number*; wanyā ade mā ab. so, = akyeṅ so, atra so, *he has grown enormously rich*; agofo horow abien a wohyiae no, se atififo b. anafifo so nti, anafifo antumi won.

abúntwere, *a green, hard, unripe fruit*; akutu no ye ab., *the orange is unripe*; s. buṅ.

abunu, a kind of great *drum*? s. obonúkyérefo. — Cf. ebuñ.

buo, s. buw.

obuobi-kwaw, a kind of bayere; s. ode.

bupé, a kind of *cloth* from Toam, s. kente, 'ntama.

abu-péñ, *part, portion, share*, the result of a division; cf. ñkyem'.

bu-prekõ, a *bit, morsel, or piece*, 'broken off' by a single breaking; cf. teprekõ.

abúrà, pl. m-, *well, cistern*; tu ab., *to dig a well*.

abũrów, *maize, Indian corn*. pr. 672-80. ab. abeñ, *the corn is sufficiently ripe for use*; ab. ahoa, *the corn is ripe to perfection*. — bu ab. *to break the ear from the stalk*; hũañ or sunsũane mmetem, *to husk maize*; few or tutu ab., *to take out the grains*.

abũro-bétém, pl. m-, *cone or ear of Indian corn*.

abũròbíá, a plant growing frequently in the vicinity of towns, with red flowers and black seeds; *Canna Indica* or *speciosa*. pr. 661.

abũro-bu, inf. *the plucking of the ears of maize*; *corn-harvest*.

abũro-búa, pl. m-, a short *tobacco-pipe* made of clay, *clay-pipe* made in Europe. pr. 662.

abũrò-dômã, *maize full-grown, but not yet quite ripe*, as roasted and eaten by the negroes.

bũró-dùá, *the plant or stalk of Indian corn*; *the spike of a plant of maize*, in which the kernels sit; a *cone of maize* from which the grains have been picked.

abũroduań', *food or dishes prepared of maize*: obańku, abete, dokono, kyekyere, ammoagyanewa, mpampa, pimpi, sense, otõ.

bũró-fúa, pl. m-, a single grain of *Indian corn*.

abũro-fúw, a *plantation of maize*.

abũro-gũá, a *European chair, arm-chair, chair with a back*; cf. akenteńńua, akońńua.

abũro-guańe, = abũrow guańńuań, *ripe ears of Indian corn*.

bũro-gya, Aky. *matches*; syn. samannyá. [pr. 673.

bũró-hóno, *the husk or covering of the ears of maize*; pr. 679. a kind of country cloth, s. kente.

bũro-kũ [ńkũ], *pomade, pomatum*. D.As.

bũro-kũruwa, a *European jar, can, cup, mug &c.*

buokúruwá, *pomegranate*, s. buruk...

Abũrokyiri, *the white man's country, Europe and America* respectively. pr. 663-6. Ab. nipa, *a man who deserves to be sold to Ab.*,

abũrokyiri-sũã, *Turkey-red cloth*. [pr. 664.

bũro-nań, *the stalk of maize*.

o-bũróńí, pl. bõrofo, a-, *European, white man*; mulatto. pr. 667-71.

bũró-ònyã, *Christmas and New-year's-day*.

bũro-ńño, m-, *European oil, olive-oil, sweet-oil*.

abũro-pata, pr. 680.

abũro-tsén, F. abũro a abo yiye pe; s. ten 2.

abũro-ŵi [aŵi] *wheat*. D. As.

buru, *filthiness, dirtiness, uncleanness, slovenliness, sluttishness*; ne b. nti wo nè no didi a, enye de. — óyè b. (e.s. ne hõ wo fi na ne fi nteŵ), *he is a filthy, dirty, unclean fellow, a sloven*; cf. ohem-muru; burum, obufo.

buru, v. s. buruw.

bũrúbũru, bbbb., *adv. entirely, totally*; odi me nyã b. = obu *or* oye me akoka papa. [G. blublu.]

aburuburuw, pl. m-, a species of *dove*; pr. 681. (ne mmãrañ te se akoko de.) F. abubur.

bũrũkũ', F. bũkũ', pl. m-, *book*.

burukũruwá, a large *tree* and its edible *fruit* similar to a pomegranate but larger and with larger seeds.

bũrum', a *filthy, dirty, unclean fellow*; *sloven*; *slut, slattern*; oye b., oye nehõ b. = oye nehõ fifi; s. buru, obufo.

o-bũrum, a large *quadruped*; pr. 682.

aburu-nsummà-béñ, a species of *dove* (red).

buruw, v. *to break down, demolish* (odañ n.a.); *syn.* dũiriw; *to tumble down, fall to ruin*; amõa no ab., *the sides of the pit have broken down*; ne fũene buru gu n'anom', *he has his nose smashed, knocked into his mouth*, pr. 584

aburuwá, pl. m-, 1. nantũi ab., *heifer, young cow*, that has not yet calved. — 2 = afãñã, a *female slave*, especially one from the interior with marks cut in her face.

aburuwá-ba, pl. mmuruwá-mma, a *vile, despicable person*.

busu, s. mmusu, ahabusu, abusude &c.

abusũá, F.-sũã, pl. m-, *family, kindred, relatives*, especially the *relations of the mother's side*; one of the original families of the Tshi nation. — bo ab., *to join a family or tribe*. pr. 683-7.

abusũa-bañ, *sort of family or people*; mo ab., moye aŵi! *you are a thievish family!*

abusũa-bo, *inf.* wufi kũro bi so aba na abusũa biara a wote ne diñ a.s. wufim', wode wohõ akohyem'.

abusũa-bone, a *sin hereditary in a family*.

abusũá-dé, *something hereditary, inborn, inbred, innate*; bayi ye ab.; eye no ab.

abusũa-dúà, *the tail i.e. cord or tie which connects a family*.

abusũa-kúw, *family, tribe, clan*. [pr. 686.

abusũa-mãñ, *tribe*.

o-busũá-ní, pl. a-fo, *relation, relative, kinsman*; **syn.* onĩ.

abusũa-yàré, *family-distemper, hereditary disorder*.

o-busũa-panyĩñ, *the head of a family*, pr. 687. F. abusũia-mpanyĩñ, *patriarchs*

abusũa-pónní, a *member of an important family*. pr. 687.

abusu-dé, a *wicked, mischievous thing or deed*; *ill luck, disaster*, pr. 118. F. *abomination*, Mt. 24, 15.

abusu-sem, *wicked, mischievous words, behaviour, or conduct; blasphemy; cf. mmusubo.*

o-busufo, *pl. a-, a wicked, mischievous man, s. obusuyefo; a frolicsome fellow; a rogue (facetiously): obũroni yi ye ob., ọte yen kasa, this European is a rogue, he understands our language.*

o-busu-yefo, *pl. a-, a wicked man doing mischief in secret; rogue, knave, villain, scoundrel. pr. 119.*

o-butew, *inf. compensation, the payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount; reciprocation, mutual return; ob. ne se: wode bi ka na ọno nso de wo bi na mode atua; a. s. ọno afa ne tirim' a, wo nso afa wo tirim; s. bu 20.*

butu, *a-, s. butuw, abotu.*

Obutu, *pr. n. of the language of Sanyā, Afutu Bereku, Simpā (Winnebah), Apā, cf. Gr. Introd. § 5,2.*

bútū, *adv. completely &c. very much, = korā, yiye, papāpa; odii aduan no b. (entirely), kā n'anim b. (sharply); wabo no aho-hora b. (utterly).*

bùtubutu, *imit. adv. expr. the sound of drumming: wokā butubutuw, red. v. [akyene b.*

bútu-nè-bète, *a kind of beads; s. ahene.*

abutusem, *s. abot...*

butuw, *v. to overturn, turn upside down, upset; ob. n'agua, he turns his chair (as the negroes, from a superstitious notion, do when they rise); b. korow, to overthrow, capsize a canoe; — intr. to lie or stand upside down, to lie on the belly. — kón'kó (tómère) b. poñ so, a tumbler stands upside down on the table; pr. 2023. abofra no de n'ani b. ne nā hō, the child laid its face against its mother. — b. aba so, to brood. — bata b. wo, your trade fails, goes amiss.*

bútúw, *s. tekrema-bútúw.*

buw, *v. 1. to sit on and cover eggs or young, as a fowl, to brood; ọsansa ko abuw = okoto nkesua na wada so na wasow, = okobutuw aba so, pr. 2776. — 2. to heap together, to keep together under a covering (abe, palm-nuts, till they begin to rot, — abũrow, maize, in a vessel or under ground, to malt it for making ahaĩ, beer). — 3. to spare, save, lay up: obuw ne sika de akoware yere, he spares his money in order to procure through it a wife. — 4. to watch, keep sentry, guard; asrāfo buw aban, soldiers guard the fort. — 5. to watch, lie in wait or ambush: obuw no okwan so, he way-lays him, s. tew; b. mogya, to lie in wait for blood. — 6. to watch or overtake one in the way in order to call him to account; cf. tware.*

abuw, *inf., s. buw, v. 1.*

e-buw, *nest, coop, cage, cot, cottage, hut, lodging; cf. berebúw, akokobuw; ọdan bi a wofre abosom nè asamañfo wo mu = ọbó-sómbúw, abosonnañ, asamañfredan. — F. = ntamadan, tent, tabernacle. [G. bū.]*

buwfréfó, *pl. a-, = okomfó; onipa a otumi fre nsamañfo nè abosom nè mmonsam mā wobekā won anom' asem.*

bwe, bwobua, *F. = bue, buabua.*

D.

The consonant *d* occurs before pure vowels, sometimes before nasal vowels when they are followed by *m*, *n*, or *ɪ* (e.g. *deɪ̃*, *dõm*, *doɪ̃*, *dum*); *d* is changed into *n* by an *m* (*n*, *ɪ*) before it, Gr. § 18., and into *n* or *r* by negligent pronunciation, Gr. § 19 B. *cf.* *nne*, *nnera*, *anadwo*, *anopa*, = *eda-yi*, *nne-da*, *adadwo*, *adopa*. — In several Fante dialects *d* is changed into *dz* when coming before the vowels *e* & *i*, seldom before *ɛ*. In a few cases *d* or *dz* in F. interchanges with *s*; *cf.* *adze*, *dâdze*, *dâde*, *adade* = *ase*, *asase*; *do* = *so*. Gr. § 293, 1 *a. b.* *Rem.* 1-3.

The combination *dw* has nothing to do with the sound represented by single *d*, and will be treated afterwards by itself.

da, *v.* [*inf.* *nna*, *red.* *deda*] 1. *to lie* (of a single person or thing; *deda*, of many persons; *gu*, *gugu*, of many things; *cf.* *bew*, *bea*, *boa*, *sam*, *buw*, *butuw*, *teɪ̃*, *tew*); *oda fam'*, *he lies on the ground*; *oda ayannya*, *he lies on the back*. — 2. *to be in* a certain place, *to be situated*: *ne kũro da bepɔw so*, *me de da boɪ̃ mu*, *his town is situated on a mountain, mine in a valley*; *kyékɛ da ɔsram ɪ̃kyeɪ̃*, *the evening-star stands near the moon*; — *to float, swim, be buoyed up*: *hase a eda nsu ani*, *a floating cask*. — 3. *to live in* a place: *odeɪ̃kyem da nsum'*, *omampam nso da wuram'*, *the crocodile lives in the water, the guana in the bush*; *onni daɪ̃ na oda wuram'*. *pr.* 647. — 4. *to sleep* (especially in the *perf.*): *okoda*, *he goes to sleep*; *wada*, *he is sleeping*. *pr.* 704. *oda bebrẽ* or *dodo*, *he sleeps much*; *mesen wo nna*, *I surpass you in sleeping*. *pr.* 2892. *merekasa no*, *ofaa mu dae*, *whilst I spoke, he fell asleep*; — *obiara kã wo sa a, da*, *if any one tells you so, sleep i.e. take no notice of it*; *ne ti ada*, *s. eti.* — *to die*: *ohene dae na wansore*. — 5. *to be quiet*: *ne nsa nna*, *his hand never rests, he is industrious*, = *oye nsĩ*, *oye osifo*, *odeyɔfo*. — 6. *to remain, rest*: *n'asem da m'asõm'*, *his word remains in my ear, I do not forget it*. — 7. *to weigh down*: *nsenea*, *wotom' tom' a, eda*, *when you continue to put in things into the scale, it sinks*. — 8. *to curd, curdle, coagulate, congeal, thicken*: *nufu no ada*, *the milk has curdled*; *ɪ̃no no ada*, *the palm-oil has thickened*. — 9. *da*, *Ak.* = *da so*, *s.* 25 *c*).

Phr. 10. *da aba so*, *to sit on eggs for breeding, to brood, hatch*; *syn.* *buw*, *butuw*. — 11. *da adagyaw*, *pr.* 699. *da kwaterekwa*, *to be naked*. — 12. *da adi*, *to be manifest, evident, open or clear*; *cf.* *da ho*, *yi adi*. — 13. *da dweɪ̃*, *to lie and think, to meditate*. — *da fwe*, *to consider*; *s.* 28. *da tirim*. — 14. *da afã*, *to sleep at a separate place*, *pr.* 384.705. — 15. *da fam'*, *to be level*; *ehɔ da fam'*, *it is a level place*. *Ps.* 26,12. — 16. *da ogya (hõ)*, *da gyentia*, *to sleep at the fire*; *pr.* 559. — 17. *da ho*: *a) ehõ da ho (pefẽ)*, *it is manifest, evident, obvious; it is open, accessible*: *asem yi hõ da ho*, *the matter is now plain or clear*, = *asem yim' ye pefẽ*; — *emu da ho*, *it is clear, plain, intelligible, open*; *opp.* *emu asiw me*; — *opon āno da ho*, *the door is open*. — *b) n'ani da ho*, *he is modest, sober, careful, attentive, mindful, heedful*; *syn.* *n'ani kã ase*. — 18. *da hõ*, = *da so*, *s.* 25 *c*). — 19. *da hyia*, *to border upon, to confine with*; *syn.* *bo hye (hyia)*, *bo hyebaɪ̃*, *to fuhye*. — 20. *da kãpũa*, *to importune*,

to urge; to be bent upon. — 21. *da mu*, *dam'*: a) to be or lie in or between; *da akuru mu*, to be full of sores, *pr.* 700. — *tokuru da dua no mu*, there is a hole in the tree, the tree is hollow. — b) to be heard among other voices and noises: *nawuta da mu*. — c) to be guilty, in fault; to be bound, to be under obligation (to perform a duty), *Mat.* 23,16. — 22. *da āno*: *ne ti da nkrante āno*, s. *eti*; *dua no da opon āno*, s. 1. — 23. *da mpān*, *F.* = to be or lay empty, open; cf. 27. — 24. *da ase*, a) to lie under (*Gr.* § 118,3). — b) to thank (lit. to lie down); *oda no tā no so ase*, he thanks him for the tobacco; *meda wo ase*, I thank you; *miyi me yam' meda wo ase*, I thank you heartily; *meda-ase meda-ase*, I am much obliged (to you); *meda-ase aberaw*, *id.* (s. *abēraw*); *efunu ada-ase*, the corpse has passed (a person or house) without pushing; s. *afunsoa*. — 25. *da so*, a) to lie or sleep upon. — b) to sleep after having heard a message &c. *wankoda so*, it did not let him sleep; *otce no*, *wanna so*, he obeyed it forthwith; *wanna so na obae*, he came on that very day. — c) to go on, continue in doing something. When put before another verb, to denote continuation of the action expressed by *da so*, that other verb may be rendered in Eng. by the adv. *on*, *still*: *oda so kañ*, he goes on reading, he reads on; *oda so yare*, he is still sick; in Aky. *so* may be omitted: *woda (so) di akō*, they are at war still; cf. *ko so*, *toa so*, & *Gr.* § 107,16. — *F.* *da-hō*, *da-do*, *da-ro*, *Mt.* 19,6. *Mk.* 5,35. 9,17. — d) *oda nehō so*, he is wary, cautious, circumspect, heedful, careful. — e) *n'ani da me so*, s. *ani*. — 26. *da nsow*: *oda nsow*, *ne ti da nsow*, he bears a mark, has a characteristic, is marked out or distinguished by some sign or character: *onipa yi*, *ne duaban da nsow*, the figure of this man is of a particular shape or make; cf. *dansow*. — 27. *da nsram*, *Ky. Gy.* = *da yafumpān mu*, to sleep with an empty stomach. — 28. *da tirim fwe*, to consider, deliberate: *asem a wokā kyere me yi*, *meda mafwe*, or, *me(re)da me tirim mafwe*, the matter you tell me, I will consider.

o-da, *inf.* *asase no dà won dá*, the country lies open to them.

da, s. *daw*.

eda, *pl.* *nna*, a day (of 24 hours; *ñkwā-da a nnonfwerow* 24 *wom'*; *emu 12 ye adekyēe*, *na emu 12 ye adesāe*); a time definite or indefinite; *da nhinā*, all day; every day, always; *nna nhinā*, all days, always; s. *dā*; — *eba nna-nna*, it comes at times, now and then, occasionally, seldom, = *eto-dabi-a eba*, it happens sometimes; *da se 'ne*, a day or time (occasion) like this; *pr.* 696-8; this day week; *Gr.* § 248,6. — *wonnim nna*, or *obi nnim nna*, one does not know what time brings, = perhaps, peradventure. Cf. *da*, *dā*, *daben*, *dabi*, *dafua*, *dakoro*, *nnannu...* *da du*, *Gr.* § 80,5. *nnaoha*, *nna-mmere-nson*, *nna-no*, 'ne. — *Oregye nna awu*, = *ne wuda aben* or *adu*, *ne wu adu so*, *ne nna rehi* = *oreye awu*, *orebewu*, his days will soon be at an end; *wahye da*, he has fixed a day, it is his intention; *wato no da*, he has appointed him a day; *watu ahye da*, he has deferred it for another time.

da at the end of negative sentences = *da bi*, any day, ever, or, together with the negation, never. *pr.* 596. 1479. 1587. Cf. *dabi*, *pen*.

(Sometimes it merely gives emphasis to the negation: minnim no da, *I do not know him at all.*)

o-da, pl. a-, *grave, tomb*; F. nda; cf. obo-da, odamõa; - bo da, *to dig a grave.*

nda, F. 1. = nna, *inf. sleep.* — 2. = oda. — 3. pl. of eda.

dā, v. 1. *to open* (the mouth to put food in): ne sē apām nti wode dade dā n'anom ansā-na wode aduan hye mu. — 2. s. dādā.

dā, adv. & n. *always, ever; continually, constantly, every day, daily; often; eternally; eternity.* Ote ho dā, a) *he always sits there;* b) *he lives for ever;* - dá anòpá obà or óbà anopá dā, *always in the morning, every morning he comes;* dā afe, *every year;* dā adekyēe nè adesāe na mede meye adwuma memā no, *I work for him always by day and night;* oba me fi dā, *he often comes into my house;* oye sa dā dā or dā na otā ye sā, *he always does so.* — dā ñkwā, *everlasting life.* — Cf. dāpem, dabā.

dā', dawa, pl. n-, 1. *a little bell, as hung round the neck of sheep or dogs, pr. 1768;* cf. odawuru, nnawuta. — 2. menāse d., *the uvula in the throat.*

dabā, d. ñhīnā, dabatē, (F.) *always;* cf. dā, dāpem.

o-dabañ, pl. a-, *bar of iron.* — adabampáréw, *bar of lead.*

dabáñkà, *iron crow, crow-bar.* Ak. akokobane.

o-dábáw, pl. a-, (pair of) *tongs; nippers, pincers;* cf. aṣiri, fem.

dabedabe [Kru lang. id.] = dabodabo.

da-bea, = dabere, dabew, pr. 2101.

dabe-frama, *climate.* D. As.

dabekyíri, As. = dabere akyiri, *bed-room, sleeping-room.*

dá-bèñ, *which day or time, when?* - d. na obaę or obaa d., *when did he come?*

o-dábèñ, *red woollen stuff;* = ñkrā-ñhōma.

dabere, v. = taforo; okramañ d. na oko.

daberekō, *flirtation, flattery, hypocrisy.*

da-bere, *a place to lie on or sleep in, sleeping-place.* pr. 2298.

dabere-akyiri, s. dabekyiri; oko ne d. = oko piam' akoda.

dá-bew, = dabere; wafóm akòdá nè yónkō d., *he has by mistake lain down at his friend's sleeping-place.*

dàbí [eda bi] 1. *one day, one time, some time back, once, in time past, formerly;* = dabiho; cf. nna-no, nna no bi. — 2. *some day, one day, some time, i.e. at a future time; another time;* cf. dakyē; pr. 693.1644. — 3. *any day, i.e. ever, together with a negation: never, usually shortened into da.* — 4. *no, never;* in this meaning it is the only remnant of a whole negative sentence, s. Gr. § 146,3.

dabí-ara, *any day, ever, at any time.*

dabí-ara-dà, *together with a negation, never.*

dàbí-dà, *no, never, not at all, by no means,* - a more emphatical form of denial than dabi 4.

dàbí-dàbí, 1. [red. of dabi 1.] *long, a long time, a long while:*

obae d. yi, wunhũũ no ana? *he has been here a long time, did you not see him? Joh. 14,9.* woamma ntem, ehẽ na woko d. yi? *you are coming late; where have you been so long? d. bẽmme, long ago, long since, a great while ago. — 2. [red. of dabi 4] no, not at all.*

dàbíhò, = dabi 1.

dábò, *a. smooth, soft, said of cloth; syn. torotorotoro; opp. hũtũhũtũ.*

o-dabò, abũrow dabò, *corn roasted while yet in the ear.*

o-dabò, *pl. a-, 1. antelope, — the general name, or only a species of antelope with horns, syn. abere. Other kinds are: obobiri, adowá, ofròtè, okwádu, otwě, owansán, ewi. — 2. a kind of locust; s. abebew.*

ada-bo, *inf. previous attempt; oman-nhyiam' hõ ad., a preliminary parliament.*

dábòdábò (*pl. id.?*) [Kru: dabedabe] *duck; mmrañ: kwâkwâ.*

adábrā, = odompo.

o-dabrabàfó, *pl. a-, deceiver, liar, hypocrite, impostor, rogue &c. onipa a n'asem a okā nh. na biribi kotow akyiri; F. ndabrabanyĩ, Mt. 6, 16. 7, 5. 16, 3. — syn. okonkonsání, okóntomponí; cf. nnabrabá.*

dada, *a. & adv. Ak. = dedaw.*

adada, *a bluish earth brought up in digging gold before the fa which contains gold.*

dādā, *red. v. 1. s. dā. — 2. to spread (of trees): dua a wotewe enkyee nā adādā sē yi! — 3. to persuade, win over, to lull; pr. 708. 709. to cheat, deceive, delude, impose upon; syn. mā ti da, gyigye, sisi, di kusum; — inf. nnādā; onnim abofra nnādā.*

o-dādāfo, *pl. a-, deceiver, impostor, swindler. pr. 710.*

dadāda, *F. always, = dabā.*

dadādaw, *F. long long ago.*

dadare, *F. s. dare.*

dadaw, *F. = dedaw, old; already, long ago.*

adadaw, *F. oldness. Mf. Gr. pr. 101.*

dadawm', *s. dodōm'.*

dāde, adade, *F., As. = asase.*

dāde, *1. iron. — 2. pl. n-, iron instrument, tool, weapon, sword, dagger; woakā no or woato no dade = woakum no. — 3. the barrel of a gun (s. ohum).*

dade-bín, *slag, dross, or recrement of iron.*

dade-gyá, *1. the first pain of a cut from a sharp iron. — 2. the flashing of bright iron; Nah. 2, 4. cf. osekannya.*

dade-kòfí, *tin-plate, white iron. — dade-kwàsí, iron-plate.*

dade-kyéw, *iron cap, helmet, pr. 589.*

dadépóti, *a kind of beads, s. ahené.*

dade-sén, *pl. n-, iron pot, iron vessel.*

dadewá [dade, *dim.*] *pl. n-, a small piece of iron, nail, spike; cf. prego, darewa.*

da-du, *inf. day-break; wokõe fi d. so kopem anadwofā.*

da-dú, *ten days*. dadú-dàbàkó, dadú-nnàmmien' &c., *11, 12 days &c.* dadu-nnannum, *a fortnight*; Gr. § 80,5. adadùonu, adadùasā, adaduanān &c., *20, 30, 40 days &c.* Gr. § 78,2.

daduianyì, F. = deduani, *Mt. 27,15.*

o-da-dwēn, *inf. meditation* (in lying down), *care, mental anxiety*; odi no hō d., *he is in anxiety about him*; od. rekum no, *cares are wearing him to death*; s. da 13.

adadwó, Ak. = anadwó, *night*. [eda, dwo.]

dadze, F. = dade, *iron*.

dādze, F. = ase, fam', *ground, shore, (on the) land*. *Mt. 13,48. Mk. 6,47.* — nam d., *to walk on foot*, *Mt. 14,13.* — fwe d., *to fall down*, *Mt. 18,26.* — dādze-fwe, = asefwe, *fall*.

dae, v. d. mu = bae, guae mu, *to separate*.

dae, (an unusual form) *inf.* [da]: dā ñkwā da unipa ñhīnā dae, *eternal life lies ready for all men*.

o-daé, *pl. a-, dream*. — sō dae, sōsō adae, *to dream*.

o-dae, *a sickness of the stomach and belly*; cf. abadae.

o-dáè, *palm-wine of the preceding day* (anadwofā-sā à wode nsu afram' de asi gya so, na ade kyē anopa a, wode frā anopa-sā mu mā éyè déñ).

adae, v. n., *a place of rest or lying down*.

adae, *a festival day, returning every forty-third day*; one feast, called adae kese, akwasidae (adwedae), is celebrated on Sunday; another, 24 days later, called awukudae, falls on Wednesday. The king receives all his elders and honoured guests in his residence and gives them drink and presents.

o-daéfó, *one who causes separation or discord*; so me mu sāara, ntie od., *do not listen to one who wishes to cause a separation between us*.

adae-sō, *inf. dreaming*. — o-dāesōfo, *pl. a-, dreamer*.

adáfá, bō ad., *to call, decoy, allure, entice, persuade* (gen. with a good intention); obo no ad. = wokā asempa kyere no a.s. wode biribi mā ohū se wope se oba wo ñkyen.

adafī, twa ad., *to betray, disclose, discover, show, give notice; to warn, forewarn, caution*; wo āno atwa wohō ad. = wo āno adi wohō adanse, akā asem no amā wo, wo āno na akum wo, *2 Sam. 1,16.* woatwa no ad. se ónnuan, *they gave him notice that he should flee. Acts. 23,30.* adafī-twá, *inf.* (A native in searching for the etymology thought of the phrase ótwà nehó dà fá, watwá adà fá = wadañ nehō akoda ne ñkyen bakō: ete se onipa no ada wo asem nom' na onnim; na wokā kyere no a, na ete se wokonyan no na wadañ afi ne beñkum so akoda ne nifā so, e.s. wafi nea obenyā amane hō akō nea orennyā amane.)

da-fùá, *pl. n-, a single day*: nnafùá nnàawótwe = nna mfua-mfua or mmākō-mākō awotwe, *one day after the other for eight days*; obaa sukū osram yi mu nnafua du.

dâgeré [Dan. & Dutch: lak] *sealing-wax*. pr. 712.

dàgo! *interj. it is a lie! nea wokā yi nhīnā, d.! all that you are saying is a lie, a falsehood, is not true; huw d., to tell lies; cf. atoro.*

dàguā, *clear, fair, bright, of a shining, radiating surface: afwefwe anim ye d., the looking-glass is fine, bright; onní nkòmmó bi dí nti, n'anim tẁeri or aye d. = n'anim nhīnā ye fòfò, because he has no sorrow, he has an open, cheerful face.*

adagyaw, *nakedness, nudity. — da ad., to be naked.*

dagyaŵé, *a naked man. To d. nkō a, ankā wogoru asafo dā, pr. 3284.* [pr. 2935.

ada-gyew, *agyeu, time, leisure: minní ad., I have no time.*

da-gyé, *sleep-walking, night-walking; obo d., he gets mad (gets up, runs about, fights) in sleep, is a somnambulist, lunatic.*

dahá, *the leaf or leaves of the adobe, a species of palm-tree, used by the negroes to cover the roofs.*

da-hó-à-éhome, *a precious cloth in the possession of the kings of Asante.*

da-huma, *pl. n-, a common (not festival) day; wonko abo-sompow mu n. bi.*

adáká, *pl. n-, box, case, chest, coffer, trunk, pr. 713; (closet, cupboard;) rectangle, parallelogram.*

adaka-bañ, *the manner or shape of a box &c.*

adaka-beñ, *pl. n-, harmonium, pianoforte, clavichord, organ; cf. abeñ.*

adakamañ, *F. tombs; Mt. 23,29. = ada.*

adakani, *(pl. id.) the lock of or for a box, case &c.*

adaka-teñ, *a press for clothes.*

dàkó, dàkóro, *one day; (oba sukū) dakoro dakoro, nna-koro nnakoro, (he comes to school) only now and then; cf. dafua, dakyē, dabi. pr. 694.2114.*

o-dakūro, *s. odekūro & the foll.*

adàkūro, *nea oda kūrow, one who rules over the town.*

o-daku-dẁom, *s. dẁom.*

dá-kyē, dákýē bi, *some future day; in future; another time; abofra hyew ne nsa a, d. obefwe nehō yiye; afei de wakā wo hō asem yiye, d. de, obeyaw wo. R. p. 165.—pr. 902. [fr. eda & kyē, v.] Cf. dabi 2.*

dám' = da mu, *to be or lie in &c. s. da 21. — dam, F. s. dem.*

dàm [Dan.] *draughts. — to d., di d., to play at draughts.*

o-dám, *madness. — bo d., to go, grow or run mad; pr. 975. od. na ebo no, wabo d., he is mad; abo no d., it has driven him mad; cf. bo 12, gye.*

-dam, *a. red, scarlet; cf. obédàm, adam 1. 2., aniadam, damma, damē, damrām.*

adám, *1. the crest of the cock. — 2. the shell of a kind of shellfish, red on one side, pr. 714. — 3. a certain play or ceremony of hunters; osi adam n.s. wogoru abòfó, abommoyere, bommofó-agoru,*

e. s. wo a wukum aboa no wukura otuo na woto dñom na wotow tuo no na ebinom bo mmā mu a.s. wokā akyene [akýenedám] a.s. wobō dawurum' [dawurudam], na ebinom nso saw kà wo hō.

damma, a small *weight of gold* equal in value to 2 pence 1 farthing; pr. 716; s. sika.

damma-bó, the *red seed* of a certain shrub, used as a *gold-weight*; d. ahabañ ye owaw-aduru, the *leaves of the damma shrub* are a *medicine* used to cure a cough.

o-dammá, [odañ, dim.] *small house or room; cot, cottage.*

ndamba, nnamma, F. Mt. 26, 64. hereafter; nd. asendzida no, at the last day of judgment.

adám m à k w à d ð ó, a by-name of the *leopard*; s. osebó.

o-dam-máñ, the *kind or shape of a house*; odañ yi d. ye fe; cf. bañ, sibeá.

damañkama, s. dōm...

damārām, pl. n-, } a flower with *vermilion* leaves; the shrub
damārāmm, } on which it grows; *scarlet, cinnabar red.*

damas [Eng.] *damask*. — Am. 3, 12. — ahiafo d., *mock satin*.

dám'dám', *chequered*; yam atotow no hō d. mmākō-mākō.

dámē, a *red powder* from iron ore; 'mosea kōkō a wōasew a wode tñwa (wōñ) anim a.s. asafē.

odámfó, pl. a- [odám] *madman*. pr. 719.

damfo, *friend* (used in addressing a person). F. Mt. 26, 50.

adamfo, pl. nnamfo(nom), 1. Ak. [nea médàñ no] *master, superior, patron*. — 2. Akp. *friend*; syn. añe, oyōnkō; cf. abarima; fa ad., to make friendship. — 3. *host, who receives or entertains and lodges a guest*; syn. ofiwura.

adamfowá, *hostess; the wife of the host* of a house where journey-men are lodged and entertained.

dámmirifūa: opompono ne nsa hye ne d. mu = ode ne nsa hye ne nañ 2 ntam', he folds his hands and puts them between his legs (wode wo nsa hye hō a, na wo ðere ahow neñ a.s. ade ahia wo); wode atumpañ remā no d. (= due), they condole with him by beating the drum. pr. (717.) 1153. 2660. 3400.

adám m ó, inf. [bo dam] *madness*. pr. 1354.

o-damōá [oda, amōa] *grave, tomb, sepulchre*.

o-dámpāñ, [odañ, mpāñ] a house or room with an open front; = odañ hunu, odañ a opoñ nsi ano; odañ a ano tetrē a wotrām' añia di asem, bo semode na wonom nsā na wodidi mu. F. Mt. 26, 58. Cf. abonten-námpāñ, nammon-námpāñ.

o-dámpàré, pl. a-, *rafter, spar, framework of a roof*; d. ani, inside of the roof. [odañ, house, aparew, rib.]

damrām, -ma, s. damārām.

adám-sí, inf. s. adam 3.

dàñ, v. [inf. a-, red. dennáñ] 1. to apply to, to seek the protection of, put one's self under the protection of a man of distinction &

influence, *give (one's self) over or up to, adhere to; to depend on*; *ode nehó adàñ Brofó*; *ode nehô abedàñ bosom*; *Ahitofel de nehô bedàñ Absalom*; *onipa yi dañ me (= ode nehô bô me hô) na wanyâ biribi adi*; *òdàñ me or ódàñ me dā-yi, he always applies or comes to me (for his living)*; *pr. 720. 2595.* — 2. *to appeal to*: *ode asem no kòdàñ Kaesare, he appealed to Cesar.* — 3. *to claim; to desire*; *medàñ se menyâ adwuma-pa bi maye na manyâ biribi madi, the only thing I ask or care for is, that I may get some proper work to do in order to get something to eat.* — 4. *to call in, demand, exact payment from*: *ódàñ me ka, he demands payment, calls in a debt from me; cf. aka-dàñ*; *pr. 721-723.* — 5. *s. dannañ.* — *adañ, inf. clientship, a state of being under the protection of a patron*; *ne ñkyen a ote yi, enyé osôm, na eye adañ.*

d a ñ', v. [red. dan'nàn] to turn, to give another direction, tendency or inclination to; to change, alter; to turn, transform, change into, to become by a sudden transformation: *pr. 724. obayifo dañ nehô osebo, a wizard transforms himself into a leopard; to convert, to be converted (into); to retract, revoke, recall, remove nsew, a curse; wadañ me dua a oboo me no. — syn. kisâ; sañ; sakra; ye, nyin. — Phr. odañ nehô, he turns round; odannañ nehô, = od. ne nsa, s. bel.; odañ n'akyi (kyere me), he turns his back (upon or to me). — dañ.. g y a, F. to leave, Mk. 1,20. 14,52. — dañ.. k y e n e = gyā kyene, to give up, relinquish, pr. 510. 1553. — dañ m u, to alter; wadañ n'ahenni mu, he has changed the fashion of his rule. — dañ a n i, to turn one's face, i.e. to turn round; odañ n'ani guañe; to turn the face, i.e. to change, pervert, subvert; odañ asem no ani, he gives a wrong turn to (or, he misstates) the matter, perverts judgment. — dañ nsa, to turn one's hand; to trade, negotiate; odannañ ne nsa, he trades, deals; Luk. 19,15. he is industrious (oto biribi na otoñ. a.s. otoñ ññwinne). — dañ asem, pr. 2855. = d. asem no ani, s. d. ani.*

o-d á ñ, pl. a-, house, negro-house (R.p. 166); room, apartment; cf. fadañ, abañ, cfi, asañ, oñ, nnánsò, pántàntwèré, and the diff. parts or kinds of house or room: abáñkuā, abránnā', abontennám-pāñ, dabekyíri, odámpāñ, nammonnám-pāñ, nnantwèrém', pákusu, pato, piá, pumpunu, asásò, ntwironoá.

o-d á ñ-ā n ò, house-door, door-way, opening or entrance of a house; odāñānò-poñ, the door by which the entrance-way is closed; cf. opon. R. p. 166.

dannañ, red. v., s. dañ', v. to turn many times, repeatedly; to turn, move or throw this way and that way; mframa d. hyen; — od. nehô, od. ne nsa, s. dañ'.

adannáñ', inf. repeated changing, alternation. — di ad., to change, undergo changes; wodi ad. ye, they do it alternately, by turns.

adannañ-di, inf. change, changing, turn; ad. abode, organic creature, Kurtz § 174.

o-d annáñ, a kind of yam; s. ode.

dánnàñ-wè-abó, obí à wódàñ nó à, wówè abó, an unprofitable master; s. under fow.

dán-dùá, *pl. nnánnuā', a tree (pole or stick) cut for the building of a house; timber.*

o-dán-ne-nà, a kind of *lizard* = ntafontafo, *s. oketew.*

adanním' [odañ anim] *front of a house; place in front of a house; wosi dan a, wópàw nnuā pa kyēñ ad. ansā-na wokyēñ adañ-kyíri, when a house is built, the best sticks are taken for the front, and afterwards the sticks for the back-wall are put in.*

o-dàñká, *pl. a-, powder-flask, powder-horn, powder-case; cf. toa.*

adàñkó, *pl. n-, hare. pr. 504. F. asōasō, asōketé. [pr. 692.*

adañkum, *s. adenkum.*

dañkwanseré, a kind of *bat; s. ampañ.*

o-dáñkyeñ [odañ ñkyeñ] *the side of a house.*

adáñ-kyeñ, *inf. [kyeñ dan] the marking or lining out of the sides of a house and fixing the sticks for the walls; cf. adannim.*

adáñkyíri [odañ akyi] *the back, back-wall, rear of a house; the place behind a house; cf. adannim; mfikyíri.*

o-dañmu, *the interior or inner part of a house; masiesie me d., I have put my house or room in order.*

adañmudé [dañ mu ade] *pl. id., bribes; syn. boā, anadwode; di or gye ad. = di mmoā, to accept bribes.*

o-dáànó, *the stick in a bird-trap on which the bird steps and causes the trap or snare to spring so that it is caught; the trigger of a springe; cf. nterewso.*

o-daññow [odañ-gow] *a house in decay, out of repair, in a ruinous state.*

adansá, *handcuff, manacle; woato no ad. or wode ad. ato no, he has been handcuffed.*

dānse, *F. dāse, mogya a abiri kō, gore, thick, clotted blood.*

adánsé, *witness, testimony; evidence, proof; deposition of a witness; - di ad. (inf. adanse-di), to give testimony or evidence, to bear witness, to witness, testify; - hye ad., to call or take to witness; pr. 114.164. — wò adáanse, thou art witness; onoara ad., he is witness.*

o-dansefó, *pl. a-, one who gives testimony, a witness, deponent.*

dansebēre, *s. daasebēre.*

adanse-krúm, *false witness or testimony.*

o-dansekrumfo, *a false witness.*

dáñ-sò, *the upper part or floor of a house, garret; cf. abansoro.*

dà-nsow, *a. [nea eda nsow] easy to be known, remarkable, conspicuous, particular; pr. 3254.*

da-nsow, densow, *v. to be distinguished &c. ne ñkō ara na od. [oda ho a ote senea woahye no nsow; oyi densow, e.s. wo hō wo ade bi na nnipa ñhīnā nim wo; ne ti d. = esono ne ti ñkō, ete se Onyank. ahye no gyirae; onipa yi, ne duabañ d., this man has a singularly formed body.*

o-dantá, a kind of *gun.*

dánta, *under-garment, loin cloth of the negroes, = amōase, odenā, otām; wabō d.*

dantabán, *circle*; *syn.* kontonkron; woboo (wotwaa) no hō d. = wotwaa no hō hyiae, *they surrounded him*.

adántam', *pl. n-*, [adañ ntam' kwan] *way, passage, intervening space between houses*.

adantám' [nea oda or eda ntam'] *intermediate, middle* (used e. g. in apposition to a proper name for the sake of distinction, as Aduobe Adantam': Aduobe biakō di panyin, na adantám' di hō, na akūmā ka akýiri).

adantofo, F. = abantofo. *Mt.* 21, 42.

adantapu, ?

o-dántuw, -tuo [odañ ntuw] *an uninhabited house or room; ofie d., a forsaken dwelling*.

o-dányà, *a certain medicinal plant; pr.* 895.

da-pá, *pl. n-*, *a good, lucky, festival day*.

adapā, *disgrace, disgraceful treatment; cf.* adagyaw, ahohora, anyampa; wobō no ad., *they maltreat, disgrace, degrade a respectable man, as by flogging him in the street, taking away his clothes, fastening him to the block (cf. eduá 6). — F. Mk.* 9, 12.

o-dapāni, *pl. a-fo* (nea ne hō da hō korā, otām nkata no so; onipa a otā ye ahohorade) *a shameless person; one who acts disgracefully*.

dāpem, *a thousand times daily; a long time; always, ever, often; d. nhinā, for ever; d. na woye ade bone yi! you always commit this wickedness; syn.* dā, dabā.

dapeñ, *pl. a-, or n-, week; = nnaawotwē. [da, peñ, prop. a set of days.] R. p.* 167. (The names of the seven days, s. Gr. § 41, 4.)

dapensém, *weekly report*.

dáponna, *pl. n-*, *a high, festival day. [da, poñ, da, = eda a esō.] Yedi d. 'ne, to-day we have a feast; Adae nna ye n., the Adae days are festival days. Cf.* dapá, afāhye.

dárè, (*pl. id.*), *dollar; piece of money, silver coin. F. dadare [fr. Dan. daler, Dutch daalder.]*

adáre, *pl. n-*, Ak. adere, *hook, bill-hook, large knife, bush knife, used by the negroes to cut down branches and shrubs. pr.* 728-30. — Owu ad., *pr.* 3481. *fig. the destructive power of death, Death's scythe. Phr. me nañ tia ad. so, I am on the point of starting (for work on a plantation or for a journey). Cf.* adatiā, adawá.

adare-bó [dade bo] *musket-ball, bullet of iron; cf.* aboba.

dárèkǎná, *a sympathizing expression in condoling; mā d. = mā dùe or hyèden, to condole*.

darewa, *pl. n-*, *a small fish-hook; cf.* dadewa & tonkogyei, adasā, F. *men, people* (in general). *Mt.* 5, 11, 15, 19. *Mk.* 9, 31. s. adesā, adasā-mba, F. *men, children of man; syn.* nnyimpa.

o-dasānyi, F. s. odesāni.

o-dasāwa, *a tree and its fruit; s. adesā.*

dase, F. = adanse, *Mt. 8, 4. Mk. 6, 11.* dzi d., ye adase, = di adanse, dāse, F. *blood, gore*; s. bogya, dāse, kafo. [*Mt. 23, 31.*

da-ase, *to thank*, s. da 24. — ndaase, F. = nnaase, aseda.

o-daásé, *a log of wood* scooped out longitudinally to serve for a mortar (*cf. owoaduru*); *fodder-chest* or *water-trough* for sheep. Odaase de, eda ho [eda ase, fam'], owoaduru nso si ho; od. de, akurā na woye, nanso won a wokyi woadurum' fufū Kwasida na wowow wom'.

daaséběre, [*fr. mada-ase maběre, I have thanked I have become tired*] a title given to kings: *a benefactor* so liberal that he makes one grow weary of returning thanks.

adasefo, F. *witnesses*; adase-torfo, *false witnesses. Mt. 26, 55. 60.*

dasī, *tight(?)*; wokyerēe no hama d., *they bound his hands tight.*

da-so, *to continue*, s. da 25 c.

o-dàsó, *pl. n-, coverlet, blanket, quilt* (ade a eda [mpa] so); *the cloth on which one sleeps*; *cf. mmuatām.*

o-dasú, *pl. a-, [oda su = horow] a division of the night, night-watch* (of which the negroes count three: from 6 to 10, 10 to 1 and 1 to 4 o'clock. Woda na wunyān a, wofre no d. biakō; od. biakō tẁam' a, na omunuñkum nè mframa abetẁam'.) Wayi (or wada) d. biakō, *he has slept the first part of the night*; woadá ayì d. fā, *they lie in the first sleep*; woadá ayì ad. abien, *they have slept from the beginning of the night till after midnight*; woadá ayì ad. abiesā, *they had slept till about 4 o'clock in the morning*; obaa od. abien mu, *he came in the second watch*; eduu od. konkon, *it was in the middle of the night*; odasúm, *at midnight, in the night.* — F. desu, *Mt. 24, 43.*

adatéwa, *a sort of cloth*; s. ntama. [*Ps. 90, 4.*

adatia, = adare tia, *pr. 412.*

da-tiā, *a short term or space of time* granted to a debtor for discharging his obligation; wahye no d. bi.

o-daw, 1. *the jaw*, = abogyē; osūm d. = ode ne nsa sūm n'abogyē, *he supports his chin with his hand.* — 2. *conversation*; obodaw = obo semode, *he ("moves his jaw" =) holds a conversation.*

dawá, *pl. n-, [eda, dim.] a short day or time*; yekodii nnawá bi wo ho na yebae, *we spent some few days there and then returned.*

dawa, *pl. n-, 1. (a pair of) fire tongs.* — 2. *a bell of native manufacture, hung on sheep's or dogs' necks*, s. dā.

adawá [adare, dim.] *a small bill-hook.*

adawá, = adewá, *a certain play and song of women.*

dawadẁa, *stomach (of man)*; *cf. furu, nsonokese.*

da-woro, *a day fixed, yet not punctually kept, a slipping day* (as it were); wahye d., *he set a time, but has not kept to it.*

adáwòromã, *favour, kindness, grace, mercy*; the word is used in an elliptical way, and scarcely as the subject of a sentence. — Wo ad., *you are very kind!* n'ad. ntia, ankā miwui, *but for his kindness, I should have died*; ohene ad. ntia, ankā wokum me, *but for the*

king's mercy I should have been put to death; midi no ad. ansã-na manyã odañ madam', e.s. mesõm no ansã-na omãã me kwan medaa ne dañ mu; — woye biribiara de mã obi na otua wo so kaw a, wuse: midi no ad., I procured permission, his favour, to allow me... pr. 644.

adawu-bo, *inf.* = adawuru-bo. — dà wúro, *pr.* 3013.

o-dáwúru, *pl. n.*, a kind of bell to be struck with a stick by the public crier in making proclamation, also used at public meetings, at certain plays, in the frantic dances of fetish-men &c. *cf.* nnawutá. — dawurudam, *s.* adam, 3.

Adawurantu-adawara-ntõa [wòdañ won (bosom) Ntõa] a by-name of Kõmañ or Aküropoñ in the language of the great drum.

a dayé, *inf.* [da yiye] a good situation; ne kũro-bañ wo ad. mã eye few, the town is beautifully situated.

da-yiye! dayiy'õ! *interj.* sleep well! *Gr.* § 147,3.

de, *F.* 1. = se, *that*; ose de, bëra! = okã se: bëra! — 2. = se, *as, even as*; de-bre, de-mbre, *Mt.* 6,2. = senea, *like as*. — 3. = se (used elliptically); ekáà dé = ekáà sè, *it wanted as (little as possible) i.e. almost, nearly*. — 4. = sê, *very, very much*. — 5. = deñ, *Mt.* 26,66.

de (dew), *red.* dedé (dedéw), *a.*, 1. agreeable, pleasant, sweet, is used of eatables and drinkables: eye de, *it tastes well*, *pr.* 642. 1942. 2103. — of sound, e.g. of the horn, of the drum, of a tune, *pr.* 79.2337. of words: akwanmusem dew, *pleasant news*, *pr.* 1899. of a person: oye de, *he is an agreeable man*, *pr.* 1318. — 2. right, righteous, used in judicial decisions or sentences: n'asem ye de, *he is (in the) right*; n'asem nye de, *he is wrong*. — *Phr.* me hô asem ye (won) de, *a lawsuit about me (i.e. my being or getting involved in a lawsuit or misfortune of any kind) is or would be pleasant to them, i.e. I am hated by them*. On the simple or variously reduplicated forms and the predicative and attributive use of them, *s.* *Gr.* § 68-70.

o-dé, *n.* *s.* odew.

de, *v.* (Ak.) *s.* dew.

nde, *F.* = nne, *to-day*.

de, *v.* 1. to hold, have, possess; to own: ono na ode kũro yi, *he is the possessor of this town*; *pr.* 713. ode neh õ, *he possesses himself i.e. he is free, his own master, not in bondage*; *pr.* 713. — 2. to owe: ode (me) kaw, *he owes (me) a debt*; *pr.* 747. 776. — 3. to have seized or befallen: awow de me, *I am cold*; okom (osukom) de no, *he is hungry (thirsty)*. — 4. to contain, to be: ne diñ de deñ? *what is his name?* — to have the name of, be called: ode Kofi, *his name is Kofi*. — 5. to hold on, keep on, persist in, continue: ode no fwe ara, *he kept on flogging him*; wode bone yo a, mede wo fwe ara, *if you continue to do evil, I continue to flog you, i.e. as long as you do evil, I shall always punish you*. *pr.* 759. — 6. to use, be accustomed to: onné apèm-pensí nà épè n'ádé, *lit. he does not use extortion and seeks his things, i.e. it is not his manner or fashion to enrich himself by extortion*. — 7. to mean, refer to, allude to, aim at: ode me yonkõ, na onné mè, *he means my friend, not me*; *pr.* 1907. 1583. — 8. to mention: omañ bo, na menné sika, *the (whole) town or nation is lost, not to mention*

money, *pr.* 1998.3524. *se wonné sá or se wonné n'né à, asram abiesā wohyia prekō*, lit. *if they do not mention (meeting), in three months they meet once, i.e. at least once in 3 months they assemble.* — [This *v.* is mostly used in the *contin.* form only, *Gr.* § 91, 2. 102, 2. 167., sometimes in the *pret.*: *okom dee me, I was hungry*; seldom in other forms, as, *progr.*: *awow rede me, I am beginning to feel cold*; *perf.*: *awow ade me, cold has now (by degrees) come upon me*; *fut.*: *awow bede me, I shall feel cold.*] — The *v. de* expressing a state, the action by which the state is produced, is usually expressed by other verbs, as, *fa*, *to take*, *nyā*, *to obtain*: *obefa nehō adi, he will become free*; *obenyā kaw, he will run into debt.*

de is very often used as an *aux. v.* introducing an object to which the action expressed by the principal verb refers, or by means of which it is performed, or of which some other thing is made; *e.g.* *ode afōa hye boham'*, *he (has a sword puts i.e.) puts a sword into the scabbard*; *ode nkrante t'waa dubā*, *he having a sword cut off a branch, i.e. he cut of a branch with a sword*; *ode nhōma bu kotoku*, lit. *he taking leather makes a bag, i.e. he makes a bag of leather.* Intransitive verbs like *ba*, *to come*, *ko*, *to go*, *f'we*, *to fall*, *trā*, *to sit*, when connected with the *aux. v. de*, assume causative significations: *to bring, conduct, throw down, to cause to sit or to put*; but *de* never partakes of the inflection of the *princ. v.*, and in all *neg.* and *imp.* forms it is replaced by the inflective verb *fa*, *to take*; *e.g.* *wode no betrā ahenñua so*, *they taking him will (cause him to) sit i.e. they will set him on the throne*; *fa no trā agua no so*, lit. *take him sit i.e. place him on that stool*; *wōamfa no antrā agua no so*, *they have not set or placed him on the stool.* Cf. *Gr.* § 108. 205. (*pr.* 770. 774. 781.) 206. (*pr.* 756. 757. 771. 773.) 208. (*pr.* 758. 764. 766. 779.) 234. (*pr.* 734. 746. 754. 755. 761-63.) 237. (*pr.* 733. 736-39. 749-51. 753. 765. 767. 769. 777. 778. 772. 780. 752. 782.) 240-42. (*pr.* 740-45. 768. 737.)

de, *Ak. dee*, *emph. part. & conj.*, by which a person or thing, or an action (or sentence), is made prominent or opposed to another or others. [It is derived from the *n. ade* (*s. bel.*) which again is derived fr. the *v. de*.] It means *taken apart, concerning, as for, as to* (*Gr.* § 75, 3): *me de, menkó*, *my thing or part i.e. as for me, I do not go.* When the sent. or part of a sent., which is made prominent by *de*, precedes a corresponding co-ord. sent., the latter begins with *na* or *nanso*, *but*, and *de* is usually not translated (if we will not express it by *indeed, it is true, take it for granted*, *Gr.* § 140. 251, c.); but when it follows after the corresponding sent., *de* is translated by *but, however*: *mafré nò dé, nà ommá*, *I have called him, but he does not come*; *obeko, na me de, metrā ha*, *he will go, but I shall stay here*; *me de, mete dan mu, na me nua de, oye adwuma (wo) adiwo*, *I am sitting in the house, but my brother is working outside*; *Abūrokyiri (de), oba di n'agya ade*; *eha-yi de, ente sa*, *in Europe a child inherits his father's goods; here, however, it is not so.* — The particle may be used twice: *asem yi de de, minhū ase*, *as to (the concerns of) this matter, I do not understand it.*

de, dee, dea, *pron.* put instead of a previous noun [*fr. ade, thing*] *Gr.* § 62. *me de*, *mine*, also *my part, my portion*; *yei de*, *ours &c.* [*pr.* 823. 824.

o-dé, Ak. odee, F. edwo, *yam*, a large esculent tuber or root of various climbing plants, of the genus *Dioscorea*, forming, when roasted or boiled, a wholesome, palatable, and nutritious food; *pr.* 825-29. The diff. kinds have each its particular names: 1. odepá ne: gyawú, akwàko, krúkrupà, ñkantámì, díká, mǎde, odannán, ode-kwaseá, amǎ-mǎnni-anwu (Ab.), amanyākū, nnonko-nonko, òsu, pepeá; 2. ñkǎní: ñkǎnihéne, ñkúkù, àniwa-àniwa; 3. bà-yére: ahabáyére, onyame-báyére, kǎde, kókóra, asāhiná, asante-anhú-ntém, ntonto, obuobí-kwàw, adúokú, kumí-yàw, kwabena-afwi, kwame-fwi (the last 5 are names of men who first planted these kinds); 4. afa séw: afa sé-kǎní, afa se-tuntúm, apúka, adi-amǎwo-ba; 5. mǎn sǎ (ye fremfrem), ñkámfó (ye ñwene); ayamkaw-de. — *S.* fua, bore, pañ, tu &c. mmotokrōmǎ, mpow; fufū.

à dé, Ak. adee, F. adze, *pl.* ade, nnèéma (F. nnyemba, ndzemba), nnèwá, 1. *thing, substance*, espec. *an inanimate object; any object of the senses or of thought* *pr.* 783-88... (*cf.* asem, *any object of speech, transaction, occurrence, affair, event*); *something*, *syn.* biribi; ade-kokō, *something red*; *pr.* 135.139.140.814. (sometimes it is left untranslated, Gr. § 202, 1.) *cf.* adebone, adepa. — 2. *vessel, instrument; pl. effects, furniture*. — 3. *property, possession; part, portion; pl. goods, wares, merchandise*, *pr.* 820. *goods, riches, fortune, wealth*; *pr.* 813.821.1922.2514-16. (di, pe, nyā ade, s. 8-10.) — 4. *some unknown agent, power or cause*: ade atō no so mǎ wawu, *he had an apoplectic fit from which he died*. — 5. *a striking act of strength, skill or cunning; a feat, deed, exploit*: woaye ade, *you have performed something great and praiseworthy!* — 6. *all things taken together, the world*; bō ade, *to create the world; to found a kingdom*; s. bō 85. — 7. *the things visible in daylight or performed in the day-time*: ade kyē, *the things appear, become clear, visible, i.e. the day breaks*; ade a-kyē, *it is daylight, morning*; — ade sǎ, *the things disappear, vanish, come to an end, i.e. the day closes, ends*; ade asǎ, *the things are done, i.e. it is evening, night*. *pr.* 808.810.811. — 8. *Phr.* (*cf.* 3) di (obi) ade a) *to feed or live upon one's property, be supported by, get presents of, enjoy benefits of one*, *pr.* 866.872.876. — b) *to inherit one's property*; *pr.* 844.877. *to succeed in one's office or on the throne*. — 9. pē ade, *to seek i.e. endeavour to make a fortune*. — 10. nyā ade, *to make a fortune, become or grow rich*; *pr.* 975.2514-16.

á d e, a kind of beads, s. ahené.

dē, *v.* *to open wide* (odénkyém adē n'anom' rebeká mē; dē kotoku no āno, na mémfa ntrama no mǐnnu mu); *to extend*; wotwa (mpasua) dē mu, *they extended their lines for fighting, ranged the battle*; *syn.* terew; *cf.* dēdē.

dè, *adv.* *still, silent, quiet, calm; softly, gently, carefully*: fa koto hō dē, nsee no! — *syn.* kómm, bǐrèw.

o-d ē', *friend*, used by a female addressing a female friend; *cf.* aŵe, ñwewé.

dea, Ak. = nea, Ak.; F. nyia, *he who*; dzea, dza, *that which*; also *place where, manner in which*. *pr.* 2254.2259.2116. (2113-2283.)

ade-bisá, *inf. consultation, inquiry of a fetish or fortuneteller.*
 o-debisáfó, *pl. a-, inquirer. pr. 1700.*

adebó [ada-ebó, koko so ñkataso] an *amulet* worn or “*lying on the breast*”, of cloth, leather &c.; ñkũrofo de sébè n. a. ye mu; — *breast-plate, ephod.*

ade-bó, *inf. creation.* — odebófo, *creator*, = obófo, oboadée.

ade-bóné, *pl. n-, a bad thing, evil, ill, sin; cf. bone.*

o-deboneyéfó, *pl. n-, sinner, evil-doer, malefactor, criminal; cf. obone, obonefo, onipabone.*

adebónóá, *pad.* — adebónóā, a kind of *beads*. S. kabonoa, -ā.

adebónórúwá, *bolster; s. kabonoruwa.*

ndeda, F. = nnera, *yesterday.*

nde-dayi, F. = nne-dayi, *to-day.*

adedàdé, *an old, well-known, common thing; = ade dedaw.*

deda-dedaw, *red. a. or adv. 1. very old. — 2. long ago, long since, for a long time.*

dedaw', Ak. dada, F. dadaw, *pl. a-, a. 1. old* (used of things, seldom of persons, *cf. apā, panyin, akora*): odán dèdaw' or odan-nédaw, *an old house.* — *2. long known, long acquainted: odamfó dedaw, an old friend.*

dèdaw, Ak. dada, *adv. already: wábà d., he is come already.*

dédé, *red. a., s. de.*

Dede, *pr. n. of a female, said to be the mother of the Gā people and the elder sister of Koko, q. v.*

odede, Ak. *sayings, fame, report.*

dede, F. = gyegyēgye, *noise, tumult. Mt. 9, 23. Mk. 5, 38.*

odédé, *possessor, owner, proprietor.*

adede, Ak. = dŵae; a certain *play; yegoro ad.*

dēdē, *red. v. to sneak, slink, crawl after, to watch, lurk for, lie in wait* (agyinamoa dēdē ñkura; obommofo d. aboa ausā-na wakum no; dēdē kokyere aboa no!).

adedenkrūmā, *the castor-oil plant, Ricinus communis, Palma Christi.*

adé-dí, *inf. inheriting.* — o-dedifo, *pl. a-, heir.*

o-de-dōmā, *s. dōmā, horohoro.*

o-deduàní, *pl. nneduafó, [nea oda duam'] captive, prisoner, one fastened to the block, cf. duá 6. — F. daduianyí.*

dēdua-fí, = nneduafó fí, *prison.*

dee, adee, Ak. *s. de, ade.*

dèfē, *a. soft, sweet, flattering; softly; óyè n'ani akyi d. = ódà n'ani akyi feféfe (okā n'ani gu so se orédá, nanso enyé nna ná óredá), he blinks, twinkles, winks, casts a smiling look (at).*

defédèfè, *red. v., to flatter; syn. hoahoa; odefédèfè no ágyè n'ádé adí, he flatters him in order to inherit his property; od. n'ano, he speaks softly, appeasingly.*

ade-fe m, *inf.* borrowing. — o-defemfo, *one who borrows.*

ade-ſere, *inf.* piety, religiousness, reverence, veneration, awe, holy fear. — o-deferefo, *pl. a-*, a pious, godly, religious, reverent, careful, conscientious, scrupulous, person.

ade-firí, *inf.* giving or selling on credit.

o-defirifo, *pl. a-*, debtor, = odefemfo.

o-defó, *pl. a-*, a man of wealth, wealthy, opulent, rich man; *syn.* osikani, ohônyâfo.

o-dēfó o, benefactor, a good, kind, benign, charitable, liberal, bountiful, munificent man, used as a respectful or flattering address to a man of rank. [nea ne hō ade ye fow? adoeſefo?]

ade-fōm, *inf.* offence, transgression, trespass. *pr.* 2167.

o-dé-fūfū', 1. a pudding of yam, *s.* fufū. — 2. a kind of butterfly.

ade-fw̄eré, *inf.* (the act of) expending or wasting money; expenditure. — adeſw̄eredē, costs, expenses; charges.

o-de-gufo, *pl. a-*, founder, caster; type-caster, letter-founder.

odeha, [who possesses the forest] a by-name of the leopard, *s.* osebo.

ade-húnu, a vain thing, vanity, = ahuhude.

o-déhyé, *pl. a-*, 1. free man, free woman; noble man; member of the king's family; *me d. ni*, this is one of my sister's children (when they are freeborn). *pr.* 122.839.843-47.1344. — 2. the state or rank of a free man; *pr.* 330.836-38. *kō wo kūrom' na kodi wo d.*, go to thy country and live there as a free man. — 3. (*adj.*) free, not in bondage free-born. *F.* no bogya dehye, his most precious blood. *Prk.* — 4. (*n.*) od., an eruption and swelling of the eyelids.

o-dehye-ba, *pl. nnehye-mma*, free people's children.

adehye-di, *inf.* liberty, personal freedom.

o-dehye-kōfoní, knight; baron. *Hist.*

o-dehye-panyiñ, count, earl; omantam mu d., landgrave. *Hist.*

adehye-sēm, behaviour of a free, independent man; arrogance, presumptuousness; *As.* = ahantañ. — di ad., to be presumptuous; to live as a nobleman, *pr.* 849.

adehye-sóm, *inf.* service in the quality of a free man or relation, not of a slave.

o-dehyewá, (young) nobleman, *pr.* 848. — *pl. n-*, nobility.

ade-káñ, the first thing; first-fruit; *cf.* abakañ.

ade-káñ, *inf.* counting, reading; *cf.* okáñ, okenkañ, nhōmakañ.

deke, *s.* dekye.

dèkedēke, carefully: woso no (wokura no) d., they carry (handle) him cautiously.

dékedēke, softly: onam ne nañ āno d., he walks silently on tiptoe; *syn.* berēw.

dekōde [ade kō] what, which thing (in indirect questions, *Gr.* § 60); kobisa no dekōde a ofw̄efw̄e, go and ask him what he is looking for; eden na aye no mā osū? minnim dekōde.

ade-kora, *inf. securing of things, pr. 712.*

o-dékùró, adekūrow [nea ode kūrow] *pl. a-fo, 1. owner or chief of a town or village (used as a respectful title or appellation); kūrow yi mu dekūro ba ne no. 2. ohene safohene a ote ne kūrom'. cf. ohene, omanhene. — 3. burgomaster, mayor, prefect.*

ode-kwaseá, a kind of *yam*; *s. ode.*

dekyé, *adv. 1. perceptibly; 2. slightly. (?) Wakā no d., he has touched it injuriously; ade a mede mato ha yi, ñká nò d., the thing I have put here, do not touch it roughly! me wura a mesom no, ònká me d., my master whom I serve, does not treat me in a hard manner; wósoàa fúnu no, anká d., when the corpse was carried, it did not move in the least; ònkā nehō d. tié nò, he obeys him without any reluctance or opposition.*

adé-kyé, *inf. 1. dividing: yebaa adékyé, or, adékyé nti na yebae, we came to divide the things. — 2. the act of presenting, making presents.*

adekyedé, (*pl. id.*) *gift, present, also adekye, akyede.*

adekyēé [*cf. ade kyē*] *1. day-break, morning (cf. anopa). — 2. the next or following day. — 3. day-light (cf. aŵia), the whole day including morning, noon, afternoon and evening (anopa, oŵigyinae, betwābere a.s. mfaretubere, anŵummere). Mt. 20,6.*

adekyēe-hāmá, *the first ray or streak of light at the horizon in the morning sky; morning-twilight, dawn, day-break, day-blush, the purple glory of the morning.*

adekyēe-soroma, *morning-star, day-star; s. kō-soroma, owuodi, kyekyepeaware.*

ade-kyere, *inf. instruction, teaching.*

dem, *1. hurt, injury, damage, loss; fault, defect, blemish; wadi dem, he has received a hurt, suffered damage (in his health, from a previous sickness); onni dem or dem biara nni nehō, he is faultless, without blemish (efi ne soro bedu fam' nni yare biara). — 2. a lasting impression; residue; a sticking fast, resting, continuing (in the ear); edi m'asōm' dem, it remains in my ears; obi tu wo fo-pa a, mā enni wo asōm' dem.*

dém m, *a. still, quiet, calm; syn. diññ, komm.*

dem, *F. = sa, sã, so, thus; Mt. 2,5, 5,16,19. dem no, whereupon, Mt. 14,7. dem yi, thus, Mt. 3,15. on this fashion, Mk. 2,12. — demara, = sãara, so, even so, the same, likewise. Mt. 5,12.46.47.7,12.*

dem-ntsir, *F. = ne sã nti, therefore. Mt. 3,8. 5,48. 6,2.*

ademene, *As. = sumāna, pr. 743.*

dèmmére, *n-, F. ndzembir, reed; diff. kinds: 1. mfiá, used for wicker-work; 2. kète, used for a kind of flute, kete, odurugya; 3. oyée, with many thorns (ehō wo nsœe-nsœe sê).*

o-demerefũá, *bush-dog, catches fowls; = odompo, q. v.*

dèméregu, -ku, *adobe 'merenkensóno à woápò, a branch of the adobe-palm, from which the fibres (edow) are or have been taken out.*

ade-mu-dé, (*pl. id.*), a thing preserved, treasured up in a box &c., treasures, valuables; e.g. adémùhèné, adémùsiká; adémùtám, a precious cloth, not used always, but kept for festival occasions.

dēñ, *v.* to overcome, master, conquer, overpower; dēñ so: to outweigh, overpoise, overbalance; to be more than, surpass, exceed, preponderate, prevail. Wōdēñ no ne se: nnipa bānu fuw bākō fwe no, they lay hold of him (and flog him); 'fwe no', though it be omitted, is understood; but it may also be added: wōadēñ no afwe no, they have together given him a flogging; nsenēa ofā yi adēñ so, this side of the balance weighs down; edēñ me so se adeso duru-duru, Ps. 38,4. onipa kára dēñ abode nhinā (bebrē, abōdēñ), man's soul is more valuable than all creatures; ne yere a okowaree no dēñ no, his wife is more (in rank and every thing) than he; n'asem a wakā no dēñ no, he has gone too far in saying that.

(e-)dēñ, F. dēñ, de, Ak. deebēñ, deēñ, señ, *pron. interrog.* Gr. § 60, 2.5. 1. what? what thing? ose dēñ? what does he say? wofré yi dēñ? what (or how) is this called? edēñ ní, what is this? It may be used in the poss. case: edēñ asem ní? = asem bēñ ní? edēñ asem na mokā, what (thing's word) are you talking? — 2. édēñ, édēñ nti, for what, from what cause, why? woyee dēñ na wofwee ase, what did you do (i.e. how was it) that you fell? moye dēñ na mugyina ha kwa? how is it that you are standing here idle? — 3. how? woye nno dēñ? how is the palm-oil made? — 4. dēñ, F. how much? Ak. señ? Akr. ahē? — Edēñ, *contr.* = èye dēñ: edēñ na wofwefwe, what is it that you seek?

dēññ, *red.*; *syn.* kō, kōkō, yemmeññ, yeññ.

dēñ, *v.* to grow or be hard, severe, difficult; n'adwuma no dēñ no, his work is (too) hard for him (oye adw. pī); anyā adēñ wo neñ = amā woabere, now you have had enough of it; ne yare no ad., his sickness has become severe; awia no, asem no adēñ me, the heat of the sun, the palaver has become too much for me, I am in a strait about, in trouble on account of it; okō no adēñ so, the fight has grown hot.

dēñ, dennéñ, dènnènnenneñ (dendēñ, dèndèndendeñ) or dènnènnèñ, *a.* Gr. § 70, 1-5. hard, firm; strong; hardy; sharp, severe; cruel; difficult; *opp.* merew; — dade ye dēñ, iron is hard; dua dennen, hard wood; ntama no ye dēñ, this cloth is strong; oye dēñ, he is hard, cruel; he is firm in his resolution, does not easily yield; ne hō ye d., he is (bodily) strong, healthy; ne kōñ ye d., his neck is strong (to carry loads); ne kōñ mu ye d., ne tirim ye d., he is valiant, powerful (said of the leader of an army); emu ye d., it is hard, important, difficult, troublesome; owia āno ye d., the sun shines hot; ebo ye d., it is dear, *s.* ebo; *pr.* 820. — n'ani ye d., n'āno ye d., ne nsam' ye d., ne tirim ye d., *s.* ani, āno, nsa, tiri.

e-dēñ, *n.* strength; obehye nea eye merew no edēñ.

o-denā, = danta, amōase, loin cloth; mekofaa od. memōe.

dennañ, *red. v. s.* dāñ; to spread, be extended; obobe no aden-nañ, the vine is spread out, hangs over, Ez. 17,6. dua no ad., the tree

has become thickly covered with foliage; wode ohene ñkyinii abed. ho, the place has been crowded with the king's umbrellas.

o-dé-ne-há, = odeha, *q. v.*

dennen, *red. v. s. den.*

adennén, *inf. equal balance, being in a state of equilibrium, equipoise. — di (adesoa) adennen, to carry (a load) on the head without holding it; odi n'ahina ad., = oso n'ahina na ne nsa ñkuram'; odi nehô ad., he lives carelessly; wudi wohô ad. a, wonkye wu.*

dennén, dennénneñ, *1. a. s. den. — 2. adv. hard, strongly, vehemently; sharply, severely.*

ade-nim, *inf. = nimdee.*

o-denñmfó, = onimdefo, *a well-instructed, prudent, clever man.*

dèñkesē, *bushy, brushy; ne ti afuw d.; odoto bi abu afwe afuw no so d., the whole mass of the thicket fell on the plantation.*

adéñkúm, *a small calabash with a long neck, used for play; toa a mmea de ahene ahyehye hô na wobo wo agorum'.*

adé-ñkyē-ō! *salutation on taking leave in the evening: may you live to see the next morning! — syn. nnopa-ō!*

deñkyebéò, *a kind of European cloth.*

dèñkyedeñkye, *swamp, bog, fen, marsh, moor, quagmire; marshy or boggy ground, deeper than atekye; cf. dontori.*

dèñkyédèñkyé, *adv. in a shaking, vacillating manner; chim d., it shakes to and fro. — n. hammock; cf. ahamankā, osako.*

o-déñkyém, *pl. a-, alligator, pr. 859. crocodile; odenkyem-mirempon, pr. 2850. syn. asuboa. — deñkyemmerefū, -funu, pr. 1171.*

o-deñkyemmó-o, *1. a glittering, precious stone said to come from the head of an alligator. — 2. a certain food (nut?) pr. 745.*

adensá [nea eda nsa], *Ak. = kapo.*

densow, *s. da-nsow.*

ade-nyā, *inf. becoming rich, acquisition of wealth.*

ade-pá, *a good or precious thing, something good; goods.*

adé-pé, *inf. seeking for riches. pr. 1441.*

depo, *ganglion, a tumor or excrescence on the back of the hand.*

adere, *Ak. = adare.*

ádèsā-mmá, = nnípa mma; *s. adasā, odesānī.*

ádèsā', -sāwá, *the eatable fruit of a large tree, of the size and shape of a lime, of a yellow and reddish colour, and of a sharp sweet-sour taste; the tree on which it grows.*

adesāe [cf. ade sã] *1. evening-time. — 2. the whole day from morning till night; Mat. 20,12. maye adwuma ad., I have worked till night.*

o-desānī, odas... *pl. a--fó, adesā-mma, man as a rational being ("mmoa na efre onipa sa") opp. aboa; od. nye nea [entia ese se] woye no yiye, man does not deserve to be treated well. pr. 509.861.2375.*

adesé, *tooth-ache*; oyare ad.; *syn.* bòaduam, okékáw.

adesé [ade ase a aka, *what is left at the bottom of a thing*] sediment, residuum, dregs; a mean, useless thing; cf. puw; — ad. Tẃi, a jargon or patois of the Tshi language.

o-desèní, adesení, *pl. a-fo*, = nnipa a womfra, *men of low condition, low, mean, common people, the dregs of society*; cf. akwani-hūmāni. F. *people living in the bush, not on the coast, bush-people.*

ade-see, *inf. waste of things*, Mt. 26,8.

adé-soá, *inf. [soa ade] carrying loads*; ad. ye yaw, — *is troublesome.*

adesoá [ade a wode soa biribi] a basket (tekrek̄yi) or another thing in which women keep and carry their things (ahōde, atam).

adésoa [ade a woso] *pl. n-*, nnósoa, *load, burden.*

adesoa-kyénè', *an excessive burden*; ad. yi de, mintumi!

o-desoání, *pl. a-fo*, carrier, porter.

ade-sūa, *inf. learning, study.*

adesūa-dañ, *school-house, school-room.* — adesūae, *school*; s. sukū.

o-desūafo, *pl. a-*, learner, student. — adesūa-kā, *inf. examination.*

ade-tó, adé-tó, *inf. buying.* — o-detòfó, *pl. a-*, buyer, customer.

ade-tón, adé-tón, *inf. selling, trading.* — adeton-dañ, *shop.*

o-detonfo, *pl. a-*, seller, trader.

ade-to-w-o-so, *a single fit as of epilepsy, not of repeated or frequent occurrence*; cf. ahunum', abiribiriw.

detse, F. = dote.

dew, *v. to flare, flame, blaze*; ogya redew, *the fire is blazing*; dew bayi, *to exercise or practise witchcraft; to bewitch*; s. obayifo; oḍew se okanea, *fig. he is very lively, active in his business &c.*

dew, *a. s. de.*

o-dew, *sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness; agreeable taste, tastefulness, relish; flavour; pleasure, joy, comfort, benefit*; wosōm Nyame yiye a, wobete mu dew, *if you serve God well, you will have the benefit of it, you will see how happy it will make you.*

dew, F. *joy.* Mt. 13,20. 44. 25,21. 28,8. — dzi dew, *to rejoice*, Mt. 2,10. 5,12. — dew-do, = fewso, *gladly.* Mk. 6,20.

adewá [ade, *dim.*] a little thing, trifle; enyé ad., *it is considerable, important*, = esō kokūrō, esō sê, esō ampa!

adewá, tet. adawá, a name for several kinds of play, s. agoru; a play at funeral customs.

adewá-dwóm, a song used in that play, pr. 174.

adewafó, *women engaged in that play*, pr. 3237.

adé-wu, *inf. bashfulness*; *syn.* adefere.

ade-ẃiá, *inf. stealing, theft*; cf. krónó, akrommo.

ade-ye, *inf. doing, doings* (cf. nneyee); *activity; efficacy.*

adeyede, (*pl. id.*) instrument.

o-deyefo, -yofo, *pl. a-*, an industrious, diligent man; *syn.* osifo; oye od. = oye nsí, ne nsa nna, *he is diligent in his business.*

di [*red. didi*] F. dzi [dzidzi]. This verb of multifarious significations seems to be related with the *v. de*; but whilst *de* chiefly means *to have in hands* or *hold*, and describes a state: *di* means *to take (in hands)* and *to handle*, or *to use, make use of, employ*, and describes actions. It is, however, not confined to actions, nor to objects taken with the hand (for which we have the *vv. fa, gye, yi, som'*...), but is most frequently employed with abstract nouns, and the activity expressed by it is more of an abstract and compound than of a concrete and simple nature. — As in the case of *b_o*, we arrange the various significations, which *di* has in connection with its common or specific objects or other complements, in groups marked by *A – Z* (to which we superscribe some general meaning), and subdivided by the continued numbers 1-110.

A. To take and use; to receive, obtain, suffer.

1. *to eat, to take & taste (food)*: *odi aduan, dé, fufū, mō, kwadu, nām*; cf. *we. pr. 226. 862-65. 870. 875. 882 f. 905 f. 914. 1644. 2690. 3111.* — The *red. didi* is used, when no object is mentioned and the act of eating is denoted in a general way: *mekodidi, I am going to eat; odidi, he is at his meal, sits at table.* — 2. *to eat, live upon*: *onni afuw, na odi ntodii, he has no plantation, but lives on bought things, has to buy his victuals; di..ade, s. ade 8 a.* — 3. *to spend, use up, waste*: *wadi ne sika ñhinā, he has used up all his money; waton no adi, he has sold him and eaten i.e. used up the money received.* — 4. *to use in traffic*: *Akyemfo di sika, Akuapemfo di ntrama, the Akems use gold-dust, the Akuapems cowries for their currency; pr. 917.* — 5. *to take or keep and use for one's self*: *pr. 1070. se m'akoa di da a, mi-gye no mman du, if my slave takes a day for himself (staying away on one of the 3 days [Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday] beyond which even hard masters do not set their slaves to work, instead of coming to work for me), I take from him ten strings.* — *di bere, to be a loiterer, sluggard, time-killer.* — 6. *to use freely, to enjoy*: *di bere, to enjoy one's time, to live a luxurious life; pl. wodi mmere.* — *fa nehō di, to obtain the free use of one's own self, to become free, be emancipated; to live independently, to enjoy one's liberty or freedom; pr. 1075. 1439.* — 7. *to use naturally (Rom. 1,27), to have sexual intercourse with; cf. fa (obe, oyere, sigyaf), euph. ko.. hō, hū, hyia (2 S. 13,14); di nehō, pr. 881. to practise onanism, masturbation; of beasts, pr. 3411.* — 8. *to receive, get, accept of and use up; to partake of, have the benefit of*: *di ade, s. ade 8 a; di abaguade, to receive or draw fees for attending to palavers; di mmoā, adaimude, to receive presents or bribes; – cf. odi amanterenu-ade, he is a double-dealer, insinuates himself with both parties &c.* — 9. *to inherit*: *odi n'ade, he inherits his goods, is his heir, he succeeds him in his office or on the throne; s. ade 8b; odi ñhyira, ñkwā, he receives, inherits a blessing, life.* — 10. *to obtain*: *di nīm, ñkōnīm, to gain or get the victory, be victorious, triumph.* — 11. *to suffer*: *opatafo di abā, the peacemaker receives blows, pr. 2637.* — *obedi mmusu, mischief will come upon or befall him; wadi kō-musu, ñkōgu, he has suffered a defeat.*

B. To be meet or fit to receive, to be worth, becoming, right.

12. *to require, demand*: *di ntomú, ntewsó, pr. 2934.* — 13. *to have*

or fetch a price, to be worth: *ntama yi sin di dare fã*, two yards of this cloth cost half a dollar. — 14. to deserve: *odi (syn. ose) animkã*, fwe, kum &c. he deserves censure, a flogging, to be killed. — 15. to be meet, fit, becoming, right: *edi sa, se edi ara nen*, it is or was duly, deservedly done so; *odi ye*, he is right in doing so; *odi wo fwe, kum*, he is right in flogging, killing you.

C. To have, possess, contain.

16. to have capacity for, to be able to take in, to hold, contain: *ahina yi di nsã susukora du*, this pot holds ten calabashes full of palm-wine. Joh. 2,6. — 17. to have, be infected with: *odi dem*, he has a (physical) failing; *edi dem*, it is defect. Cf. 29. — 18. to possess: *odi nyã*, he possesses a slave (diff. 60). — 19. neg. *nini*, not to have; pr. 907-922. (except. 914.917.) cf. *wo*. Gr. § 102,2.

D. To have or occupy a place, rank, order; to exist somewhere.

20. to be, exist, or live at a place, in the affirm. expressed by *wo*; cf. 27. — 21. neg. *nini*, not to be in a place; *nini ho*, not to be present; *nini bābi*, not to be anywhere, not to exist; pr. 468.599.1506.2210f. Gr. § 102,3. — 22. to be in some situation (outward circumstances): *kūro no di ka mu*, the town is blocked up, blockaded, invested. — 23. to be (first, next, last) in the order or row, or in rank: *odi kañ*, he is the first (cf. 35); *odi ti*, he is at the head; *odi won mu tiban*, he is their leader; *odi panyin*, he is the elder or eldest; cf. 42. — *wadi me ahūkañ*, he has seen me first (before I saw him); — *odi ho*, he is the second; *odi so*, he follows after (cf. 35); *nsem a edidi so yi*, the words here subjoined; — *di akyiri*, to be last, cf. 35. & *ka akyiri*. — *di dibeā*, s. *dibeā*. — 24. *di mu*, to be among the number: *odi mu bi*, he is one of them. — 25. *di mu*, to be prominent among: *womā edi mu dodo*, they make too much of it.

E. To exist in a certain number.

26. to amount to: *mahū amane a edi aduasā nhinā*, I have seen all the thirty misfortunes, i.e. I have had every possible misfortune; *okasa a edi aduasā*, all the innumerable languages.

F. To spend or live or last a certain time.

27. to spend or pass time, to remain, stay, tarry, continue at a place: *odii ho dadu*, he passed or stayed there ten days. — *di gyina*, s. *gyina*. — 28. to attain to some age: *wadi mfe (mfrihyia) du*, he is ten years old.

G. To be in some state, condition or situation.

29. *edi mū*, it is complete, entire; *odi mū*, he is without blemish or defect; cf. 17. — 30. *edi nse*, it is equal, an even number; *edi don*, it is odd, an odd number. — 31. *odi bem*, he is right, innocent, guiltless; *odi fo*, he is wrong, culpable, guilty; pr. 247.1611. *odi sō*, he is blameable, guilty; *mindzi sō wo ne bogya hō*, F. Mt. 27,24. I am innocent of his blood. — 32. *di hīa*, to be in poverty, poor, indigent; *di tāmu*, to live in opulence, affluence, luxury, to be opulent. — 33. *di sigyaw*, to live in single, unmarried state; *di mma-sigyaw*, to be without children. — 34. *di yiye*, to be doing well, prosper, thrive.

H. To be in a simple, compound or reciprocal motion.

35. *di(..) kañ*, to walk before, precede, cf. 23; — *di(..) anim'*, to walk in front of, go before; — *di.. akyi*, Ak. *akyire*, a) to walk behind, to follow (after), pr. 893.898 f. to be younger; to be subordi-

nate. — *b*) to pursue, *pr.* 300. — *c*) to prosecute, follow up, *pr.* 873.895.; to visit (sins upon); — *d*) to be with, assist, support, help, *Ruth* 2,4. *1 Sam.* 17,37. — *di akyiri*, *id.* (*a-c*); *cf.* 23. — *odi no ntentesó*, he goes along with him, over against or behind him. — 36. *di ahurusi*, to exult. — *odi atwasi*, he moves in a circle returning to his place. — *mmoa di sare no so atwagu*, beasts pass over the grassy place in great numbers. — *odi me so akorokorow*, he intrudes upon or importunes me by frequent visits. — *odi antwéri no so aforosiān*, he goes up and down the ladder. — *odi yeñ mu ahyemfiri*, he goes in and out among us. — *wodi yeñ barehya*, they surround us. — *edi kyinhyia*, it whirls round. — *odi ahōdannañ*, he often turns or changes himself or his dress. — *odi ako-nè-abá or àkosan*, he goes to and fro. — *odi atwēba*, he draws (it) backwards and forwards (?). — 37. *wodi atúbó, atubra*, they frequently change their abode, have migratory habits; *cf.* 77. — 38. *wodi atātā*, they run after each other; — *wodi nsianehō*, they pass by each other; *wodi ntwītwar'āno*, *id.* in running a race.

I. To be active inwardly.

39. *odi ne tirim*, he meditates, ponders, revolves or resolves in his mind; he musters resolution or courage; he takes pains; *di wo tirim mā wonsūan wo*, bear the bleeding manfully; — *odi no hō dadwēñ*, he is anxious about him. — 40. to bear, sustain, to stand: *obedi yare no*, he will stand the sickness; *wadi yare no*, he has recovered from the sickness; *nea meye no no, orenni*, he will not be able to bear what I shall do to him; *ose n'asem wonni* (= *nea omā woye no, wontumi*), he is haughty, overbearing, ready to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery, (he thinks himself irresistible?). — 41. to neutralize, render harmless (a blow or cut) *pr.* 482.

J. To be active in some office or capacity.

42. *di hene, amrado, kyēame, sofo*, to be and act as king (*cf.* 47), governor, speaker (linguist, interpreter), priest (or minister); *odi panyin*, he is entrusted with an office (*odi me panyin*, he is older than I, *cf.* 23); — *odi adiakyiri*, he holds an inferior office; — *di srāni*, to serve as a soldier; — *di bakōma*, to play the superior or nobleman (*s.* *bakōma*); *di dehye*, *pr.* 836. *cf.* 53.

K. To be active in some occupation.

43. *di.. so*, to rule: *odi mañ no so*, he rules over the country; *odi kūrow no so*, he has authority over the city. — 44. to perform some business or duty: *odi boa no = oye no abia*, he helps him in what he is doing. — *di adwinni*, to do skilful work; *di dŵuma*, to profess some trade; *odi ne dŵuma*, he is at his work. — *di bonno*, to work at intervals, intersecting other work. — *di abō*, to attend at table; *di pia*, to act as steward, chamberlain, valet. — *odi no nkommārañ*, he is his disciple or accomplice in his fetish-practices; *di pā*, to serve as a hired labourer or carrier. — *di abofo, di yaw*, to provide a hunter in the bush with food, *pr.* 549.3389. — 45. to carry on (trade): *di bata*, to traffic, trade; *di gua*, to carry on a trade; *di nsesā, nsesā-gua*, to barter, exchange, truck; *di mpewá*, to peddle, hawk. — 46. to perform a play: *di dam*, to play at draughts; — *wodi asrayere*, they perform their ceremonies for their husbands absent in the camp.

— 47. to exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner: *di ahene*, to make parade of royalty, to exhibit royal riches and power. cf. 42.

L. To transact or negotiate some arrangement.

48. to negotiate, to stipulate, to make an agreement: *di bo*, to make a bargain; — *di abobobo*, to barter, bargain, haggle; — *di āno*, to agree, make (or come to) an agreement; *di kasasie*, to make a previous agreement; — *di mmāra*, to agree upon a law. — 49. to enter into, incur or be under an obligation: *wodi abosom*, they take an oath, pledge themselves with an appeal to the fetishes (or tutelar spirits); *odi nsew*, he binds himself by an oath, declares upon oath, confirms by oath, protests with solemn asseverations; *wodi ntammāra*, they swear oaths on both sides; *odi nhyease*, he gives a solemn promise; — *odi a(ka)gyinam'* or *akabaso*, he stands security. — *odi me adanse*, he bears or gives witness a) concerning me, b) before or to me. — 50. to plead, to carry on a suit or plea: *odii dii dii*, na *antetam'*, he did his best in pleading, but it was of no avail; — to discuss and settle a palaver: *di asem* to carry on a law-suit, compose or settle a litigation, judge &c. *di afisem*, to arrange family matters, settle domestic quarrels; *di amansēm*, to negotiate or transact public affairs; *odi mā no*, he pleads for him, in his favour; *odi ko n'afā*, he strives or pleads for his party (*okā* or *odi mā ne mfefo*); *odi ntam'*, he mediates, interferes; *odi (ntam') mmow*, he mediates, acts as go-between, tries to bring about a reconciliation.

M. To be active in a general way, in word and deed; to exercise or practise some manner of dealing, to exhibit or display some quality or character.

51. to proceed, act or deal with: *me nè no bedi no bone*, I shall deal with him in a most unpleasant way, without mercy. — 52. *di asempa*, *señkwañmu*, to walk uprightly, deal honestly, lead a good and honest life. — *di nokware*, to speak truth, act faithfully or trustworthily, to be faithful. — *di anēm*, = *ye anēm*, to be diligent, industrious. — *di do*, to exhibit one's love. — 53. *di dehye*, to live as a free man or nobleman, pr. 836. cf. 42. — *di tumi*, to exercise power or authority. — *di bam(e)*, to behave proudly, arrogantly. — *di abransēm*, *ahōedensēm*, *tumisēm*, to commit violence, exercise power or authority &c. — *di ahensēm*, *ahenemmasēm*, *adehyesēm*, to boast of being a king, prince, nobleman, to be imperious, tyrannical, arrogant &c. — *di akakabénsēm*, *akokobirisēm*, *akrañkransem*, *aporisēm*, *ntintimansēm*, *asénnini*, to deal violently &c. — 54. *di asemmone*, to lead a bad life, commit a wicked deed, evil deeds &c. — *di asénnini*, *atrátrasēm*, to deal rashly, commit a crime. — *di señkyénè'*, to perpetrate an atrocity. — *di ayeyesēm*, to commit a perverse or exorbitant action; to be stubborn, wilful, capricious (?) — *di ñkwaseasēm*, to act foolishly, wickedly; *di ahúhusem*, to make nonsense, act frivolously. — *di ntuntúnansēm*, to act insolently, impudently &c.

N. To be active in some or other way concerning other persons.

55. *odi no aboro*, he envies him, wrongs or injures him. — *odi no mfiakyiri*, he does something without his knowledge, will or approbation. — *odi no kusúm'*, he defrauds, cheats him; *odi no amim*, id., he overreaches him, takes him in; — *wadi me hūammo*, he has disappointed

me. — 56. wodi no kasa, *they make him account or pay for, fine him, take redress from him.* — 57. odi no were, *he takes revenge or vengeance on him.* — 58. wodi no mfuañfwe, *they hold and flog him, give him a thrashing.* — 59. odi (no) awu, *he commits a murder (on him).* — 60. odi no nyā, *he treats him as a slave, hard or cruelly; cf. 18.* — 61. odi no nī, *he renders him honour, pays him respect or homage.* — 62. odi no tow, *he renders or pays him tribute; cf. yi tow.* — 63. odi no adaworoma, *he applies to or craves for his benevolence, favour, kindness.*

O. *To be active in certain ways of talking, in gestures &c.*

64. wodi semode, *they hold or carry on a pleasant conversation; wodi awerehósém, they have a colloquy (on disagreeable matters); dzi awereho, F. to wail; wodi ñkommo, they converse, discourse, hold conversation.* — 65. odi no ñkommodôm, *he condoles with him with a hypocritical mind.* — 66. odi no hō few, *he mocks at him = ogoru no hō; wodi no opërefwe, they mock, deride, ridicule him (in his back).* — 67. odi no (hō) ñkasaguā, *he mutters, grumbles about him, publicly gives vent to his ill feeling against him, yet not in his presence.* — 68. odi no ñkokodésem, *he flatters, coaxes, wheedles, humbugs, hoaxes him.* — 69. odi no or no hō nseku or nsokodé, *he calumniates or slanders him.* — 70. odi no atem, *he scolds, abuses, reviles him.* — 71. odi atoro (Ak. toro), *he tells a lie or lies; odi ñkontoro, s. ñk.*

P. *To be active in some way of doing one's business, in observing or keeping a command or a special day.*

72. *to observe some manner of doing: edi adannañ, it undergoes changes; wodi adannañ ye, or, wodi no nnyigye, they do it alternately, by turns.* — 73. di so, *to observe an injunction, promise, law: odi n'asem so, he keeps to or acts according to his word; odi mmāra so, he keeps the law. — to adhere or stick to; to be punctual, to arrive at the appointed time: da a wohyee no se ónsañ mmēra no, wanni so na odii nnannu guu so, he did not come at the day appointed to him, but stayed two days longer.* — 74. *to keep some observance: odi abuada, he fasts, wodi mmuada, they keep a fast, observe fasting; di afofi, to abstain from plantation-work on some week-day.* — 75. *to observe, celebrate, solemnize a certain day: di fofida, to observe the day of rest by abstaining from plantation-work; di homeda, to keep the day of rest (Sabbath-day); odi n'awoda, he celebrates his birthday; di dapa, daponna, to have or celebrate a festival day, a feast; di afe or afrihyia, to celebrate a yearly festival (s. hye fā); Brofo di bürōnyā, the white people celebrate Christmas or new-year's-day; Guanfo di hum, the Guang people have their yearly harvest custom or festival.* — 76. *to keep a day for some purpose: wodi asennida, they keep a court-day.*

Q. *To practise habitually.*

77. wodi atúbó, *they are given to frequent change of abode; (cf. 37.) wodi atúbó, they have the practice of shooting themselves.* — 78. odi awommawu, *she bears children who usually die soon.*

R. *To act in mutual engagement a) in a friendly way.*

79. wodi atirimusem, *they are on an intimate footing.* — 80. wodi adi (-nè-adi), *they make each other presents, send each other portions*

from their food or meals. — 81. wodi ñnuammoa, they unite in buying a sheep to kill and share it; wodi ñfwebom', ntontó, they have joined interest, have associated, have made common cause, are in partnership. — 82. wodi tṽakā, tṽaṽe, nsáwoso, they have communion, eat together &c., are on good or friendly terms, on a familiar footing; wodi nnakranna, they are on a familiar or intimate footing. 83. wodi akāpimafṽe, they have close communion, favour each other in turn. — wodi aniwabubu, there is a mutual understanding or agreement between them. — 84. wodi mmoa, nnoboa, hiafṽe, they aid each other, are allied, work together, mutually support each other. — 85. wodi aware, they intermarry.

S. To be in mutual relation b) of an indifferent nature.

86. wodi afra, they are intermixed, commingled; edi afuntumfra, it is (or, the things are) thoroughly commixed, jumbled or huddled together. — 87. wodi anañwuram', they have mutually entangled themselves, crossed or thwarted each other. — 88. wodi ñfṽeanim, mmoanim', they face each other, look each other in the face. — 89. wodi aguma or àyénsin, they wrestle or struggle in a combat for exercise or for a prize. — 90. wodi atifra, atipira, they knock their heads together, s. pira.

T. To act in a mutual engagement c) in a hostile way.

91. wodi dom, they are at war (with each other); wodi akō, they are fighting (with each other). — 92. wodi akamekame, ānobaebae, aperepere, ntawntaw, atutuw, tṽēmāmentṽē, they are in contention, strife, contest, struggle, dispute, bickering, quarrel, at variance &c. with each other.

U. To act hostilely towards one's self.

93. odi nehō dom, he commits suicide, destroys himself. — 94. wodi wonhō dommata, they fight against themselves (their own companions, by a mistake).

V. To be disengaged or separated.

95. wodi ñkōtewmu, ñkōtetem', they mutually desist from, or leave off (break off, give up) fighting, none of the parties having gained the victory. — 96. wodi mpāpaem', they part, separate, divide, are divided; wodi ñkra, they part, separate, bid each other farewell.

W. To meet with or experience.

97. odi.. ye-nā, he meets difficulty in doing (it); e.g. wodi no pata-nā, they have difficulty in appeasing him, he is not easily pacified; asempa no dii hō hyen-nā, the gospel found no easy entrance there.

X. 98. In the verbal phrase: gye.. di, to believe (migye midi, I believe, ogye dii, he believed) the first verb, gye, means to receive, and the second, di, probably means to use, to transpose or convert into action (or, to enjoy?); cf. gye.. tie.

Y. 99. 100. Other meanings of di red., s. under didi, 3. 4.

Z. 101-110. Some phrases in F., partly identical with some of the preceding, partly new (found in A. W. Parkers books) s. under dzi.

A-W. Retrospective view of the previously given principal meanings and verbal phrases:

a) *di* with common objects and other complements, or without complements: *to eat*, 1. *to live upon*, 2. *spend*, 3. 27. *use*, 4. 6. 7. *keep*, *take for one's self*, 5. *receive*, 8. *inherit*, 9. *suffer*, 11. *deserve*, 14. *be worth*, 13. *be meet*, *fit*, *right*, 15. *contain*, 16. *have*, *possess*, 17-19. *to be*, 23-26. 29. 30. *to sustain*, *stand*, *endure*, 40. *to neutralize*, 41. *negotiate*, 48. *plead*, 50. *to deal (with)*, 51.

b) *di* with specific objects and other complements, alphabetically arranged: *abā*, 11. *abaguade*, 8. *bakōma*, 42. *bam*, *bame*, 53. *abaninsem*, 53. *barehyia*, 36. *abarimasem*, 53. *bata*, 45. *bem*, 31. *bere*, 5. 6. *bo*, 48. *abō*, 44. *abobobo*, 48. *abofo*, 44. *bonno*, 44. *aboro*, 55. *abosom*, 49. *abransem*, 53. *abuada*, 74. *būrōnyā*, 75. *da*, 5. 27. *dadwēn*, 39. *dam*, 46. *adañmude*, 8. *adannañ*, 72. *adanse*, 49. *dapa*, *daponna*, 75. *adaworoma*, 63. *ade*, 8. 9. *dehye*, 42. 53. *adehyesem*, 53. *dem*, 17. *adi(-nè-adi)*, 80. *adiakyiri*, 42. *dibea*, 23. *dō*, 52. *dōm*, 91. 93. *dommata*, 94. *dōñ*, 30. *adwini*, 44. *dwuma*, 44. *afe (afirihyia)*, 28. 75. *few*, 66. *mfia-kyiri*, 55. *afisem*, 50. *fo*, 31. *afofi*, 74. *fofida*, 75. *aforosiāñ*, 36. *afra*, 86. *afrihyia*, 28. 75. *mfuañfwē*, 58. *afuntumfra*, 86. *fwē*, 14. *ñfwēanim*, 88. *ñfwēbom'*, 81. *gua*, 45. *aguma*, 89. *agycinam*, 49. *hene*, 42. *ahene*, 47. *ahenemmasem*, *ahensem*, 53. *hia*, 32. *hiāfwē*, 85. *hō*, 23. 27. *nehō*, 7. *ahōdannañ*, 36. *ahōedensem*, 53. *ahōmasiñ*, 5. *hōmeda*, 75. *hūammo*, 55. *ahuhusem*, 54. *ahūkañ*, 23. *hum*, 75. *ahurusi*, 36. *ñhyease*, 49. *ahyem-firi*, 36. *ñhyira*, 9. *akabaso*, *akagycinam*, 49. *akakabensem*, 53. *akamekame*, 92. *kamu*, 22. *kañ*, 23. 35. *akāpimāfwē*, 83. *kasa*, 56. *ñkasa-guā*, 67. *kasasie*, 48. *akō*, 91. *ñkōgu*, 11. *akokobirisem*, 53. *ñkōkodesem*, 68. *ñkommārañ*, 44. *ñkommo*, 64. *ñkommodōm*, 65. *kōmusu*, 11. *ako-nè-aba*, 36. *ñkōnim*, 10. *ñkontoro*, 71. *akorokórów*, 36. *akosañ*, 36. *ñkōtetem'* 95. *ñkra*, 96. *akrāñkrānssem*, 53. *kum*, 14. *kusum*, 55. *ñkwā*, 9. *ñkwaseasem*, 54. *kyeame*, 42. *ak yi*, *akyiri*, 23. 35. *kyiñhyia*, 36. *amansem*, 50. *amanterenu-ade*, 8. *mmāra*, 48. *mmasigyaw*, 33. *amim*, 55. *mmoā*, 84. *mmoā*, 8. *mmoanim*, 88. *mmow*, 50. *amrado*, 42. *mu*, 24. *mū*, 29. *mmusu*, 11. *nā*, 97. *nnakrannā*, 83. *anañwuram'*, 87. *anēm*, 52. *nī*, 61. *nīm*, 10. *anim*, 35. *animkā*, 14. *aniwabubu*, 83. *āno*, 48. *anobābāé*, 92. *nnōboa*, 84. *nokware*, 52. *ññuammoā*, 81. *nyā*, 18. 60. *nnyigye*, 72. *pā*, 44. *panyiñ*, 42. *mpāpaem*, 96. *operefwē*, 66. *aperepere*, 92. *mpewa*, 45. *pia*, 44. *aporisem*, 53. *nsawoso*, 82. *nse*, 30. *nseku*, 69. *asem* 40. 50-54. *semode*, 64. *asemmone*, 54. *asempa*, 52. *asennida*, 76. *asénnini*, 53. 54. *señkwañmu*, 52. *señkyeñē*, 54. *nsesā*, *nsesāgua*, 45. *nsew*, 49. *nsianeñhō*, 38. *sigyaw*, 33. *sika*, 3. 4. *so*, 43. 73. *sō*, 31. *sofo*, 42. *nsokodé*, 69. *srāñi*, 42. *asrayere*, 46. *ntam'*, 50. *ntammāra*, 49. *tāmu*, 32. *atātā*, 38. *ntawntaw*, 92. *atem*, 70. *ntenteso*, 35. *ntewso*, 12. *ti*, 23. *atifra*, 90. *ntintimānsēm*, 53. *atipira*, 90. *tirim*, 39. *atirimusem*, 79. *ntodii*, 2. *ntomu*, 12. *ntontó*, 81. *atoro*, 71. *tow*, 62. *atrattrasem*, 54. *atúbó*, 77. *atúbó*, 37. 77. *atubra*, 37. *tumi*, 53. *tumisem*, 53. *atuntunanssem*, 54. *atutuw*, 92. *atwagu*, 26. *twakā*, 82. *atwasi*, 36. *twañwē*, 82. *twe*, 7. *atwēba*, 36. *tweñmāmentwe*, 92. *ntwītwarāno*, 38. *aware*, 85. *awoda*, 75. *awommawu*, 78. *awu*, 59. *were*, 57. *awerehosem*, 64. *yare*, 40. *yaw*, 44. *ayénsiñ*, 89. *ayeyésēm*, 54. *yiye*, 34.

(This list of objects and complements may be increased.)

c) *di* combined with other verbs: *di boa*, 44. *di mā*, *di kō n'afā*, 50. *fa nehō di*, 6. *gye di*, 98. *fa di*, s. *fa* 23.

adi, *v.n.* eating, feasting; *s.* adi-bone, adipuw; wodi adi, *they send portions to one another* = wokyekeye wonhō ade, *pr.* 904. *cf.* di 80, adi-nè-adi, adiamā.

adi, = adiwo, *an open or outer space*, opp. to a shut up and covered space or hidden place; *out, outside, without, abroad, out of doors.* — da adi, *to lie open, be manifest*; fi adi, *to come or go out, forth*, *F. pue*; yi adi, *to bring forth or out, to bring to light, render visible, disclose, make manifest.* *pr.* 934.

adī, *contr.* = ade yi, *this thing, this, that.*

adi-akyiri, *pl. -fo*, *a subordinate officer, subaltern*; onyāā ad. bi dii, *he obtained some inferior office*; *s.* di 35a. 42.

adi-amā, *sending of portions.* *pr.* 936. *Est.* 9,22. *cf.* adi-nè-adi.

adi-ammā-wo-ba (wúdi a, wóm'mā wò bá bì) *a kind of yam, s. odé.*

diasekan, *a dish of Indian corn, a kind of abeté.*

adi-asie [nea woadi asie] *a matter previously arranged or settled beforehand.* *pr.* 939.

adi-bañ', -bane, *Ak. food*; *s.* aduan'.

di-bea, *place, position, rank, occupation*; nnipa a wodi d., *men of rank*; ne d. sō, *he is in a high position*; wode no kodii ne d. bio, *he was re-instated in his office, restored to or put in his former state.*

dībō [Eng.] *deal-board.* — dībō-dua, *pl. d.-n-*, *fir, cypress.*

adi-bone, *bad food*; *pr.* 2600. [Ps. 103, 17.]

adide, *fruition, usufruct; enjoyment; benefit, profit; share.* *D.As.*

dididi, *red. v. (s. di)* 1. *to eat; to be or sit at meals, at table*; *pr.* 923-933. 1691. 1870. 2154. — didi mē, *to eat enough.* *pr.* 932. — 2. *to live on, make one's livelihood by*: Brofo hō na yedidi = Brofo ade na ese se woŵia, *whatever we can get from a white man, by fair or unfair means, is right, because he has plenty (!)* — 3. *to spread (of an ulcer &c.), to diffuse itself*; = bore no adidi ako ne hōnam ūhinā mu, *s. fŵete* 4. — 4. *to soak, to get through, to penetrate.*

adidí, *inf. eating, feasting, meal*; *pr.* 97. 935. 2892. ne kăra ko adidi.

adidí, *Turkey-red thread or colour*; — adidi-pá, *crimson*; adidí-siká, *yellow thread, orange-red yarn.*

dididi-amfóé, *a man who eats much and yet has no fat.*

adidí-bèá, *manner of eating; dining-room.*

adidí-bére, *time of eating.*

adidi-dé, 1. *catables.* — 2. mmóa adididé = adidí-adé, aduan-náká, *manger.*

didifó, (*pl. id.*) *guest*; kofre me didifo na wommëra!

o-didifó, *pl. a-* (nea odidi mǎ etra so) *a greedy eater, glutton*, adidifúrum, *gluttony, voracity.* [gourmand.]

adidíí, *place or time of eating*; ad. ase, *id.* — adidii-fŵefo, *the master (ruler, governor) of a feast, steward.* *Joh.* 2,9.

adidiikyiri, *the time after a meal.*

didi-kaw, *a debt for victuals.*

didi-mě, the act of *eating enough*, so as to be satisfied, *eating one's fill*; hence *a feast, feasting, banqueting*, including the idea of drinking copiously. *pr.* 934 f.

adidí-pón, *table, dining-table; dinner-table; cf.* opon, dan-ānophon.

adidi-trâsó, *gluttony, voracity, excess in eating.*

adidi-twěā, 1. *the stomach, = nsonokese.* — 2. *a bag for victuals.*

adi-fí, adífi, *inf.* [fi adi] *going out, going forth.* *Ps.* 121,8. *Mic.* 5,2.

adifudé [*cf.* fū] *plenty of things, espec. eatables; manyā aduan ad., I have got food (or victuals) in excess, for nothing; odi, ope or óyè ad. = óyè amím, he is greedy.* — adifudé-pe, *inf.* *greediness, cupidity.* — o-difudépefó, *a greedy, unsatiable fellow or person.*

ódihá, *a stone commemorative of a shameful or criminal act as rape or murder, committed at the place, on which every passer-by puts a leaf to protest against the deed.* — adi-ho, *s.* adi, adiwo.

o-dihunum, *revel, reveling; greediness; óyè od. = óyè adifudé, he likes to eat all he can get, or all he has to-day.*

dika, *a kind of yam, s.* odé.

adíkání-ō, *a salutation addressed by a traveler to one who went before, after having come up with him; answer: yā aběraw.*

adikañfó, *one (or pl. many) gone before, the fore-most, first.*

dikpei, [Gā] *dart.*

dim-mo, *inf.* *s.* bō diñ, nnimmo.

dim-mone, = diñ bone; dim-pa = diñ pa.

e-diñ, 1. *name; ne diñ de deñ? what is his name? woato no diñ, they have given him a name; cf.* Gr. § 205, 4.5. — pae diñ, *s.* pae. bō diñ, *to mention; pr.* 1776. *on account of; cf.* Gr. § 243 b. (the last ex.) *on pretence of: obo adwumaye diñ bae, he came on pretence of working; obo ne d. so, he mentions his name; obo ne d., he calls upon him.* — 2. *the good name, reputation, character; bō diñ (pa), to praise; bō diñ bone, see diñ, to revile, slander, defame; wode wonhō-hō dim-mone bae = wobekāā wonhō-hō asem, they reproached, upbraided each other.* — 3. *a well-known name, fame, renown: wagye (ne) d., owō d., he has become renowned, celebrated, famous, he is renowned; onipa a owō d., a man of rank or distinction; ne d. ada kakra, his name sleeps a little, i.e. he is no more spoken of so much; ne d. ato nsum, he is no more mentioned.*

dìññ, díññ, *a., adv.* *still, silent; quiet, calm; pr.* 3069. *Mk.* 4,39. *syn.* démm, kòñi, kránanana.

adìnam [ade a wode di nām] (*pl. id.*) *fork, table-fork.*

adi-nè-adi, *mutual communication of food; cf.* di 80. & adi, o-dinĩmfo, *s.* onĩmdifo. [adiamā.

adiñkără, *linen (ñwera) bought of the Europeans, which the negroes wear as mourning after having variegated it with red and black stripes. pr.* 387.

din-sée, *inf. slander, calumny. pr. 2216.*

adintrom (*obsc.*) *pederast*; wōñ a wō-nè mmarima da; *cf. turum.*

adi-puw, *excessive eating; pr. 938.*

adiwo, *the yard of a negro dwelling*; adiwo hō, *out of doors, without; cf. adi & abaññūa.*

di-wō-afe-mma, *a bird of prey larger than akrōmā, living on the young of other birds.*

adí-yí, *inf. manifestation, revelation.*

adiyisém, *prophecy; the book of revelation.*

odiyíní, *pl. a-fo, prophet, Chr. (ñkomhyefo, Prk.)*

dō, *v. [red. dodo] 1. to increase in quantity or number, to multiply, to become numerous*; ne sika dō, *his money increases*; ewo no adō, *the honey has increased, has filled the comb; pr. 721. 813. 1348.* woado = woaye bebrē, woafew; *cf. dōsō [dō & sō], few.* — 2. *to bring forth abundantly*: asu no dō mmoa mǎnyā-mǎnyā, *the water swarms with animals, Gen. 1,20.* — 3. *to produce, attract, gather*: dō srade, awoññua, *to gather fat, to fatten, grow fat (only of beasts); pr. 499.* dō ñkānare, *to gather rust, to rust, grow rusty.* — 4. *to fill, become full*: wadō wūw (wadidi pī, n'afuru ahye), *he is crammed, stuffed, cloyed (full)*; wadō ntwōm, *he is full of itch.* — 5. *to become hot*: nsu no adō, *the water is hot*; dade no adō, *the iron is red-hot*; me hō adō, *I am hot* = maye hyew, hyerehyere. — 6. *emu dō, to become deep, to deepen*: asu no mu dō, *the river is deep*; ehō de, emu nno, *there it is shallow.* — 7. *dō asuko, to dive.* — 8. *F. to sink under the water, sink down, = mem; Mt. 14,30. be choked, Mk. 5,13.* — 9. *to sink, infiltrate, penetrate*: dō mpumpunase: asu no adō mp., *the rivulet has lost itself in the ground, flowing or oozing below the surface.* — 10. *to enter, lose one's self in*: ode nehō or ne ti adō wuram', *he has absconded, concealed himself in the bush.* — 11. *dō mu, dom', to go abroad, into foreign countries*: ańkye na odom' koe, *not long afterwards he set out on a journey*; wádòm', *he is away on a journey, abroad*; ódòm' kō Hūam, ommaee, *he went on a journey to Krepe and is not yet back*; wōñ ñhīnā dodom' kō ñkūrow so, *they all went abroad into foreign countries.* — 12. *to enter (the nose, said of the smoke or scent of something burned &c.)*: aduru no (mako no) adō me, *the smell of that medicine (pepper) has entered my nose (causing me to sneeze, making me sick &c.)* — 13. *to enter deeply, to grieve*: asem no adō me (= ye me yaw), *the matter grieves me.* — 14. *to take refuge to, have recourse to, resort to*: wabedō mè, *he has taken refuge with me*; mado panyin no, *I have resorted to that gentleman*; opanyin na, ade hīa wo a, wuguan kodo, *you have recourse to a man of consequence when you are in distress.* — 15. *to swear by*: medo (= mekā) Onyankōpon se asem a mekā yi wom', *I swear by God that what I say is true.* — 16. *to love*: dō wo yonkō se wohō, *love thy neighbour as thyself*; wōdodo wōnhō, *they love each other, Gr. § 57. pr. 2378.* — *to like, prefer*; pr. 2164. *cf. pe, pe asem.* — 17. *dō ..hō, to spare, save, take care of*: odo ne nañ hō, *he does not like to exert (tire) his feet by walking. pr. 283.* — 18. *..hō dō, to be of impor-*

tance to, excite an intense interest or sympathy in: Iesu hō dō (= hĩa) yen a, ankā yenyā ne hō asem bi kã.

Phr. 19. ne kōn dō, his throat deepens for, i.e. he has an appetite, a longing desire for, eagerly desires, lusts after. — 20. dō ñkrān, to become wild, fierce, frightful; n'ani dō ñkrañ, he rages, chafes. — 21. dō.. nã, to dislike, s. nã. — 22. dō aniwu, to be bashful. — 23. dō so: to take preventive measures: ođo so ntem siesie hō na amma sa, he quickly takes precautions that this may not come to pass. — 24. dō, s. dow. pr. 333. — 25. dō, dō.. sō, to suffice, be sufficient; eyiara dō me sō, that will just do for me; ádō me sō, it suffices me; annō me sō, it is not enough for me.

dō, v. s. dow.

dō, F. = sō, Ak. sōo.

dō, Ak. = hō; pini dō = tñiw kō hō; s. dóhãã.

e-dō, s. edow.

o-dō, inf. love, affection. pr. 942-944.

o-dó, a kind of river-fish.

o-dò, a playing-ball made of palm-leaves.

adò, a piece of palm-branch or bamboo made into a kind of needle for the string of fra used for tying the grass in thatching roofs.

dō, adv. staringly; ofwē me dō, he stares at me. 2 Ki. 8, 11. syn. hã.

o-dō', a sickness in the belly; eye wo yam' kuru mã wukyima

o-doa, adoa, s. odowa, adowa. [mogya.

ndoba, F. = nnobae, Ps. 67, 6.

dōbañ, the line or border of a piece of ground selected for making a plantation, on which the bush is cut first, to show how far it is to be cut.

adobé [edow abe] a species of palm-tree, the leaves of which called daha, are used to cover roofs. — adobé-aba, 1. nuts of the said palm. — 2. a kind of beads, s. ahené. — adobe-ōñwam, a bird; cf. oñwam, pr. 945. — adobewa, pl. n-, the young adobe-palm.

o-dobéñ [dowe a ebere] red-brown (colour), ruddy, bay.

adobodobo, a kind of beads, s. ahené.

dobosá, to d., to faint. Jon. 4, 8. syn. ye nennāñ; okom de wo na woaye siāmō a.s. woanom nsā na egyinagyina wo ani so a, na woato d. neñ; cf. to beraw, piti.

adóbów, ósi ad., adóbów-si, inf. a custom to be observed by a woman at the death of one of her husband's relations.

adódē, a favourite thing, pet, darling. F. hōnam adódze, sinful affections.

adòde, oyster (ñworā mu nām bi). pr. 940.

dodō, red. v. s. dō. — bore no ad. ne hōnam mu, s. fñete 4.

dódo, adv. much, very much, too much, exceedingly. F. dodow.

dodo, Ak. (F. Mt. 22, 14.) s. dódow, a. & n. — o-dodo, F. hosts.

dodo-ara, F. many. Mt. 7, 22. — dododo, F. exceedingly. Mk. 6, 26.

o-dódoben, dor..., a piece of *hollow reed* or *bamboo* through which the palm-wine distills from the felled tree into the vessel placed under the hole cut in it. *pr.* 946f.

dodom', dadawm', the *palate, roof of the mouth*; aduan' no afam mé d., the *food cleaves to my palate*.

dodōm', F. = kokoam'.

dodoñkú, a *swelling, bubble, blister*; any thing blown up, puffed up, or, as it were, swollen; ade bi a aye kusū na wunnim de-kōde a ewom'; ade bi a ahōn; wokyekyere boā bi a, wuse: bō no d., na obi anhū nea ewom'; ogya bi hyew wo na abo horónóa a, wose: abo d. — būrohono d. *pr.* 679.

dodow, red. v., s. dow; 1. to become brown. — 2. to become sick by excessive eating. (Oyare ko onipa tuntum hōnam a.s. n'apow mu na óyè kō a, enna wokā se: wadódow. Wadódow ne se: wadidi mā atra so na oyare). — 3. wōdodow wōn yam' sū, they weep from secret longing.

dódow, a. much, many. — n. quantity, number, numbers, multitude; dote dódow à móboè béyè ahé? how much will the quantity of clay dug out by you be? wōn d. si ahē, what are their numbers? (eye biakō pe, it is only one; wosi abien, they are two; wōdōsō, they are a great many.) — a great number of people, *pr.* 948-50. odi d. akyi kwa, he merely follows the mass of the people, the multitude, the many.

dódów: po d., to stammer, stutter.

dodowá, pl. nnódowa-nnodowa, a., small, little, tiny; odé nn-, abūrow nn-, cf. ñkókore; syn. ñketeñkete.

dódowa, a weaver's spool, bobbin; = ñkyekyereé.

dodowē, n-, a., n. brown; brownness.

dodowura, s.ñwuradodow. (Nnipa pī wom'a wohyē d. kwa.)

adoe, goodness, kindness, loving-kindness, kind-heartedness; favour, benevolence; affection. Opanyin yi, oye adoe = ne yam' ye, he is charitable, benevolent, shows his kindness (by presents or other manifestations of his love); ode mmōrosā ye wōn adoe = ye wōn aye, ye wōn yiye, he ingratiates himself with them, courts their favour, by dealing rum to them; Onyankōpōn adoe a oye wōn nipa hō (or ode ye nipa) ayi adi wō Kristo mu, God's loving-kindness towards men has manifested itself in Christ. — F. adoē (adwē), acts of love. — adoe-ye, inf. the act of practising charity. — o-doe-yefo, pl. a-, a charitable, beneficent person.

o-dófo, pl. a-, 1. lover. — 2. one beloved; me d., he whom I love.

dofō ā: bō d., to hide, seek a hiding-place; = kohintaw, bō adofonó, a kind of beads; s. ahene. [ñkokora.

dōfowa, pl. n-, lover, paramour? d. bá, *pr.* 3132.

dóhāā, Ak. = nohōa, nohō.

dóhuwa, pl. n-, amulet; = sūmán.

o-dókó, a sickness in the bowels leading to diarrhoea. (perh. prolapse of the rectum?)

dókō, dókodoko, *fine, soft* (of dry things, ground to powder);
efe dd. = afe aye bētebete, = fékō.

dòkō, dòkodoko, *sweet, agreeable; mellifluent, mellifluous, smooth; syn. boroboroboro, dede, fremfrem.*

adokodókode, = ade-fremfrem, *something sweet, pr. 406.*

dokodokosém, = nnoko-nnoko-ase, *mellifluent, smooth or sweet words, flattery.*

o-dòkóno, *boiled bread of maize; cf. abodō. pr. 953 f.*

dokōn-kānkyee, *As. id. — pr. 955. — adokōnni, pr. 3012.*

doku, *pl. n-, F. monkey. — odokye, pr. 2737.*

dōm, *v. F. to belong to; odōm wōn, = ofi wōn mu, Mt. 26,33.*

dōm, *v. F. to go into another country, Mt. 21,33. [Mk. 14,69.]*

dōm', *v. id. [red. dodom'] s. dō 11. to peregrinate, be away; wadom', F. = onni hō.*

dōm, *v. to seek allies or an alliance with; asafo a wosua no kodom nea esō na woafwe wōn hiada; gye adom, to seek, take, engage as allies, call in the aid of; wakogyē ohene bi adom. 2 Ki. 7,6.*

e-dōm (*pl. id., dōm horow, d. afānu*) 1. *a host, an army; pr. 685. 956.957.960. — 2. the hostile army, the enemy. pr. 959.2268.2176. — di dōm, to be at war. — di nehō dōm, to commit suicide. — gye dōm, s. dōm, v. — kō dōm, to wage war, go to war. — yi dōm, to overcome the enemy, gain the victory, pr. 2952. woayi dōm, nanso woadi nkōnim, they have vanquished the enemy and triumphed. — edom gu, a host or the enemy is defeated. pr. 456. — Cpds. dōm-hene, general; dōnkūnini, the main body or gross of the army, main army; dōm-kūw, a division, brigade; dōm-tow, a regiment. Cf. asafo.*

dōm, *v. to favour, grant favours; to be gracious; to pardon (a malefactor); to help in distress; to be useful, favourable, to serve one's turn, pr. 1507; to happen. — Woadōm wo, you are favoured; dōm me prēkō, for once do me the favour! Onyankōpōn adōm n'aniwa: wahū nyansa bebrē, God has favoured him so, that he has obtained much wisdom; ene de, osu abedōm yen wō ha, to-day we have been favoured with rain here; ohene adōm no korā, the king has granted him his life; wadōm me akye me ntama, (ensé me, nso m'ani nni so,) he presented me with a cloth, (undeservedly and unexpectedly); meko hō na se odōm ba hō a, mekā no asem bi, I shall go there and if he happen to come there (as I wish he may) I shall tell him something.*

o-dōm, *inf. grace, favour. Onyank. dōm nti na yenyā nkwa, by the grace of God we obtain life. — F. adōm, 1 Pet. 3,7.*

adōm, *inf. a favouring; the second rainy season in September and October, the latter rain upon the maize; = adōmmere, adōm-mūrow, adōnsú; cf. asusow.*

o-dōm, *a kind of tree, the bark of which is used in performing an ordeal.*

dōm, *v. F. = dōme.*

dømmá, *a weight of gold*; Asante dømmá is equal in value to ntaku 14, or 7 s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. Akyem d. = ntaku 18, or 10 s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

o-dømmá, *pl. a-*, (F. oðomba) *a fruit similar to a fig; the tree bearing it.* F. Mt. 7, 16. 21, 19.

adømmma [edon, dim.] *bell*; = nnonomma, nnyénennyemma.

-dømmā, in cpds., s. mmóadømmā, adømmākwadee, dømmānkāmā.

dømmā, dømmāwa, dømmādømmā, *a. soft, tender, thin, fine, fresh, young*; cf. oba-dømmā, abũro-dømmā; ode-dømmā ne odé horohoro a ennyiñi na wodi no, Ak. = odé fòforó, Akr.; obrøde no ye dømmā-dømmā, ennyiñie; onipa no ye onipa dd.

adømmā, *n., something soft*; pr. 491. — cf. abádømmā.

dømmā, *pl. n-*, *a young, tender tree*; onyā, odum, ofram, ne nnømmā no, wode si dan.

dømmma-fā, *a weight of gold, the half of dømmá, q. v.*

adømmākwádée ñhĩnā, *all sorts of things.*

domamfiri: hye d., *to accurse*; s. hye.

adømm-mānāde [ade a wode mrā odømm] *sacrament.* Chr.

o-dom-manĩn, *pl. n-*, odom-marima, *a great warrior, hero.* [pr. 1111.

dømmānkāmā, -kømmā, *a. many, manifold; plentiful, abundant, copious*; syn. bebrē, pĩ, péwá. — Ne yiye d. a ode yee no no, wanyí n'àyé (wanná n'àse), *he did not thank him for his manifold benefits*; [Onyānkōpon yee ade ñhĩnā d., *God made all things.* R.p. 166.] asem d., *a world of palaver, a prolific, incessant, perpetual, interminable, endless palaver or litigation.*

O-dømmānkāmā, -kømmā, *God, the Creator* ("he is much above all, oye bebrē, woko bābiara a, wuhũ no"). Onyānkōpon Od. abo ade ñhĩnā, *God, the creator, has made all things.* R.p. 166. Od. boonna-mmerenson, wótò ade a, wontua kaw? *since God has created seven days, has it not always been so (is it not equally true) that, what is bought, must be paid? i.e. why is it that you do not pay me for such a long time?* (F. Nyañkōpon no Domañkōma Ba, *the Eternal Son of God*; Nyañkōpon onye Ondomañkōma Sunsũm, *God is an Eternal Spirit.* Prk.) The word as a name of God seems to mark him as the boundless, infinite, interminable, immensely rich Being, or as the author, owner and donor of an inexhaustible abundance of things. (The etymology in *Mf. Gr. p. 72* "the sole benefactor" is untenable.) Cf. Onyānkōpon.

domare, [Eng.] *romal*, *a kind of cloth (silk, half silk, or cotton fabric, orig. from the East Indies).*

o-dom-marímá, *pl. n-*, s. odommanin, osabarímá. pr. 959.

dømmátá, woadi wonhō d., *they have fought against themselves, i.e. their own people, by mistake or envy.*

dømme, *v. [inf. n-] to curse, execrate, imprecate evil upon*; syn. bo dua, hye nsew. (Wadome no, e.s.ose: óñwu, a.s. ñhyirá mm'má nó sò dà.)

adømm-mére, *the second rainy season*; s. adømm.

a d o m f í r á w : w a t o a d ., *he has inadvertently fallen into the camp or into an ambush of the enemy.*

d o m f r à s e [Dan. dobbelt-flaske] *a four-cornered bottle.*

d o m - m o a f o [d o m , b o a] *a helper in war, an ally.*

o - d o m o n o , *the best sort of palm-wine, s. nsāfufu.*

d o m p é , *pl. n-, bone, syn. kasae, F. ebew.*

dompe-bōa, *pl. n-, vertebrate animal.*

d o m - p e m m o : e d o m n o s a ñ k o b o o d . w o A ., *the army retreated to, fell back upon A.; cf. b o 9 & pem, pemmo.*

o - d o m - p i a f o , *pl. a-, commander of an army.*

o - d ò m p ó , *pl. n-, wild dog, bush-dog, black, feeding on carcasses, snails &c. cf. odemerefūa, hatwēa; pr. 505. 530. 855-57. 970-72. 3556.*

d o m p ó n i n i , *a weight of gold (?); little money sufficient to buy something to eat. pr. 2943.*

d o m m ú m , *pl. n- [e d o m b u m] prisoner of war, captive. — kyere d., to take prisoner, capture; fa n n -, to make prisoners.*

d o m m ú m f á , *inf. capture, captivity.*

a d ò m - m ū r ó w [a d o m a b ū r o w] *1. maize planted in the second rainy season. — 2. the time of the latter rain, in which maize is planted, the second rainy season; cf. adôm, adómméré.*

d ò ñ , *v. [red. donnón] to soak, steep, drench; to saturate with water or other liquid; to soften in water; to penetrate, permeate; a - b ū r ó w n o á d ò ñ , a d ó n n ò ñ , the corn is soaked, softened, well sodden; né gyígyé dònnon onipa mu, its sound thrills through one's whole frame.*

d o ñ , *v. Mf. to prepare "swish" for building purposes.*

d o ñ ' , *v. [inf. n-, red. doñnòn] to walk softly, gently, slowly, in a measured pace; to crawl, to move or advance slowly; o d o ñ ' s e a y e f o r o , pr. 230. (s. doñn); o d o ñ n ò ñ s e o b o m m o f o , s e a g y i n a m o a a o r e k o k y e r e a k u r a .*

d o ñ ñ , *softly, delicately, slowly and finely; o n a m d ., he walks softly &c., gracefully (o n a n t e w m m e r a n t e s e m m u , for pleasure or show), he promenades.*

o - d o ñ , *bell; e - d o ñ , clock; b o d o ñ , to strike the bell or clock; w o - s o w d o ñ , to ring the bell; e d o ñ b o , the clock strikes; cf. doñfwerew; a b o d o ñ k o r o , the clock has struck one, it is one o'clock; a b o n n o ñ - a b i e ñ , it is two o'clock &c. Gr. § 80,4.*

d o ñ , *odd (number); e d i d o ñ , it is odd; opp. e d i n s e , it is even.*

a d o - n á [d o , n á] *prop. a difficulty in loving, — disaffection, displeasure, dislike, ill-taking, disfavour; w a f a m e a d o n á , he has conceived a disaffection, dislike against or aversion to me (opp. w a n y á m e a d o y é , he has found it easy to love me); y e k á a s e m y i a , o b e f a y e ñ a d ., when we say this, it will awaken dislike in him against us, it will bring us into disfavour with him; o s u r o a d o n á , he is afraid of incurring displeasure, of giving offence. — F. keyi n'ad., go and tell him his fault. Mt. 18, 15. [Cf. the name Dowuoná = d o o w u o n á ,*

be displeased with Death, scil. that the preceding three or more children of the same mother did not live; do not ascribe it to men.]

a dón-á-tén, 1. *perverse judgment* from fear of incurring disfavour: mmu me ad. = ñfwe nea wodo no anim mmu me nteñkyew. — 2. oyino ad., *he expresses to him his grief, regret, resentment*, not as a complaint.

o-dondoñwa, *pr.* 973.

adónne [odôm ade] *gifts of grace. Chr.*

dónfwe éréw [odón a afwere] *pl. n-, an hour*; d. biakō, *one hour*. — F. donfwer', *Mt. 17, 18. Akp. donhórow.*

dón-gui, F. *defeat. Mf. Gr. p. 77.*

o-dónkó, 1. *a kind of jumping insect*. — 2. *swing, swinging line*; otow nehō (a.s. ne nua) donko, *he swings (his brother)*; brofo d., *parallel bars, parallels* (for gymnastics).

o-dónkó, o-donkoní; *pl. nnonkó, nnonkofó, a negro from the interior*, such as are brought thence and sold as slaves in the countries nearer the coast. (s. Nnonko, Gr. p. XV); hence *a slave*; *pr.* 974f.

Odónko, *pr. n.* given to a boy as the *slave* of some fetish.

dónkōé' (n-), *war, warfare, warlike deeds, military concerns.*

e-dón-kóro, *one o'clock*; s. edon, Gr. § 80, 4.

dónkudoñku, *deep*; eye d. > emudo; abura d., *a deep well*; *syn. hó, hōhó', kũronkũron.*

o-don-kūnini, *a chief warrior (syn. dommarima). Zeph. 3, 17.*

dónño, *bile cast out by vomiting*; bōñwómā a ayarefo fe, = fénāñ; wafe d.

o-donnó, *a small drum*; akyéne ketewā bi à etó nè ānó téréw nà mfinímfiní yè téatēā. *pr.* 978.

donna = kokodomma; *cf. nnonomma.*

donnón, *red. v. s. dōn.*

dón'non, *red. v. s. dōn'.*

donnón, *a bend or bending*, 1. in a road, *a round-about way*; 2. in the sea-coast, forming *a bay or bight*, or making the land project into the sea; epo, asu, asase no, dom no abu d. = abu bārāka, = abukaw abefa bābi.

o-dónsón, *a kind of string-instrument*; s. osāñkū.

adón-sú, *the latter rain*; *cf. adōm. Adōnsu to a, na adōmmū-row beñ. Ad. nye ade a etā to da, enti eto-dabi-a emā biuom abūrow how (gets blasted)*; na enti, se Onyk. dōm mǎ osu to gu so na eye yiye a, na odōm na wadōm wo, na ente se asusow a en'de dā etue afrihyia.

adon-tén, *the main body or gross of the army, main army*, or rather: *the centre of an army.*

o-dontó, *a pot full of palm-wine.*

dontorí, *mud, mire; slough, puddle, muddy splash* (dote nè nsu a afrafram'); *cf. denkyedenkye, atekye.*

o-dontwí, = abotokura.

adoñ-ŵe, *inf.* [ŵe o₂dom] *the chewing of the bark of the o₂dom tree.*

adoñ-wowá [e₂dom awowa] *hostage.*

adōn-nyā-de [ade a wode nyā o₂dom] *means of grace. Chr.*

adon-ye, *inf.* [ye d₂om] *state of war; mobilization.*

adópē, = aboatia, a kind of ape.

dorba, F. = dorowa. *Mt. 19,24. Mk. 10,25.*

dōre [*red.* dodore] *intr. to become much, increase, accumulate, gather: wōñ hō adore fī, they are covered with dirt; ne kaw adore, wōñ akaw adodo-dodore, his debt, their debts have swelled to a great amount.*

o-dórobeñ, s. ododobeñ.

dorowa, As. *needle* of native manufacture; *pr. 758. cf. pāne,*

adosase [adow, asase] *arable land, plough land.* [dorba.

dōsō, *v.* [dō, sō] *to be much, to be enough; edōsō, it is enough, neg. ennō-sō; when a personal object is added, it stands between the two parts: edō me sō, it is enough for me, ennō no sō, it is not enough for him; perf. adōsō, adō no sō.*

adosoa, F. adosoča, *Mt. 2,11. s. adesoā. — o₂dosoi, s. odes...*

dōté, Ak. nnotée, F. detse, *soil, earth, clay, mud; syn. efā.*

dote-dwini, *potter's work. — di d., to make earthen vessels, adotebe, pr. 146.* [pr. 258.

dōtō, dōtō, *adv. to fow: wa₂fow d., he is soaking wet.*

o-dótó, *thicket; dua tenten bi si hō, na hama ñhīnā kō hō.*

adótowá (*dim.*) *a small thicket.*

dotwá, *glove, pair of gloves.*

dow, *v. to till or cultivate the ground; to hoe, to weed; to cut the weeds or the bush; to mow, pr. 3481. d. afuw, to prepare or work a plantation (by clearing away the thicket &c.). — intr. to do agricultural work; d. adare, ñkrante, asow, to work with a bill-hook, a sabre or bush-knife, a hoe.*

adow, *the cutting of the bush; the tilling of the ground; agriculture.*

e-dow, *the fibres (hama) of the young leaves of the adobe palm; a kind of twine made thereof; — adobe ñkonmu 'merenkensono mu na woyi dow; womfá nye ñnuahama; wode bō asumañ, wode ñwene otañ, na Alátáfó na enwene ntama nso; cf. demérekú.*

edow-tam, *a mat-like woven cloth.*

dow, *v. [red. dodow] to become or be brown; nneema a wokyew ñhīnā hō d.; s. asabra.*

o-dowá, 1. *pl. n-, bee; pr. 986. — 2. a kind of bird; pr. 1955. — 3. a swelling or bump, in the arm-pit, the nape, the loins &c. the appearance of which is ascribed to a wound. pr. 1857.*

adowá, *a species of antelope, the smallest of all antelopes, said by the negroes to be the king of animals. pr. 984f.*

adówá, *the handle of a door made of palm-branches, by which*

it is opened or shut; *berapae mu hama a wode kyekyere a wosom' hie na wosom' tom'*; *wosi no ad.*

dru... s. duru.

du, v. Ak. duru, *to reach, arrive; to be sufficient*; — *odun ha 'nera, he arrived here yesterday*; *yebedu (fie) ntem, we shall soon arrive home*; *adow-bere or kwaebu adu (ho), the time for preparing the plantations or for cutting the bush is come*; — *siká no n'nú, the money is not sufficient*; *ádù pé, it is exactly the sum*; — *ádù mé sò, lit. it has arrived on me, i.e. it is my turn*; *wunnuu bābi (korā e), you have not come far yet*. — Phr. *ne hō du ne hō, he prospers (in his doings), fares well*.

du, dudu, Ak. = duru, duruduru, a.

e-du, ten. Gr. §77. 78,1.2.

A du, pr. n. of men, found also in by-names of the kontromfi and the goat: *adúònnà, adúònnimmā'*.

dua, in the foll. words, is pronounced in F. as duia, duya.

duá, v. 1. *to plant (in general); to put into the ground (abürow, ase, abrobe...)*. [Other verbs used for peculiar ways of planting are: *gu (mō, kokote...), to sow (rice, guinea-corn)*; *fu a ode, to plant yam*; *tew abe, to transplant palm-trees*.] — *to transplant*. — 2. (fig.) a) *to plant, establish (a new religion)*: *wode asempa no beduaa Aküropōn akye, the gospel has been brought to Akr. long ago*. — b) *to transplant (inhabitants)*: *Eniresi-brofo de nnipa kodua A'làta, abedua oman bi wo Adata, the English have made a colony at Lagos*; *woatu no Aküropōn akodua Aburi, they have removed him from Akr. and placed him at Ab.* — c) *to station, to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office*: *wode me akodua Akyem; woamfa yen ankodua Aky. korā, na yekodii nnawa bi wo ho na yebae, we were not really stationed in Akem, but stayed there only a short time*.

e-duá, pl. n-, 1. *plant, tree, shrub*. — 2. *stem or stalk of a plant or its leaf or fruit*. — 3. *wood; piece of wood, pr. 994. something made of wood, pr. 1014*. — 4. *stick, pole*. — 5. *handle, helve (of a hoe, asow dua, cf. sókum, Ak. sodúró, F. sobakúra)*. — 6. *a block or log of wood, to which prisoners are fastened by means of an iron fixed in it and closing round the wrist*; *b o (As. to).. duam', to fasten to the block, to arrest, imprison*; *da duam', to be arrested, fastened to the block*: *wode won āno abo no duam' = wode won āno akā akyere no se: nkō bābi na trā nea wode wo atrā ho ara*. — 7. *privy, necessary, consisting of a scaffold of poles outside the town*: *okō dua so, he is gone to the privy*; cf. *duasee, tia &c.* — Phr.: 8. *b o dua, to curse, orig. by driving a piece of wood into the ground and muttering words in order to produce a magic effect*. — 9. *si so dua, = hye mu den, mǎ etim*.

e-dúá, dúa, the tail of quadrupeds or birds. *Watwa dua (used contemptuously), he is circumcised*.

a dúa (pl. id.), *kernel, seed, fruit (of trees)*; *odi ad., he eats fruit (oguā, akutu, odomá, asā...)*. — syn. *aba, adúába, F. eduiaba, eduiadzewa. Gen. 1,11. Mt. 21,34. Mk. 12,2. Luk. 13,6. 20,10.*

duā', duawá, F. duiaba, (*dim.*) *pl. n-*, 1. a small tree, shrub. — 2. a small piece of wood, stick, splinter. *pr.* 1431.

dùába (= duá aba), aduabá, *pl. n-*, 1. the fruit of any tree, *syn.* adua, aba. — 2. lemon, lime; *cf.* aṅkā.

dua-báñ, 1. kind of tree; — 2. peculiar shape of the body; *cf.* dansow; — *s.* bañ.

duá-basa, *pl. n-*, = dubā, branch.

adúabèñ, a by-name of the goat, *s.* abirekyi.

dua-bó, a tree remarkable for the hardness of its wood, compared with that of stone; kwaem' dua a eye den señ nnua ñhīnā; ewu a, eye den señ n'amono.

dua-bón [dua abon] bark of trees.

duá-būróní, *lit.* a wooden European. *Phr.* maye mehō d. = maboapa, I purposely misrepresented the matter; woyee won hō d. mā ohene asō tee, they secretly informed or apprized the king of it.

duá-dáñ, oḍaṅ a wode nnannuā asi, a house of wood.

dua-dáñ, = duasē-dañ, tiafi, &c. privy, necessary (house).

a-dua-dáñ, *inf.* [oḍaṅ a wodaṅ nnuabo bi] the removal of a curse; the sheep, money &c. given to remove a curse.

dua-dé, F. = baṅkyé, cassada, manioc.

duadewa, *pl. n-*, a kind of ntorewa; *pr.* 674.

duafo, *pl. a-*, planter; sower; *cf.* ogufo, okuafo.

o-duafo, *pl. a-*, Ak. a circumcised man; Ak. tẁetiafo.

dùá-hín, *s.* duhín.

dua-hō-ñhwī, moss growing on trees.

dua-hō-mmere, a spongy excrescence on trees, mushroom.

o-dúà-hyeñ', *pl. a-*, Ak. efoo, a species of monkey, colobus bicolor, having the body black, the extremities (face, fore-neck, legs and tail) white. [dua-hyeñ = white-tail.]

duakóro, a kind of chintz; *s.* ntama.

aduakróñ, ninety.

adúakwamóa, Akw. = abiribiriw.

duam', duam'-da, prison, imprisonment; *pr.* 297.

aduammá [aduāñ ba] greedy eater, glutton, gormand; *cf.* odidi-fo; sā abofra yi ye ad. = obá a ope adidí dodo, ohū aduāñ biara a, ope.

aduammeñ, a by-name of the owl.

aduam-foro [aduāñ foforo] new yam or other victuals.

aduam-mono [aduāñ momono] raw food.

aduāñ', aduané, adibane [*fr.* di, bañ] *pl. n-*, food, victuals, esp. vegetable food, consisting or prepared of edible roots (afam-duāñ) and grain; the flesh or soft, pulpy substance of fruit, the kernel, *cf.* aboto; dish; meal; woawie ad., dinner (breakfast, supper) is ready; wote ad. hō, they are eating, sit at table; — ad. no atu or ato me hō, *s.* tu.

aduan-náká [aduañ' adáká] 1. a box containing food or provisions. — 2. crib, manger.

aduannáñ [aduañ' dán] store-house, corn-magazine.

aduanáñ, forty. Gr. § 78,2.

aduañ-fĩñ [aduañ a aye mfiñ] pl. n-, stale food. pr. 285.932.1115.

aduañ-káñ (pl. n-), first-fruits.

aduañ-sú, kind of food; ad. beñ ni?

aduañ'-sú, a fruitful rain; ad. na ereto yi.

aduanta, food without salt. D.As.

adúantùnkúm, sour-sop &c. (the fruit and the tree); cf. adukùntùnkúm.

duáañwò, the bark of a certain tree in Wasa smelling like onions (s. áñwò) and used instead of such.

aduan-yí [aduañ', ayí]: abofra no besee me ad., that boy has invited me to table in an improper, impolite manner.

aduañ-yí, inf. the fetching or taking off of the dishes (from the kitchen or from the table).

dua-poriwa, s. poriwa.

adùasā, thirty. Gr. § 78,2.

duá-ase, the trunk or root of a tree; cf. duhín.

duasee, privy, necessary; cf. duaso, dumpén, kãaseé, ñkyeree, mankyiri(-so), tia, teasee, yañē. — duasē-dáñ, cf. duadañ.

dua-sín [duá sín] pl. n-, block, log; diff. dunsín, q. v.

duá-sò, kò d., s. dua, 7. & duasee.

dua-tánnúru [duá tànnúru, dután] pl. n-, a large, mighty tree.

adua-tiá, pl. n-, a short-tailed beast; 1. a beast of prey of the cat family, attacking sheep; of the size of a country dog; syn. obañ. — 2. otwē ad., pr. 3412.

du-bā [duá bā or basa] pl. n-, branch.

e-du-bākō, eleven. Gr. § 78,1.

o-dubén [dua bēñ] a kind of tree, the yellow wood of which is used to dye bofua, q. v.

adu-bíri [aduru biri] (black) ink; black paint.

e-du-biakō, eleven. Gr. § 78,1.

adu-bone, pl. n-, [aduru b.] poison.

odúdó, a medicine, consisting of the juice of some plant or bark and water, kept for weeks, to dress wounds with.

duduru, red. v. duru; F. red. a. duru.

due, v. [red. duedue] 1. the orig. meaning seems to be to stroke, or, more gener., to handle, manage, manipulate, use; senea wodue ye afiri no fa no, en'na wofre no sūm, the manner in which they handle or place and prepare the trap is expressed by the word 'sūm'; fwe n'āno senea odue kasa fa, look at his mouth and the manner he uses it in speaking! s. duia 3. — 2. to daub, besmear amulets or things connected with fetish-worship with blood, the yolk of eggs,

white and red clay etc., in order to impart preventive or palliative power, to atone or expiate, or to make things turn out favourably; wode mogya due akyene; oduē sumān, e.s. ode nkesua a.s. aduru n.a. srasra sumān hō na sumān no adi; due sumān āno, pr. 117. — 3. to use as a preventive or palliative (evading accusation or responsibility): Opanyin due: mante, mante, an elder (when called to account for misdeeds of his own people, uses as an amulet i.e.) apologizes: *I have not heard of it, I know nothing about it!* pr. 2601. — 4. bu due so, to double (up), i.e. to bend or break in the middle and fold or lay one part upon the other (woto ne nan na wobu no due so = wobu no fa so, they break him so that the feet take the way over the head). — 5. [red.] to feel or search for with a long instrument, to poke; to probe (a wound); to sound, fathom; fa dua yi due due nsu no mu, search in the water with this stick. — 6. [red.] to search or inquire after, investigate: merekoduedue oman mu = mekofwefwe oman mu asem mafwe, *I will try to gather information on the sentiments of the people or to obtain a favourable disposition among the people.* — 7. [red.] to stroll about, wander, rove, ramble; cf. obadueduefo. — 8. The significations given under 2.3. have given rise to a peculiar use of the v. in the imp. to express a) pity on any misfortune that befell the addressed person, b) a threat or prediction on account of some misdeed: a) dūe! hush! soothe or appease thyself, set your heart at rest, compose your mind, alleviate your pain i.e. may your pain be alleviated! (Ade twa obi a, wose: due, due! obi ni wu a, n'abusūafo se: due, due!) — due, gener. repeated 2 or 3 times, has become an appeasing and consoling interjection, pronounced towards a person who has hurt himself or met with an accident; the thing afflicting or incommodating is added with nè: due nè amanehunu = due, na woahū amane, may you bear your affliction easily! may you recover from your affliction! mūnnuè nè kō! *I pity you for the trouble and ill success of the fighting!* due nè adwumaye! mūnnue nè adwumaye na adwumaye bekūm mo! *you are to be pitied for such hard or grievous work, it will kill you!* It is also used in several common forms of salutation: dué-nè-a wó-ó, said in the morning, when it is cold; dué-nè-ŵi'ó, said in the middle of the day, when it is hot; due-nè-n'ŵín'ó, said in the evening, when it is cool; due-nè-su-ō, said after a shower of rain, — meaning, at is were, may you easily bear the inconvenience caused by the cold (awow), the sun (aŵiá), the coolness (onwini), may you recover from the effect of the rain (osu). — b) dūe! woe unto thee! mūnnuè! woe unto you! (Nea woaye yi, due! this thing which you have done will have grievous consequences! é, ade na murewia yi? mūnnuè! what! you are stealing? you will suffer for it!) — 9. due.. adwērewa, s. adw...

due (the interj. or imp. mentioned under due 8 a), used as a noun) a pitiful state or condition, pr. 604. expression of pity. — mā due, to condole, console, comfort, soothe. Biribi a eye yaw aye onipa na woko ne nkyen kose se: 'mobo 'mobo! na woamā no due a.s. hyeden nen. pr. 567.604.700.1039 f.

duedue, red. v., s. due 5—7. Cf. obadueduefo.

o-dúefóo, *pl. a-*, Ak. *besmearer*; = *nea odue sumān* = *okomfo*. *pr. 2363*. (Katawēre komfo bi, Agyemane ofi Aseñ, na wagye dīn yi aye ne de.)

dufokyé, *a tree that has fallen down and lain on the ground for some time; a large, rotten block, log or piece of wood*. *pr. 1039-41*.

du-foro, *pl. n-*, *sucker, a shoot from the roots or lower part of the stem of a tree; a young tree*. [dua foforo; dua a afi wo dūnsin hō.]

adu-fra, *inf. [aduru, fra] pharmacy*. — adufrašem, *id.; pharmacopoeia, dispensatory*. — o-dufrafo, *pl. a-*, *apothecary*. *Chr.*

dufudufu, *a. feeble*. — *pr. 58*.

dufūá, *pl. n-*, *a rough kind of seat made of a block; a piece of wood with a handle*. [dua a woafufūaw hō kakra.]

dufūaw, *a medicine or medical preparation formed into balls; aduru biara a woayam no nè yisá afra abo no tow ahata*.

du-hin, *pl. n-* [dua hin] *a root of a tree in the ground*.

adu-hūām, *pl. n-* [aduru hūamhūam] *perfumes, sweet herbs, sweets, sweet-smelling, odoriferous spices; ode ad. aye, she has rubbed or anointed herself with sweet odours*. *Syn. ohūām*. Different kinds: kūrobów, béweonūá, osíkó, ofwētēā, mmōwa, péperè (= aloë).

duia, F. (dwia, *Prk.*) 1. = dua, *v. to plant &c. Mt. 13, 3. 31*. — 2. duia (mu, do &c.) = nam or fa (mu, so &c.), *to go along, to take one's way through, over &c.* — okoduia abrokwa mu, *he went through the corn fields; wodze mpa no duiam' si dadze, they let down the bed through (the opening); Mk. 2, 13. 23. 4.* — duia hen awuradze do sū fre Nyankōpon, *call upon God, through our Lord*. — 3. (= due 1.) *to take a (certain) course, to proceed, deal, act, treat, use, manage in a certain manner: mbre woboduia ahyira no nyi, thus shall he be blessed, Ps. 128, 4. woatse bābi-mbre oduia tu won fo, you have heard how he admonishes them; wokā mbre oduia ye' nyimpa no kyere' won, they told them how it befell to the man, Mk. 5, 16. oduia den bo' nyimpa? how did he make man? yeboduia den afwefwe yi? how are we to seek this? mre yeboduia afwefwe Nykp. no mboa nye de, yebodwen do dā yeduia mboa n'akwan no do, we are to seek the grace of God in a constant and careful use of the means of grace; akwan yi, oduia do nda ahen? how long is he to use these means? &c. wonfwē habanm' nsukoko mbre woduia nyin, Mt. 6, 28.*

duia, F. = dua, *tree &c.* — duiaaba = duā, *mote &c. Mt. 7, 3.*

aduiaaba, aduiazewa, F. = aduaba, *fruit. Mt. 21, 34. Mk. 12, 2.*

duiafo, F. = oduafu. *Mt. 13, 3.*

o-dúkú, *small cask, barrel, keg; cf. ánkòrá, okwádúm, opánkrān*.

dúkū, dúkuduku, *a. & adv. reduced to small particles; abodō no abu dd., the bread has been crumbled entirely; wabubu dua no mu dd., he has broken the stick into small pieces; mfote awe ntama no nhinā dd. = pasapasa, the termites have eaten up the cloth, reducing it to very small shreds; sare no aye dd., the grass has crumbled into small fragments; oponko awe sare no nhinā dd.*

dùkuduku, *a. & adv. fat and fine, stout*; waye d.; oguañ no ado srade d. — dukudúkù, *id. owò mma d. anañ, he has four stout and lively children.*

dûkû', *pl. n- [Dan. dug, Dutch dock] handkerchief; a yard of cloth: nnûkû' abien ye siñ, two yards are a fathom; cf. nnuku-nnukuwa, dim.*

dukudôñ', *linen; grey baft.*

adukú-ntùnkúm [G. alugundugu] *sour-sop, Anona muricata; sweet-sop, Anona squamosa; custard-apple; the fruit and the shrub or tree bearing it; cf. adúantùnkúm.*

adu-küró, *pl. n-, a hole in a tree or stone in which water gathers; dua mu tokuru a nsu tã mu na nnômã guare wom'; obo ad. nso wò hò; nsu nnim' a, wose: ad. awo, pr. 2917. cf. nnukürogu.*

dũm, *v. [red. dunnum] to go out (of fire); tr. to put out, extinguish, quench (fire or a light); pr. 3080. — ogya no adum, the fire is gone out; dũm kanea, put out the light. — bere-dum, to be of dark red; ntama yi b.*

o-dum, *pl. a-, 1. the Odum-tree, a large tree; the wood is used for timber, furniture, fuel. — 2. As. edum, pillar, supporting a house or erected for remembrance; tomb-stone; monument; — adum ne nea wode gyinagyina odañ; abo a Brofo de sisi ada so no ye adum a wode ye ñkae.*

o-dumãfo [aduru, mã] *s. oduyefo.*

adúm fó, *a kind of executioners at Kumase; s. dunnyi, obrafó.*

dum-gyá, *pl. a-, (a pair of) candle-snuffers; extinguisher.*

e-dú-mìeñ', dú-mienú, *F. du-abien, twelve.*

e-dú-miensá, *F. du-abiasã, thirteen.*

dumpéñ, *privy, necessary; cf. duasee.*

e-dú-nnán, *fourteen. Gr. § 78,1.*

dundũm, *F. s. dũm.*

o-dunni = dumni, *s. pl. adumfo & dunnyi.*

e-dú-ñkrón, *nineteen.*

e-dú-nsiá, *sixteen.*

du-nsín, *pl. n-, the stump of a tree. pr. 403. [dua, siñ; dua a wòatwa so na esi hò no.]*

e-dú-nsón, *seventeen.*

e-dú-nnúm, *fifteen. — dunnum, red. v., s. dũm.*

e-dú-ñwòtǔé, *eighteen.*

dunnyi, *F. = obrafo, executioner. Mk. 6,27.*

aduo, *s. adiwo.*

duo bo, *v. to be wanton. Jer. 50,11. anuoden a etra so ye.*

aduokú, *a by-name of the rat, s. okisi.*

adúokú, *a kind of yam (bayere), s. ode.*

duom, *v. only used in the imp. [prob. fr. due mu]: proceed, go on, come on! Wo-nè bi kò kwan na onam bērew a, na wuse: duom ná yenko è! múnnuòm!*

adú-ónná = adú à ónná, a nick-name of the goat; s. adu.

adú-onní-mmà', — adu a onni mmā, ditto, s. ʔbirekyi.

adù-onu, *twenty*. — adu-onúm, *fifty*. Gr. § 78, 2.

adu-osía, *sixty*. — adu-òwótǔe, *eighty*.

du-pā, *pl. n-*, an old, large tree [dua a anyin a.s. abo apā; nnupā = nnua akese a esōsōe yiye].

du-pōñ, *pl. n-*, [dua, pōñ] a large tree. pr. 426.

dupow, s. ntetea-d.

du-pūñ, *pl. n-*, the broad and large part of the root of certain trees above ground, projecting like a buttress from the low part of the stem; dua kесе ntini a afi adi aye kokūrō; odum, ofram, ofō, onyā, owataku, owōwa wō nnupūñ.

dur, F. 1. = du, v. Mk. 13,33. — 2. = duru, a.

dura, v. [red. duradura] d. hō, d. so: to cover, deck, line; to coat, crust, overlay; d. mu: to line, to finish or overlay, to cover or put in the inside of. Ex. 25,11.28. 26,29. — Wode tǔwom-nhōma dura akukuā nè mmentia hō.

aduradé, upper-dress, upper-garment, e.g. of Mohammedans.

aduro, aduro, Ak. s. aduru; cf. soduro. [pr. 3085.]

duru, Ak. s. du, v.

dùru (dru), v. Ak. du, 1. to descend, dismount, alight, come or go down; duru (bēra)! = si fam'! cf. siāñ. — 2. d..mu, to descend into, to strike, of lightning: oprannā d. duam' a, eso gya, if the lightning strikes a tree, it catches fire. — 3. to feel a presentiment, foreboding: nsem a eye hū duru no, he has a presentiment of or his heart forebodes fearful things; obra a aǔwerehow nnim' duru ne kāra, his soul has a presentiment of or anticipates a life without grief. — 4. waduru aforo, he has entered a new-built house and consecrated it by a solemnity of 1-3 days. — 5. waduru afū, he has a hunch-back. — 6. esūm duru, darkness descends, it gets dark; oǔia duru sūm, the sun gets dark, is eclipsed; n'adǔwenemu aduru sūm, his mind is darkened or obscured. [red. duduru.]

duru, duruduru, a. Ak. du, F. dur, durdur, duduru. 1. heavy, weighty, ponderous; obo yi ye d., this stone is heavy; obo duruduru, a heavy stone; ne kotokum' aye d., ne tam āno ye d., his purse is well filled; — burdensome, Mt. 23,4. burdened or bowed down with grief, Mrk. 14,33. — 2. wabo duru, she is (big) with child; cf. yem, v. — 3. with mu: thick; dote yi mu, ofasu yim' ye d., this clay, this wall is thick; — important, difficult, serious; asem yi, emu ye duru, this is a difficult matter. — 4. n'anim ye d., he is grave, earnest, respectable, venerable. — 5. ne nsam' ye d., he is wealthy, opulent, powerful = oye osikani, owo atuo. — 6. ne bo or ne koko ye d., he is courageous, valiant, brave, stout, undaunted.

duru, duraduru, n. heaviness, weight.

o-duru, *pl. a-*, the whole cluster of fruits of the plantain- and banana-tree, consisting of several smaller clusters (siaw.)

aduru, *pl. n-* or nnuruwa-nnuruwa, Ak. aduro, aduro, powder, medicine, drug, physic; ne yare āno ad. ni, this is the medicine

against his sickness; — *perfumery; any chemical preparation; any kind of powder or fluid not used as food, e.g. gun-powder* (atuduru), *ink* (adubiri), *paint...*; hence also = *aduru-bone, adubone, poison*: watô no aduru, *he has poisoned him*; — wabô ad. = okowāwac dua hō abon abeye aduru.

o-dúrugya, a kind of *flute or pipe* used in the performance of mournful music before a king (demere a chō apow-apow nè nsœ pi a wofre kete no bi).

o-duru-māfo, s. odumāfo.

aduru-mu-pē, *chemical analysis*. — aduru-mu-sem, *chemistry; pharmacy; pharmacology*. Chr. — cf. adufrasem, kāfra-nyansa.

aduru-toá, -toā, pl. n-, a case, box, phial, or *cruet* for any kind of powder or fluid, e.g. an *ink-stand*; a *medicine-box*.

o-duru-yefo, -yofô, s. oduyefo. pr. 1045.3540.

du-tán, pl. n-, [dua, otañ] 1. a large tree, cf. dupā, dupon; pr. 1047. — 2. the stem of a tree.

du-tánnuru, pl. n-, a large, mighty tree.

adu-tô, inf. [tô aduru] *poisoning*. — adutô-duru, *poison, appliance used to poison a person*; cf. bore. — o-dutôfo, pl. a-, *poisoner*.

du trā, pl. n-, *shingle*. [dua, trā, pl. nnua ntrā-ntrā.]

adú tŵé, a moveable pole supported in the middle, for children to play on; wotrā ad. so, wókyin ad., *they sit on or turn the pivot-pole*. pr. 1048.

adutŵum (orig. pr. n. m.) a kind of cloth, s. ntama.

aduwa, F. *beans*; s. ase.

duya, F. s. dua, duia.

o-duyefo, pl. a-, [aduru-yefo] *physician*. F. Mt. 9,12.

Dŵ.

The combination of these two letters (dŵ) is not a compound of the common dental d and ŵ, but a palato-labial transformation from the gutturo-labial combination gw, which has still been retained for it in parts of Fante; s. Gr. § 12. — This transformation originally took place only before e, e, i; but these vowels, when followed by a final w or m, have usually been transformed into o, o, u, and have retained this form also when the final w was dropped (cf. dŵom, dŵontô, nnŵonkoro). In Ak. the combination gua or gwa (F.) has likewise been transformed into dŵa or even into džŵa [G. dfa = dšŵa]. —

By the nasal prefix (ñ), dŵ is changed into ñŵ (ññŵ).

dŵa, Ak. = gŵa or gwa in Akr. and F.

Words not found under dŵa are, therefore, to be looked for under gua.

dŵa, v. Ak. 1. = gŵa, to carve, cut up, cut in pieces; to gut, eviscerate. — 2. = kyia, to salute. pr. 143.

dŵa, v. 1. to stand out, be prominent, project; ne fŵene dŵa ahun mu, *his nose stands out in the air* (perh. he sneers, shows contempt by turning up his nose); — 2. to state, report; to expose, propose;

ode asem no abedṽa ho = abeto ho, *he told the matter publicly, in the public place.*

dṽadṽa, *adv.* denoting some sound(?): ode nṽwiren no fṽee asu no mu dṽ.

adṽá, Ak. = agua.

o-dṽā, an edible fruit; *cf.* oḡuā.

adṽabírèm, Ak., *s.* aguábìrem; a place at Kumase; *a place for assembling, market-place. pr.* 2303.

dṽae, *haughtiness, arrogance, insolence, presumptuousness; tyranny; oye dṽae = oye mpanyinyo, odi mpanyinsem, oye ahan-tan, he is haughty and contemptuous, arrogant, presumptuous; obo me so dṽae, = obo me so ahan-tansem, he treats me with insolence, haughty contempt, tyrannizes over me* ("as African kings despise others and think they can do with them whatever they like"); — odi bam, *q. v.* — *Cf.* dṽae-dṽom.

dṽae-bo, *inf.* haughtiness &c., tyrannical behaviour; *s.* dṽae; dṽ. ye wo de! *you only delight in overbearing behaviour, effrontery!* dṽ. abo no dam, *he is mad with tyranny.*

dṽae-dṽom, *a song of a defying character, sung by the dancers in the play called dṽae.*

o-dṽáèní, *pl.* dṽáèfó, *dancer or sharer in the said play.*

dṽākoro, a kind of snare; osum dṽ., *he lays a snare; s.* a firi.

dṽane, Ak. = guaṇ, *to run away, flee; to trouble: wodṽane me hō dodo, you trouble me too much; me hō adṽane me, I am in a strait, in trouble = me hō hīa me.*

o-dṽane, *pl.* n-, Ak. = oḡuaṇ.

dṽaṇṇṽaṇ, Ak. = guaṇṇuaṇ, *pr.* 1289.

dṽare, *v.* Ak. = guare, *pr.* 59.

adṽaree, *inf.* Ak. = aguare, *bathing.*

dṽe, *a. quick, brisk, nimble, used in an elliptical way (without the verb ye): ne hō dṽe = wadi; ode ade no mǎa me no, me hō dṽe, = migyei, when he gave me the thing, I took it at once, using it forthwith; cf. prām; okyekyere adeso a kàkrā de mǎa me, na mi-gyei, me hō dṽe, he gave me a heavy load, but I took it at once.*

dṽe, *adv.* completely, entirely, totally, utterly; wadi dṽé = pe; wanom nsu dṽé, duā no abu dṽe = abu wo so ara ṽe.

dṽedṽé-dṽèdṽé, *adv. id.* — duā no abubu dṽ..., *the stick is completely broken into many particles; ahabaṇ no aye dṽ..., the leaves have become utterly dry.*

dṽē, dṽèṇṇ, *adv. id.* afuw mu atannā ahyew dṽē, *the heap or pile of wood on the plantation is burned completely; ode a wode kotoo gya mu no ahyew dṽèṇṇ, the yam which you put in the fire is totally burned; otām no ahyew dṽèṇṇ, eṇká bí.*

dṽe, *v.* F. = dṽo, *v.* (*Prk.* jui) *to be harmless, Mt.* 10, 16. *to be meek, Mt.* 21, 5. *to be kind; — to cease (of the wind) Mk.* 4, 39. — *to wither (of the hand) Mt.* 12, 10. — dṽedṽe, *red. v.* F. = dṽudṽo.

dŵe, *n.* 1. *kernel, s.* adŵe; *fig. pith, marrow, heart, strength;* watu no mu dŵe = ahōodeñ. — 2. *something contained in pustules in the face, white, round and hard(?), pus, matter?* (wumia mfowa a, na biribi fitafita korokorowa fim' na eye deñ, na yefre no dŵe; wutu kuru na emu dŵe no tu a, enkye wu). — 3. *perhaps* = mpē? m'aní asàre dŵé, = nna amma m'aniwam' bio, *my eyes have got so that I cannot sleep; cf. sare.* — 4. = gye? *perplexity, madness; asem no áyè wo so dŵe, the matter has become a mad palaver to thee, hard to settle.*

adŵe, *pl.* ññŵěā (ññŵewa), *palm-kernel, the stone or kernel of the fruit of the oil-palm, together with its hard shell, enclosed in the pulpy substance of which the palm-oil is prepared; any other nut or kernel. pr. 1050. 1551-53. 1555.* bō adŵe, *to crack a kernel.*

dŵè, dŵèdŵē, *adv.* expressing a feeling of *pain; me yafu-nu(m')* kaw me *or* keka me dŵèdŵèdŵē, *my belly aches, I have the gripes.*

dŵéá, *poet. a fine, girl, lady.*

Dŵeada, Dŵeēda, Ak. *s.* Dŵoda.

adŵè-adŵé, *a.* [adŵe] *full of bumps like palm-nut-kernels:* afasew mununkum bi ye adŵ.

à dŵé bá w, *s.* àdŵóbáw. *pr. 40.*

adŵe-bō, *inf. cracking of palm-kernels. pr. 1557.*

adŵe-dae = akwasidae, *s.* adae.

dŵedŵé, *s.* after dŵe. — dŵedŵe, *red. v. F.* = dŵudŵo.

dŵedŵewā', *adj. close together, narrow (of an opening or passage); s.* adŵokú. *Cf. hihīā, mūamūā.*

dŵedŵéwà, *the throat, gorge, wind-pipe; the larynx, head of the wind-pipe; wásò né dŵèdŵéwám' = watim no amenewá.*

o-dŵe hēne, *pr. 2472.*

adŵé-kà', *a ring made of the shell of a palm-kernel.*

dŵèññ, *s.* dŵē, dŵerebē.

dŵeñ, dŵene, *v.* *to think (of); to meditate; to consider; pr. 309.* — odŵeñ ne kōmam' *bone, he meditates or devises evil in his heart.* — dŵeñ so or hō: *to think about, to meditate on, to consider; to mind, regard, care about; medŵeñ asem (so), I think about a matter; odŵeñ ne nua so or hō, he is thinking about his brother; ade a wo-koye yi, dŵeñ hō yiye, consider the thing well which you are going to do; n'asem ñhīnā ye ntŵiri, minñŵeñ so, all his talk is slander, I do not mind it; - F. wandŵen do antse' (= antie), he neglects to hear, Mt. 18, 17. — ne nsem a okāe ñhīnā, madŵeñ akyiri mahū, I have turned over in my mind all he said, and found it true. — cf. susuw. — Red. dŵeññŵeñ, to care, be anxious, distracted, take anxious thought. Mat. 6, 25-34. cf. dadŵeñ.*

e-dŵeñ, Mt. egwen, *grey hair; edŵeñ aba ne tirim, neti afuw dŵeñ, he has grey hair.*

o-dŵeñ, *a lost thing; a thing found and appropriated; a single person met on the way and seized as a slave; pr. 451. 1051. — woafa*

no dŵēñ, or wato dŵēñ, *he has been seized and made a slave*. Onipa nam na oto dŵēñ a, obi na okyere no kwan, *pr. Mato dŵēñ minhū nea ménko, I am at a loss where to go; n'aniwa ato dŵēñ, he is lost in thinking*.

o-dŵēñ, Ak. odŵene, a kind of forest-tree; wode ye wóma, wode n'ahaban bo abodō. *pr. 1057. 1538*.

adŵēñ, adŵene, a common *fish* in the river Volta, *silurus, silure, sheat-fish?* *pr. 738. 1052-55. 1322*.

dŵénnā, *pl. n-*, the first appearance of fruit after the falling of the flower; tender, early fruit; *Cant. 2, 13.15*. — waporow (water-tew) akutu dŵ. no nhīnā; *pr. 1505*.

dŵen-dŵēñ, *red. v. F.* = dŵēññwēñ.

dŵene, *v. s.* dŵēñ.

o-dŵene, *a-, s.* odŵēñ, *a-*.

adŵene, *inf. (pl. id.), thought, pr. 1056. conception, idea; mind; sentiment; intention, opinion; character*. M'adŵ. baa wo so, (As.) *I thought of you; n'adŵene ankosi ho, that did not come into his mind, that never entered into his head*. — F. fa adŵen (Prk. ajuin), *to care, consider, be musing. Mt. 6, 25.27. Mk. 6, 52. Ps. 39, 3*. — Ne tirim wo adŵ., *he has good natural capacities, is talented; - osakra n'adŵ., he changes his mind, repents, is converted*. — n'adŵene ye betē, *he is feeble-minded, fickle, unsettled or easily changed in his opinion*. — n'adŵenem' tew, *his thoughts are clear, he is intelligent, clever, shrewd, brisk, lively, sprightly; - n'adŵenem' ntew no, he has misgivings, is mistrusting*. — n'adŵenem' abue or ada ho, *he has good (common) sense, is intelligent*. — n'adŵenem' ye (no) hare, *he is light-minded, frivolous*.

adŵéne-fré, *inf. calling for attention; abebu a. s. asentiā bi a wode fi asem ase de, adŵene na wode fre*.

adŵenem-hāre, -sēm, *lightmindedness, frivolousness*.

adŵenem-tew, *inf. clearness of thought, intelligence, shrewdness, sprightliness*.

dŵéñ-fá, 1. *inf. appropriation of a thing or person found*. — 2. a kind of amulet or charm.

adŵēñ-huhuw, *light-mindedness, frivolity; tirim' adŵ., fancy*.

o-dŵen-níni, *pl. a-*, [oguan or odŵane, níni] *ram. pr. 1059 f. Oye no odŵenníni-bewo-ba, he makes him believe that a ram will lamb, i.e. he flatters him (Odŵaben Boaten na okāe)*.

o-dŵennímmā, *a young or small ram*.

adŵennimmēñ, *a ram's horn; wasi adŵ., he has put a ram's horns upon his head*.

o-dŵēñkobíri, a kind of forest-tree; owoman'akoa (odŵēñ nè sā).

dŵèñkú, *s.* dŵonku.

adŵen[e]sàkǎrá, *inf. change of mind, repentance, conversion*.

dŵénsó, *v. to urinate, to make water; is more decently expressed by gu nsu. pr. 1061*.

dŵénsó, *n. urine, water; dŵ. abo no, he is sick of or suffers*

from disury, ischury, is affected with strangury. *pr.* 3455. — dŵenso-kúku, -kúrúwá, *pl. n-*, chamber-pot.

dŵenso-toā', *pl. n-*, the bladder.

dŵen-to, *inf.*, o-dŵentofo, *s.* dŵonto, odŵontofo.

O-dŵeññwāñ, -ne, name of a month; *s.* osram.

dŵeññwēñ, *red. v.*, *s.* dŵeñ.

o-dŵeññwēñā, -newa, a tree. *pr.* 1057.

o-dŵendŵenekoma, *pr.* 1058.

ndŵera, *F.* (*Prk.* njira) = ññwera.

adŵeññwēre, *Akp.*, *s.* adŵeré.

dŵere, *v.* to crush, destroy, kill; to be cut up, crushed, destroyed, killed. Yekōe no, yeantumi wōñ, na wōdŵereee yeñ ñhīnā. Boateñ baa Kyebi no, Dŵabeñfo a ode wōñ bae no ñhīnā, odŵereee wōñ (wō) hō. Osee Yaw dom a ode baa Akantamasu ñhīnā dŵereee wō hō. *Cf.* dŵerew, *Akr.*, used of things, & kum.

dŵere, *v.* to bind, tie, tie up; *syn.* kyere, kyekyere; dŵ. no hama = kyere no h., bind him with a rope; ódŵère nnaworopéwa, she ties her hair into the likeness of a little stick. — *F.* to draw to the shore, bring a ship to port or to land. *Mk.* 6,53.

adŵere, = amoakua.

adŵeré (*Akp.* adŵèññwēré), a kind of herb, used in religious ceremonies to sprinkle water with it for purification or otherwise to take away uncleanness; ahabañ betebete bi a ete se fañ a wode guare asum'; wode bi guare abam; wóyám bí dè taré pòm-pó ānò mā etu ntem; wode adŵ. a woyam nè ñno due sumāñ se wode reyi fī a akā sumāñ no; — *s.* adŵerewa.

dŵérebē, *adv.* = dŵē, dŵeññ, korā &c. completely, entirely, totally, utterly; dom, oman, kŵro, afuw no ahyew dŵ.; ope ahyew ñwura dŵ., aduan no aye dŵ. (too much burned on the coals); oman no abo dŵ.; kŵro no asee dŵ.; kŵro no ñhīnā ye dŵ., the town is quite spoiled, burned to the ground &c. — Akwamfo aye Hūáfo dŵ.; mmoa adi m'afum' aduan ñhīnā dŵ.; wōabefa ne ñhīnā dŵ., wōan-nyaw ebi; — anka 'bi korā wō hō a, na wose no se: dŵ.

adŵerebiā', a kind of beads, *s.* ahené.

dŵerew, *Akr.* = dŵere, to crush, shatter, dash to pieces or into fragments (ñkuku, ñkesua &c.), stronger than bō, bobō.

adŵerewá, adŵerā', sprinkle, sprinkling-brush; a means to remove filth i. e. falsehood or misrepresentation (blame, accusation, slander?) *pr.* 1802. due.. adŵ., to confirm; to prove; to bear witness for or against, to convict; kasé à mérebó no, mǎñwíé nà obédueè me adŵ.; oñ se ennim' a, médue no adŵ., if he deny its being true, I will prove it against him; osennifo no amā adansefo no redué nea wanyā asem no adŵ., the judge has called up the witnesses, confronting them with the indictée (culprit, defendant), that they may take away the falsity of the culprit's assertion and leave the matter bare as it is.

dŵese, warp; = nsa, *s.* ntamanwene. — dŵèsebóró.

dǔwété, F. gwete, *silver*. — dǔwete-bin, dǔwete-fĩ, *dross of silver*. — dǔwete-bõnã, pl. ñ-, *silver-coin, silverling*. — dǔwete-dǔwumfo, pl. a-, *silver-smith*. — dǔwete-tuo, *a gun inlaid with silver*.

dǔwé-tíri [gua tiri] *a capital or stock of money to begin trade with; a fund employed in business or any undertaking*. — bɔ d ǔ., *to gather such a capital*. pr. 1062.

dǔwetiwá, [dǔwetiri dim.] *a small capital, stock or fund*.

dǔwetiwání, *a possessor of some little property, not exactly rich, but on the way to become so; a sparing, saving, thrifty person*.

dǔwidǔi: ne hõ dǔ., *he has a rough skin*.

e-d ǔie, Ak. = dǔiw, dǔuw, pl. ñ- *louse*.

adǔwima, F. (Prk. ejuima) = adǔwuma. — dǔwimfo, F. = odǔwumfo.

adǔwini, *artificial work, as work in gold, silver, brass, leather, wood; any trade or mechanic art reducing raw materials to a form suitable for use; plastic art; sculpture, carved work; the art of drawing; design, delineation*. — di adǔ., *to make artificial work, to practise a trade or art*; odi sika-adǔwini fefew, *he makes fine things of gold*. Cf. odǔwumfo.

adǔwinnàdé, pl. id. or ñ-, [adǔwini nnade] *tool or machine for artificial work*.

adǔwínne, pl. id. or ñ-, [adǔwini ade] *a thing made artificially, artificial work, work of art*.

adǔwin-ní, adǔwín-ní, inf., *the practise of a trade or art*.

adǔwinni-dǔwuma-dañ, *manufactory*.

adǔwinni-nyansa, *art, talent for any art*.

dǔwira, v. 1. *to dash or strike against, to spatter, sprinkle*. Osu bɔ dǔwira me dañ hõ nti, ehõ hyirew nhĩnã ahohoro, *because the rain strikes vehemently against my house, the white earth (with which the wall had been whitewashed) has been entirely washed off*; ode prae dǔwira me, *he struck me with a broom*; ode nsu dǔwira m'ani so, *he dashed water in my face*. — 2. *to cleanse from guilt or moral and religious uncleanness; to sanctify; to consecrate*. — Obi kũm fi (ofi aba fi bi) a, wodǔwiram', *if one makes a dwelling (ceremonially) unclean (if a dwelling has become defiled), it is purified*; wode ñnuan mogya n.a. dǔwira ofie, *the habitation is rendered clean again with the blood of sheep &c.* — Se ebia mefom mekodi biribi a mikyi a, wotew adǔwenñwere nè oǔwokom' ntǔõma na wode adǔwiradǔwira me nsa nè m'ano. Wode nsu dǔwira no, or, wodǔwira no (wo) nsum'. Okodǔwira nehõ wo pom' e.s. osorokye no bɔ ba a, na wakogyinam'. Cf. ahõdǔwira.

o-d ǔirá, *the yam-custom, an annual festival celebrated in the month of August or September, when the first yam is eaten, being considered also as the beginning of a new year*. — tǔwa dǔwira, *to celebrate the yam-festival*. — Wotǔwa odǔwira wo Kumase, Akwam, Akũropõn; cf. aberekwasi, ohúm, akonhuru.

dǔwiri, dǔwiridǔwiriw, s. the foll.

d ǔiriw, dǔwuruw, v. 1. *to separate, disperse, scatter*; odǔ. gya (no mu), *he scatters the fire-brands or coals as with a poker, rakes*

out the fire. — 2. to break up, break or pull down, to demolish (odañ, pempe, siw); to prostrate; to ruin (oyare no d̥wiriw' nipa no pasā). — 3. ne hō d̥wiriw no, he is shocked, struck with surprise, horror or disgust, he is astonished, amazed, bewildered, confused; me hō (a)d̥wiriw me, = me hō aye betē, me tirim aye me koséneene, awow agu me so &c. Cf. ahōd̥wiriw.

d̥wiw, v. s. d̥wuw.

e-d̥wiw, d̥wuw, Ak. ed̥wie, pl. ñ-, louse.

d̥wo, v. 1. to cool; nsu no ad̥wo, the water is no more hot; mā ñkwañ no ññwō ansā, let the soup cool first. — 2. to be calmed, appeased, allayed; to abate, subside; to become or be soft; to relax from a state of excitement; to be calm, quiet, gentle, mild, meek, tame, peaceable, humble, especially in the perf. and with bo, hō, ani. — 3. tr. to make quiet, soft, tame, cf. d̥wud̥wo. pr. 1064-66. — Aboa yi d̥wo, this animal is sitting quietly, not moving; oguantē d̥wo (ne hō d̥wo, n'ani d̥wo), na abirekyi ani ye deñ, the sheep is gentle, but the goat is bold. Epo ad̥wo, the sea is calm. Onipa no d̥wo, he is a quiet man; od̥wo, he is humble (not proud, = onyé mpanyinsem); ne bo or n'abufuw ad̥wo, his anger is appeased; n'ani d̥wo, ne kōma hō d̥wo, he is mild, gentle; ne hō d̥wo, he is meek. — 4. to come to rest, feel comfortable, pr. 748. Kañ-no oye hiani, nnansā-yi de, ne hō ad̥wo, formerly he was poor, but now he is better off; me hō ad̥wo me kakra, I feel a little better. — Omañ mu ad̥wo, the town or country is quiet, in peace; afei yeñ bere so ad̥wo, now peace has come back again. — N'asōm' ad̥wo, he has become free from disturbance, has come to peace. — Ne kete mu d̥wo, his bed is soft. — Ne kotokum' ad̥wo (= aye duru, opp. ḁwōw), his purse is well-filled, well-stored. — D̥wo wo ani, lit. cool thy eye, i.e. moderate your haste, moderate your demand, restrain your passion or desire! d̥wo w'ani didi, eat slowly; d̥wo w'ani berēō! act or proceed softly, gently, slowly! pr. 622. 1063. — Red. d̥wud̥wo, q. v. — Cf. abod̥wo, ahōd̥wo, asōmd̥woee.

d̥wo, v. s. d̥wōw, v. to cut.

d̥wo, v. F. (Prk. jō) to crush; obod̥wo no sām, it will grind him to powder. Mt. 21,44.

e-d̥wo, F. yam; fa d̥wo bere me, bring me a yam; cf. brodee-d̥wo.

ad̥wo: yā ad̥wo, reply on salutations, addressed to one born on Monday [s. Kwad̥wo] or to any other person.

ad̥wo: t̥wa ad̥wo or agyad̥wo, to cry aloud, to lament, wail.

nd̥wo, F. (Prk. nju) 1. root, = ntini. Mt. 3,10. 13,6. 21. Mk. 11,20. — 2. fringe, tassel. Mt. 9,20. 14,36. 23,5. (Prk. njo, njuo.) s. ed̥wōw.

ad̥wō, a kind of plant.

Ad̥woa, -owa, F. Agwewa, pr. n. of a female born on Monday.

d̥wōa, d̥woa, orig. d̥weba, gweba, pl. ñ-, a weight of gold = ntaku 64 = 8 dollars or ackies, half an ounce or 1l. 16 s.

d̥wōa-gyina, the same amount minus one taku or $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. i. e. gold dust balancing the d̥woa weight in equal scale, without the usual over-weight. pr. 747.

dwoa-suru, *pl. n-*, a weight of gold = ntaku 32. (or 28?)

adwó-a-abìrí (nhûwá tuntúm) a kind of beads; *s. ahené.*

àdwbáw, *adweb. (pl. id.) the (chief) branch, twig or shoot of the yam*; ode a esi kusū na ne nsa ayiyi na wókā batabata hō; hama no ani a efi kañkyerekere no; — odé no ayi adw. — ofupe si a, na worekā adw.

dwbésáre, a twig or shoot growing from the root beside the principal stem; n'ani bi a efi wom' bio; efi kòtì (large) na emforo pam bio.

adwbótoku, a kind of beetle.

Dwoda, *Aky. Dweeda, Dweada, Monday. Gr. § 41,4.*

dwdwō, *adv. softly, slowly, easily, safely*; mōnkono dw. na mommēra no dw.! — dwdwōdwdwō, *id.*

adwogu, *pr. 2923.*

dwoko, *the palsy; paralysis.*

dwò-kórów [edwo kokōro] *the middle part of a yam, which in roasting remained hard*; ode a wōatōtō na anwīe beñ na wōatwītwa hō, na nea aka mu na ammeñ no, mfinimfini de no, na wode ato gyam' bio atōtō. *pr. 1068.*

adwokú, *Ak. akye, weel, wicker-basket, snare or trap made of twigs for catching fish*, = nsowa; *cf. ebóa. pr. 3066.* Wode mpopā ñwene no se kyerenkye, ne ti tenteñ, n'āno dwdwewā, ne to kēntēñ; na wōaye mu kanyaññ (ñwrāññ, nnyā-nnyā), na mpatā fa kēntēñ no mu hō na wōbefi a, na kanyaññ no asiw wōñ kwan.

dwom, *v. dw. āno, to draw or tie together, contract (a bag, purse, pillow)*; to pucker; ódwm (omōm) n'akatawia āno, *he shuts, puts up, his umbrella*; odwm n'āno, *he purses, puckers up, his lips.*

edwom, *Ak. edwōm, pl. n-, song, hymn, psalm, poem. — to dwom, to sing*; — fre dwom, *to lead the choir*; — ye dwom, *to compose a poem.* Owó 'né to dwom, *he has a (good) voice for singing.* — Kinds of dw.: ebádwm or ññwónkóro, odakudw., dwaedw., agyemannare, akorododw., kwādw., onnibiamanedw., sañkūd., antorepira n. a.

dwomma, *s. ññwomma.*

odwm-frefo, *the leader of a choir, precentor.*

dwònkú, dwenku, *the hip, haunch, hip-bone, thigh*; *cf. asenmu, the loins, sere, the thigh*; — to dw., *to walk lame, hobble, limp*; *cf. to apàkyé, to halt, be lame.*

adwòñku-béñ, *a protuberance on the hip-bone. pr. 2280.*

adwòñku-to, *inf. s. to dwoñku.*

dwoñño, *confusion*; asem no abo wōñ dw. = aye wōñ se ññwomma nè ñño, aye wōñ sã, siāmō, wōñhū asen-kō a wōñkã, *that word has confounded or perplexed them, they can find no word to say or no answer to it.*

dwón-tó, *inf. singing. — dwonto-bea, (pl. id.) air, tune.*

odwontofó, dwent., *pl. a-, singer, songster, poet, bard.*

adwótŵá, *inf. lamentation, wailing; diff. dŵowtŵa.*

dŵow, *v. 1. to cut, sever, cut up, cut to pieces, cut down; odwów' no, he cut him down, slew him; ódŵòw abẹ, he cuts or severs the single palm-nuts from the stalk; pr. 310. odŵ. brode = otŵitŵa no asiaw-asiaw fi ọsaw hō, he cuts the hands of plantains from the whole bunch; ọde sósow dŵòw wuram' bàyére, he takes out wild yam with a digging-iron; pr. 1067. cf. tu (afum' bayere). — 2. to grind roughly, abürow, maize, aŵi, Guinea-corn; cf. yam. — 3. to thrash, thresh.*

e-dŵow, *pl. ñ-, tassel; fringe. Cf. ndŵo, F.*

dŵòw: ótŵà no dŵ., *he kidnaps him; he robs or plunders him.*

adŵow: yi adwó, *1. to kidnap; oyii no adwó toñ no, he kidnapped and sold him. — 2. to panyar, i.e. to take by force as a pawn for a debt which one of the seized person's countrymen owes to the seizer; a creditor may thus seize any person of the debtor's town or country, when he has in vain tried to get payment by other means and has asked permission from his own king and elders; and the person thus attacked may in defending himself wound or kill his aggressor with impunity. — 3. Wudi wo yonkō anim na ọfa biribi hye wo a, na wofre no adŵo-yi; ọfa nehō kohintaw wo a, na wofre no sāara. — 4. yi agyew, Mf. to seize the property of one's debtor for one's own payment.*

dŵow-tŵá, *inf. open and habitual robbery, depredation; cf. akwañmukā; diff. adwótŵá, lamentation.*

o-dŵowtŵáfo, *pl. a-, a (habitual) robber, freebooter, highwayman; syn. okwañmukáfo, an occasional highway robber.*

adwów-yí, *inf. panyarring; kidnapping.*

o-dŵow-yífo, *pl. a-, manstealer, kidnapper.*

dŵu, *v. s. dŵuw, v.*

e-dŵu, *s. edŵiw.*

dŵudŵo, *red. v., s. dŵo. Further meanings: 1. to soften; to tame (with hō): dŵudŵo aboa no hō, tame that beast. — 2. to become soft or tame; ne hō adŵudŵo, he has become tame; he is tame in consequence of a severe threatening or treatment, or from astonishment. — 3. with mu: asase no mu adŵudŵo, the soil has become soft, damp, moist.*

o-dŵumá, *the trumpet-tree; its wood is used for fences.*

dŵumá, *business, occupation, employment; duty, office, function; trade, profession; — ne dŵ. a odi ne nnuapáe, aprá, asúkó, ntamahóro n.a., his occupation is chopping wood, sweeping, going for water, washing cloth &c. — syn. nea ọwọ ye & the foll.*

àdŵúmã, *pl. ñ-, F. agwima, adŵima, work, labour, espec. agricultural work, manual work; employment of any kind; business, duty (adŵ. a mewọ ye mã nipa, my duty to man); — ye adŵ., to work, labour; ñkũrofo ñhinā kọ won mfum' akoye won ññwuma, all the people are on their plantations to do their work; — gu adŵ., pọñ adŵ., to give up or cease working. Cf. ọbẹre; ọsōm.*

dŵumã-dí, *inf. avocation, profession, business, employment, professional labour or exertion.*

o-dwumãfo, *pl. a-* = odwumayeni. (F. Mt. 20,1.)

adwumã-gu, -poñ, *ceasing or cessation from work.*

àd w ũ m ã - y e, *inf. working, labouring; cf. adeye.*

o-d w ũ m ã y e n í, *pl. a-fo, workman, labourer.*

o-d w u m f ó, *pl. a-, artist, artisan, workman, one doing artificial work as a carpenter, joiner, gold-, silver-, or copper-smith, brazier, pewterer, tinman, saddler, umbrella-maker, shoe-or sandal-maker &c. (nea oseñ apon nè nnaka a.s. ñkoñnua, oye ate, opam ñkyinii, obu mpaboa, obu ntoa, a.s. onipa biara a oye biribi a eye ñwõnwã na nnipa ñhĩnã ntumi nye).*

a d w u m - p ó ñ [adwini, opon] *work bench, joiner's bench, (turning-)lathe, turn-bench, shop-board, work-table, writing-desk &c.*

d w u r u w, *v. F. Akp. = dwiriw. (juru, Prk. Mt. 24, 2. 26, 61. Mk. 13, 2.)*

d w u w, *v. 1. to scrape, remove by scraping: wodwuw aduru, they pass their fingers through a medicine rubbed over one's body, wode aduru ye won hõ bābi na wode won nsateā ñwõrāñwõrañ mu. — 2. to clean a place by scraping with a piece of bark or anything. — 3. to scrape or rake together, amass, accumulate; d w . sika, to draw out a good quantity of gold from the bag; d w . ntrama, to pile up cowries in a large heap (boa.. āno, to collect in a small heap). — 4. d w . dañ, to repair (renew) a house in decay; o d a ñ - ñ o w b i w o h o na woremiamia mu aye no yiye; odwuw a wodwuw o d a ñ n o d ā y i d e, eye sikasee ara kwa, this constant (or repeated) repairing of that house is mere waste of money. — 5. to revive, return from (the realm of) the dead; ote se nea wāwu adwūw, he looks as if he had been dead and had returned from the other world (said of one who is pining away bodily and mentally); cf. sasabonsam; red. woawu adwudwuw.*

Dz.

The combination dz is found in Fante dialects instead of simple d before the vowels e (= e) and i (exceptions: dede = gyegyēgye, dehye &c.), seldom before e; before a only in dza = dzea, dea, nea.

dz, F. = d before (e) e i.

dza, = dzea, F., Ak. dea, Ak. nea.

dze, = de, se.

dze, = de, 1. v. — 2. adv. hardly; though, however.

adze, *pl. ndzemba, nneemba (Mf. Gr. nyemba) = ade, nneema.*

adze, = ase, Mt. 11, 23. 23, 12.

dzea, = dea, nea, *person who, thing which.*

dzebonyefo, *pl. a-, = odeboneyefo.*

dzedze, *red. v. dze. Mt. 26, 47.*

adzefuradze, *apparel. 1 Pet. 3, 3.*

adzegyan, *vanity.*

dzekō, = dekōde. Mk. 5, 14.

adzekyē = adekyēe, *daylight; adz. yi ñhĩnara, all this day long.*

dzem, = dem, *blemish. Eph. 5, 27.*

ndzemba, = nneema, s. adze.

ndzembir, = demmere. Mt. 11, 7. 12, 20. 27, 29.

dzeñ, dzeñdzeñdzeñ, = deñ; dennēññēñ, *straitly. Mk. 5, 43.*

adzesā, = adesāe; adz. kō, *the darkness goes away*.

adzese, = ade-see, *waste*. Mt. 26,8.

adzesoēa, = adesoā. Mt. 11,30.

ndzesoeade = nnosoa. Mt. 23,4.

ndzeyē, = nneyē. Mt. 5,16.

ndzeyetsenenē, = (nneyē) trēnē, *righteousness*. Mt. 5,6.

d zi, v. [red. dzidzi] = di [didi] s. di 1-100.

101. dzi = di āno, *to covenant (for)*. Mt. 26,15. — 102. dzi adagya, = da adagyaw, *to be naked*. Mt. 25,36. — (49.) dzi dase, = di adanse. Mt. 26,62. — 103. dzi dēw, *to rejoice*; s. dēw. Mt. 2,10. — (17.) dzi dzem, = di dem, *to have a blemish*. — 104. dzi adzibew, = di dibea, *to be in an office*. — 105. dzi.. mfamfanto, *to follow.. afar off*. Mt. 26,58. — (86.) dzi afōra, = di afra, *to have one's portion with*. Mt. 24,51. — 106. dzi.. hūhūhū, *to murmur against*. Mk. 14,5. — 107. dzi ahyem', *to make a covenant, testament*. — 108. dzi ahyia, *to be gathered together*. — (35.) dzi ..nkyir = di ..akyi, *to visit (sins upon)*. — (29.) dzimū, = di mū, *to be whole; to be perfect*. Mt. 15,31.19,21. — (96.) dzi mpāpem', = di mpāpaemu, *to be divided*. Mk. 3,24. — 109. dzi primprim, *to be whole, strong, well, in good health*. Mt. 9,12. Mk. 2,17. — 110. dzi.. nsembon, *to rail at, revile, blaspheme*. Mk. 15,29. — (64.) dzi awereho, *to mourn, wail, lament*. Mt. 24,30.

adziban, = adibane, aduan.

adzibew, = dibea, *office, rank*.

adzidzī, tsena-, = trā adidii, *to sit down at meals*. Mt. 26,20.

adzidzifo, = didifo, *guests*. Mt. 22,10.

adzifidzi, = adifude, *intemperance, excess*. Mt. 23,25.

edzin, pl. a-, = edin, *name*.

džūe... džūi... džo... džu... F. (jue, jui, jo, ju, Prk.) s. dwe... dwi... dwo... dwu...

E. E.

The vowel sounds e, e, ɛ, ē, and ē, ē, ē, ē, and ee, ei, and ew, ew, ɛw (s. Gr. § 2-5. 17. 19 A) frequently interchange and are sometimes intermixed in the alphabetical arrangement, especially in compounds.

e in our books represents two sounds: 1. the full e, and 2. the narrow ɛ. Cf. Gr. § 1 Rem. 2. and § 2.

e in Fante books often stands instead of a = a before i, u or other close vowel sounds.

e- or e-, *pref. of nouns* in the sing. (& pl.) s. Gr. § 29,2. 35,4. 43.44., *of pronouns*, § 60,1-3., *of numerals*, § 77.78,1. — is usually dropped in close connection with a preceding word, Gr. § 49,1.

e- or e-, *a pron.* for a thing or things, which is *prefixed to the verb*, Gr. § 54. 58.; in F. also for the 2d. pers. sing. Gr. § 58 Rem. 1.

e, *emph. part.*, an enclitic sound giving emphasis after a wish or command, Gr. § 144.; *ditto* after the negative preterit tense, § 170.

ē, an enclitic sound after names in the vocative (§ 46,2. 144.) and in songs.

è, *interj.* expressing pleasure, joy, &c. *oh! hey!*

éi, ēi, *interj.* expressing surprise, astonishment: *indeed!*

ē = ehē, *interj.* implying affirmation, approbation, assent, consent &c., *yes!* *syn.* yiw, yie, ŵie.

F.

The letter f has the same sound in Tŵi that it has in English, except in the combination fŵ, on which see a later page.

The consonant f occurs before pure and nasal vowels. It seldom interchanges with other consonants; *cf.* fotow & potow; fromfrom & F. promprom; few & fŵew; funu & hunu; fintsiw, F. = hintiw, Ak. fŵinti, sunti.

fa, *v.* [*red.* fefa, fofa] *to take*; *cf.* gye, kukuru, tase, mǎ so, som' yi, & de, fua, kita, kura. — 1. *to take to make use of*: *pr.* 1081. *to lay hold on for use.* In these senses it takes the place of the *aux. v.* de in all negative and imperative sentences; *s. Gr.* § 108, 26–29. 205, 5. 206, 2. 208, 3. 4. 237. 240 *a.c.* 241. *Cf.* 26 (below). — 2. *to take away*: hena na wafa me tuo? *who has taken my gun?* — 3. *to carry off* (said also of inanimate subjects): nsu afa no, *the water has taken him, i.e. he is drowned*; *pr.* 389. 3085. mframa afa me kyew ko, *the wind has carried off my hat.* — 4. *to lay hold on, to seize*: wafa no gyaw, *he has embraced his legs i.e. implored him, begged his pardon.* — 5. *to take up and keep, to appropriate what is found*: pāne yi, mahū wō fam'; mēmfa ana? *I have found this needle on the floor; may I keep it?* fa! *you may have it!* fa abofō, *to find a dead animal (game) in the bush*, *pr.* 497. fa or tase n̄waw, *to take up or gather snails*; *pr.* 1080. F. *to gather* (fishes in a net) *Mt.* 13, 47. — 6. *to take i.e. keep for one's own*: wubu kyew yi mǎ hena? mibu mafa, *for whom do you make this cap? I make it that I may keep it, i.e. for myself*; *Ps.* 22, 19. *cf. Gr.* § 109, 32. 243 *b.* *Rem.* 2. — 7. *to take possession of what is left or prepared by others*: asase a Germanefo no gyawe no, Wendefo befae. — F. fa ahemman tsena mu, *to inherit the kingdom*, *Mt.* 25, 34. — 8. *to obtain possession of by force, to seize, capture, conquer*: fa dŵen, *to seize for a slave, to make booty of*; woafa no dommum, *he has been made captive*; wofaa nnommum pī, *they made many captives (in war)*; wafa kūrow no, *he has conquered the town.* — 9. *to take and use or misuse*: fa obea, osigyafo; *pr.* 167. fa oyere (fa kun, F.) *to take one's wife (husband) illegally, i.e. to commit adultery.* *Mk.* 10, 11, 12. — 10. *to take, get, win, acquire*: fa abarimá, *to engage as a servant*; *pr.* 1077. fa adāmfo, *to enter one's service*; or = fa oyōnkō, *to make friendship with*, *pr.* 1078. — 11. *to obtain, get*: wafa afuru, *she has got a belly i.e. she is (big) with child.* — 12. *to bear in mind*: mafa me tirim, *I have got (it) in my head, i.e. I have taken the sense or the warning, I understand it* = mahū ase; *I remember* = makae. — F. fa adŵen, *to take thought, concern one's self* = dŵendŵen, *Mt.* 6, 25–34. fa apām, *to take counsel*, *Mt.* 27, 17. — 13. *to take inwardly, to conceive*: ofa (me) abufuw dā, *he often grows angry (with me)*; *pr.* 1079. wafa me adonā, *he has taken a dislike to me.* — 14. *to take, admit; to choose, elect.* 1 *Tim.* 5, 9.

— 15. to take in a passive sense, to get or catch: *oběre*, fatigue, weariness, *oyare*, sickness: *ofa oběre ntem*, he soon gets tired; *wafa oyare*, he grew sick, has been taken ill; *fa mmusu*, to incur a calamity; to suffer the results of a mischievous deed, *pr.* 398.555f.1738.

— 16. to take a road, a course, to take one's way over... *pr.* 1071.1076. *me wura kwan ni, obi mmfa ho!* — *wofa beikum a, mēfa nifā*, *Gen.* 13,9. *wamfa abonten so, na ofaa mfikyiri*, he went behind the houses, not along the street. Cf. 26. — 17. *F. fa kwan mu*, to be right, lawful, permitted, *Mt.* 12,10. 22,17. 27,6. — 18. *fa mu*, a) to walk through, take one's way through; *ofaa mfenserem' guaṇe*, he escaped through the window. — b) *ofaa mu dae*, whilst this was going on, he fell asleep. — c) *memfā mu*, = *memfā hō fṽē*, I do not care (about). — d) *F. yefā mu beṇ*, what may we gain by it? — 19. *fa so*, a) with *kwan*: *wofaa okwan foforo so koo won kurom'*, *Mat.* 2,12. — b) instead of *nam so* in imp. & neg. sentences: (to do) by means of, s. *Gr.* § 108, 27. — c) to fall into oblivion, to be forgotten or neglected: *afa me so* = *m'ani apa so*, *me were aḥi*. — d) to overcome: *wafa n'atamfo so*, he has overcome his enemies; *eyi na efaa no so korā*, at this he was quite overcome; — e) to make profit, to gain, = *fa mfaso*. — 20. *fa ase*, to act as an aperient, to evacuate the bowels; *aduru no befa n'ase*, that medicine will purge him. — 21. *fa hō*, a) to move along, to pass by; cf. *siane hō, tṽa hō, tṽam'*; *mmā mframa mmfa wo hō bebrebe*, do not let the wind play about you too much, i.e. keep yourself warm. — b) to touch on, to concern, affect, import; to have to do with: *eyi fa hō biribi*, this has some relation to it; *efa hō deṇ?* what has that to do with it? *wofa hō deṇ?* what is it to you? *asem no mfā me hō fṽē*, or, *memfā asem no hō fṽē*, that business is no matter of mine, does not concern me; *ofa mo hō biribi*, he has something to do with you = *o-nè mo wo asem bi*; *omfā hō fṽē*, he will have nothing to do with it, keeps neutral. — *omfā* (= *emfā*) *no hō*, *F.* he shall be free, it is nothing to him, no business or concern of his, *Mt.* 15,6. 27,4. — 22. *fa nehō di*, lit. to take and dispose of one's self i.e. to become self-dependent, independent, free, to be emancipated; *pr.* 1075.1439. — *omfā nehō nni*, he is not his own master; *Kwasida mo ṇhinā moafa mohō adi*, on Sunday you all are free, have your time for yourselves. Cf. *ofadi, fawohō-kodi*. — 23. *fa di*, to take and use up, to consume, spend, waste; cf. *afaadi*. — 24. *fa (mu)* to partake of. — 25. Very often *fa* in its imp. and neg. forms and in the inf. is used, in connection with another verb, as an *aux. v.* introducing or referring to a passive object of the principal verb, and at the same time imparting to the princ. verb a causative meaning. Cf. *de*, *Gr.* § 108, *pr.* 136-169. 1072-74. 1083-88. 3176. E.g. *fa bēra!* lit. take come i.e. bring; *kofa bēra*, go take come, i.e. fetch; *fa ko!* take go, i.e. take it off, away with it! *fa tom'* or *fa to so*, lay (it) in or on, add it! *fa firi me*, forgive me! Cf. 1 (above). — 26. In other cases *fa* is used as an *aux. v.* referring the action of the principal verb to a place, as taking its way through, or to a means employed; cf. 16. 19 b) above; it serves then to express the Eng. prepositions *through, by &c.* Cf. *Gr.* § 108, 27. 109,30. 223,2. — In *pr.* 3374. *fa* supplies the place of the Eng. words *up to, as far as*.

e-fa, Ak. F. 1. *earth, clay, mud; soil; swish*; Akp. *dote*; tu fa = tu dote, *to dig earth*; bō fa = bō ntŵoma, *hyirew, to dig red or white earth and form it into balls*; pr. 1514. cf. bō 98. — 2. *the earth containing gold, underneath afafunu & adada*. — 3. F. *dust*: asase fa, *dust of the earth*.

afa, *bellows*. — kã afa, *to blow the bellows*.

mfa, *weft, woof, the threads that cross the warp (nsa) in weaving*.

fā, *adv. plainly, clearly, really*; = fē, pefē, trēnenene, fāññ.

fā, *v. to become hoarse*; ne 'né afā, *he (his voice) has become or is hoarse*.

efā, afā, *pl. a-, feast, festival, holiday*; — hye fā or afā, *to celebrate a festival*, e.s. woye afrihyiade biara, wodi afe; ohene hye fā = oh. behyé dá.

o-fā, *pl. afā, afā-afā, 1. the half of a thing or number of things; moiety*. — 2. *the other side or part of a thing or place, a separate place*. — 3. *part, piece*; cf. siñ. pr. 64. 1286. 1858. 3110. 3481. ofā-nè-fā, *half and half; only in part*; ogyina fā or fā bābi, *he stands apart, aside*; da afā, *to sleep separately*, pr. 384. cf. Gr. § 80, 7. 84., fākō, afānu, afāsā, afānāñ, & fām'.

afā, *s. efā & ofā*. — afā-afā, F. *by halves*.

mfā, mfāhāmá, *the Guinea-worm, Filaria medinensis, a whitish worm that burrows in the human cellular tissue; it has the thickness of twine and may attain a yard's length*. Oyare mfā, mfā aye no, *he has got a Guinea-worm*; mfā ahyè ne gyá, *the G. approaches the surface, scratches, itches, pinches, the skin is raised by it*; mfā, no atwē, na aka ne bobo; mfā no abobo kakra. [G. fākpā le edše, ši efe dframō, Zim. Voc. p. 43. 65. 67.]

fā, fāfā, *a. adv. 1. flexible, flexile, limber, lithe, pliable, pliant; tenacious, tough*; syn. fākāfākā, fāññ, hūā, sã; — mframa bō dua no a, eye fā (s. sã); onipa yi, ne mu (ne nañ, ne nsa) ye fā, wanyā nsa fā. — 2. *reeling, tottering, vacillating*; onam fāfā, *he totters, walks totteringly*; cf. tō ntintāñ.

o-fábafo, *pl. a-, = ofáko-nè-fábafo, intriguer, tale-bearer, tell-tale*. Prov. 12, 2.

fábáñ, *pl. a-, = dotébañ, mud-wall, pisé-wall*. [G. fence.]

e-fa-bén, *red or yellow clay*; cf. kotofa, ntŵoma. Afabén, pr. n.

afá-bó, (*pl. id.*) *clod, glebe; a lump or pieces of swish (i.e. the earth of a pisé-wall) from a ruined building; ruins*.

fa-o-bo-to-me-gyam' [*lay a stone into the fire for me*] name of a sickness, = kukru-me-ta-aŵiam'.

fa-obrebre, *a by-name of the aturukuku*.

fá-dáñ, *pl. a-, dotédáñ, mud house, mud cottage, building in pisé*.

afáde (*pl. id.*) *gain, profit, lucre, acquisition, proceeds: booty, spoil, plunder*; cf. asade, afowde; *earnings*; — ade a wunyā wō obi hō fa no tumi so, a.s. wunyā no osōm mu.

o-fadi, *inf. 1. using up &c. s. fa di*. — 2. *liberty, emancipation*; s. fa nehō di, ahōfadi.

mfadi, *inf.* the (taking and) keeping of a thing for one's self.

afa-adi, *spend-thrift; bankrupt, insolvent debtor; woaye wohō afa-adi, you have made yourself bankrupt.*

afae, *pass, defilee, in mountains; cf. mpotam'.*

afā-afā, *pl. of ofā; s. afā.*

o-fā-fa, *inf. partaking, participation.*

o-fāfafo, *pl. a-, partaker.*

mfāfāto, *F. s. mfamfanto.*

àfáfàntó, *afef., afof., pl. m-, butterfly; cf. abebew, oyimā.*

fafārahá, *an herb poisonous for goats.*

mfafekuwa, *F. members. Eph. 5,30.*

o-fa-firi, *inf. forgiveness, pardon; syn. ofakye, fa-aseṁ-kye.*

mfā-foro, *inf. F. a renewed taking or undertaking: mā yemfa no mf. nsōm wo, grant that we may serve thee in newness of life.*

fafū, *adv. [obs.] entirely = korā &c.*

afa-funu, *mould, a sort of earth dug up first in digging gold; cf. fa, asasehono.*

fagúde†, *metal [efa, gu, ade, things from the soil that may be molten and cast].*

mfā-hāmā, *s. mfā.*

fahō-fahō, *adv. (fa hō, to move along) wofa fahō-f., they sail along the shore; cf. wonam āno-āno, they walk along the shore.*

mfahū, *tinder; abe hō boñ bi akyi na wode ye mf.*

afā-hye, *inf. festival, celebration of a festival; af. bi dui, some festival came on.*

faka (taka?), *epo f., bay, gulf. Nig. Exp. Voc.*

fākāfākā, *a. flexible &c. s. fā.*

mfā-kā-hō, *inf. (the act of) adding, addition.*

o-fā-kō, *s. ofā, Gr. § 80,7. of. a yegyina, where we stand.*

fākō-bew, *place where to put a thing, pr. 2008 f.*

mfā-kokonini, *a cutaneous eruption caused by the Guinea-worm being about to manifest its existence in the body.*

o-fākō-nè-fāba, *inf. tale-bearing; damfo, wóyè of., friend, you tell tales on both sides! — o-fākō-nè-fāba-fo, = tale-bearer, busy-body, officious, meddling, meddlesome person; nea otie nsem kōkā na okotie bi bekā; cf. ateakosewa.*

o-fa-kye, *inf. = ofafiri, forgiveness, pardon. F. ye f., to be forgiving; cf. fa-aseṁ-kye.*

fam' = fa mu.

e-fám' [efá mù] *soil, ground, floor, bottom; in the ground, on the ground, at the bottom; down, below; syn. ase; asase, asase so; cf. Gr. § 119. 124,3. Ofii dua no so sii fam', he came down from the tree; ofii pōnko so sii f., he alighted from the horse; ofii hyeñ mu sii f., he came from the ship to land, he disembarked. Osoro nè fam',*

heaven and earth; fam' nè nsu-ani, *by land and by sea*; efi ne soro besi ne fam' dem bi nni no hō, *from the head to the feet, from head to foot, from top to toe, there is no blemish in him*; cf. 2 Sam. 14,25. — ntama no mu tew abien fi soro de-besii fam', *the veil was rent in two from the top to the bottom*. Mat. 27,51. — Red. fam'-fam', *adv. very low*.

fāmm, *a., adv. red; yellow; syn. kō, kōkō... Wode sika aye hō f.; wode ntŵoma akwaw dañ no mu f.*

fām, *v. [red. femfām, fomfām] 1. to encircle with one's arms, to embrace; syn. bam, ye atū; abofrá no abéfām mè áyè me atū, the child embraced and hugged me with his arms. — 2. fām hō, to adhere closely, to cleave, cling or stick to; cf. bata (hō); hama fām dua hō, the climber adheres to the tree. F. suro fām hō, it is coupled with fear, 1 Pet. 3,2. — Cf. afāmma, mfōmfām hō.*

o-fām', *a kind of thin cake; wotōtō f. ne se: wode nño fotow mmore na wode tereterew asaŋkam' na wode ahabaŋ momono kata so, na wode nsrāmma gu so mā eben.*

fām' [ofāmu] *what is on the side or part of, part, concern, due, duty, right; manner; region, direction. Owo dom fām', he is on the side of the enemy; me fām' de, biribi nsiw wo kwan, on my part nothing shall prevent you; me nè wo fām' de, enhia, it is of no consequence to me and thee; Onyame fwe fām' ye ñwōñwā, (the way of) God's providence is wonderful; eha-fām', hereabout; eho(nom) fām', thereabout; epo-fām', seawards.*

afām', *F. district, region. Mt. 15,21. Mk. 7,31. n'afām' dze no, for his part.*

mfamba, *F. seed. Mt. 13,31. Mk. 4,31.*

afam'dé, (*pl. id., = ade a ewo fam' a.s. efi fam'*) *earthly things; low or mean things; earth, stones and minerals. Kurtz § 173.*

afam'duañ [fam' aduañ] *food growing underground, as yam &c.*

mfámfá, *a small brass pan used in weighing gold. pr. 1633.*

mfamfanto, *F. dzi.. mf. = di.. akyi wo akyirikyiri, Mt. 26,58. [Mk. 14,54.]*

mfamfiá, *circuit, compass. — bō.. hō mf., to go about or round, to compass; to surround; to encircle; — bō dañ no hō mf. = okyini dañ no hō, he compasses the house in order to see whether there is any danger, or to find a place to enter; okō bō yen hō mf. = twa yen hō hyia, there is fighting round about us; afafanto rebeto ka-neam' anadwo a, obo hō mf. ansā-na otom'; anōmā no bō ne bere-buw hō mf.*

mfámmiri [fañ biri] *a dish of dark-green pot-herbs, the poorest meal. Prov. 15,17.*

afām-moa [aboa a efām obi hō] *an animal that clings to one's person or clothes. pr. 1089.*

e-fáñ, *herb, vegetable, pot-herb, cabbage, greens. pr. 1340.*

fāññ, *a., adv. = fā, hūā &c. tough, flexible, elastic; né mù bu f., he has a pliant back; ne nsa bu f., he has supple fingers.*

fāññ, *a., adv. clear, distinct, plain; open, straightforward; —*

syn. feńń, fē, pefē; m'ani tuaa no fǎńń sè ókò, *I saw him distinctly going away*; kǎ no f. kyere me, *tell me plainly*. [G. id.]

fǎnǎ, *v.* to trouble, harass, fatigue; = fēnǎ, fōnǎ; *syn.* haw.

áfǎnǎ, a kind of tree, used for fuel; the fruit is eaten.

afǎnǎ, Ak. s. afōa. — o-fǎnǎfo, Ak. = ofōasofo.

afǎnǎ, afǎnawa, F. -ba, *pl. m-, female, wench, especially female slave; maid-servant.*

mfǎnǎ-hyia, *inf.* ohyia no mf., *he marries her as if she were a slave.*

fane, Ak. = fań. *pr.* 106.

o-fǎ-nè-fǎ, s. ofǎ; of. Kristoni, *a half-and-half Christian.*

fanēs, G. *foundation*; *syn.* fapeme, ñhyease, mfiase, ntoase; — to f., *to lay the foundation (in building).*

fānim, *v. impers.* to be less bad, more tolerable, to be preferable (when a choice is to be made between two or more unfavourable things). "N'ani wu" anase "n'anim gu ase", efanim nea ewo hē? efanim aniwu (na emfanim animguase), *which is the milder expression: "he is ashamed" or "he is abashed"? "to be ashamed" is not so strong as "to be abashed"; efanim eyi, na emfanim eno, this is less bad than that; eyi ye afānim, this appears to be milder.*

fa-ńńo, *petroleum. D.As.*

[*pr.* 1091.2451.

mfansú, a kind of bead; s. ahené.

Fànté, F. Mfantse, *the Fante (Fanti, Fantee) country and the language or dialects spoken there.* — Fante-kásá, *the Fante language.* — Fante-máń, *the Fante nation.* — O-fantení, *pl. M-fo (F. Fantsenyi, Mfantsefo), a Fante man, Fante people.* — Fante-pem ñhinǎ, *all the Fantes and their confederate tribes.*

ofanto, -biǎ, -biri, s. ofonto...

fantonyampe: óyè f., òye fantonyampeni = òye kwasia-mańkwā; *cf.* ańwomańwoma.

o-fǎnnya, *pl. m-, a bill-hook without a nose; = adare.*

fa-peme, F. *foundation. Mt. 7,25. cf.* fanes, nnyinaso.

afar, afarbo, afarbodze, afarpata, F. = afore, -bo, -bode, -muka.

fǎra, s. fra. — afǎraw, s. aferaw.

fare, *v.* [a strengthened form of fa] s. fefare.

fàre, m-, mfarow [fa de?] *the trunk of an elephant.*

afáre, a kind of herb, very tender, used as a medicine; ne tirim ye merew se af., *he is tender-hearted.*

mfáre, *fresh air; light, cool breeze, gentle wind*; mframa a eye a awow nnim', nso ahōhuru nnim'. Mekogyē mfare, *I am going to take the air, I want to take an airing*; — mfare tu nnon-abiesǎ nè nnon-nań mu, *the cooling breeze comes between 3 and 4 o'clock.*

ofárèbae [nea ofa' bae] *the author or originator of a new play, song or other thing*; onipa a ode agoru bi ana dǔom bi ana biri-biara a woye wo oman mu ba; sǎ agoru no f. ni! *pr.* 1098.

mfare-dań, *parlour for cooling, summer house. Judg. 3,20. Am. 3,15.*

mfarehō, *inf.* [fa hō] *compass, circumference, periphery; cf. afefare.*

mfare-tú-bére, the time from about 3 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon; *cf. mfare & betwābere.*

afarfo, F. = apofofō, *fishers. Mk. 1,16.*

afarpata, F. = aforemuka, *Mt. 23,18.*

fa-sā', *adv. lit. take it so, viz. just as it is, = rather, syn. mmom.* Nea wode kōsōm Asantefo no, fa-sā kōsōm Abōrofo, *instead of serving the Asantes, serve rather the Europeans.* — Fasādām'ase, (*Be-content-with-it-thank-me*) *pr. n. given to a slave.*

a faaseduru [aduru a efa ase] *purgative, aperient.*

fa-ase m-kye, *forgiveness; onnim f. pī, there is not much placability in him; cf. ofakye, ofafiri.*

afaséw, Ak. -see, an inferior kind of *yam; s. odé. pr. 858.1094.*

afasé-kàní, afasew-tuntum, *s. odé.*

mfàsó, *inf. gain, profit, benefit, emolument; pr. 1095.* — wafa mf. pī = wafa so pī, *he has made or gained much profit.*

mfàsó-pe, *inf. greediness, self-interestedness.*

mfàsó-pefo, *a self-interested person; greedy of gain or profit.*

o-fású, *pl. a-, wall. pr. 328.* — to f., *to build a wall.*

afású-tó, *inf. building a wall.* — mfasu-sín, *ruins; cf. afabo.*

fata, *v. to fit, suit, meet; to become, pr. 2864. F. to be worthy of. Mt. 10,10.* — f. so, *to agree, accord or harmonize with; to be fit, fitting, suitable, proper, appropriate. Cf. se, se so, & señ, kyeñ so, boro so.*

fàtafata, fātāfātā, *a., adv. reeling, staggering, fluctuating, flickering, fickle, unsteady; ámpàn' tu fatafata, the bat flits, flutters, flickers; cf. fère, v.*

mfatae, mfataso, *inf. fitness, aptitude.*

fá-tó, *inf. building in pisé (swish).*

mfá-to-hō, *inf. comparison, similitude, application of a similitude. pr. 1096.*

mfá-to-so, *inf. a false charge or accusation, imputation; defamation; syn. mmóto, adansekrum.*

o-fá-twā, *inf. denunciation; sycophancy, tale-bearing; treachery. perfidy; ebia awurakwā akōkā ne yōnkō awurakwā bone bi a waye.*

o-fá-twāfo, *pl. a-, denouncer, sycophant, tale-bearer, traitor.*
[pr. 1097.]

fa-wohō-kodi [*"take thyself go eat"*] a name for *leprosy* (*cf. kwata, piti*), because a slave seized by it was set free i.e. left to himself. *Cf. di 6.*

fe, few, *red. fefé, feféw, feféfe, &c. (Gr. § 70.) adj., adv. 1. fine, pretty, nice, beautiful, amusing; pr. 1218.2950.3555.* — after hō, *handsome; pr. 28.1392. syn. guaññ, kāmā, oso.* — 2. *glad, in the expression eye me fe, it makes me glad, gives me joy: eye me fe(w) se moaba, I am glad that you are come. Cf. few, n., ahōofe.*

fe, *v.*, *s.* fefew.

fe, *pl. a-*, a bleeding wound especially in the head, *syn.* apira-kuru; wobo no fe, wobobo no afe = wopira no, wopirapira no, *they wound him*; ode ne fe no koe, *he went with his wound*; ne fe no atu, *his wound has become ulcerous*.

fe, *v.* [*red.* fife] *to be or become fine, tender, soft, smooth by grinding, pounding*; said also of woven things; — kyekyeré no afe dókodoko, *that meal is very finely ground*; fufū no fe, *the doughy mass of pounded yam (or plantains) is soft*; ofe a efe yi, mirensiw bio, *as it is so fine already, I will not pound it any longer*; aduru no mfei e, *the powdered medicine is not yet fine enough*; ntama yi ani fe, *this cloth is soft, smooth, fine*. Cf. fē, fei, *v.* & fekō, *a.*

fe, *v.* [*red.* fefe] 1. *to eject from the stomach, the throat, the mouth; to vomit*; *pr.* 190. — fe ntasu, Ak. ta or to ntasu, *to throw out saliva or spittle, to spit out*; *pr.* 2347. — fe hóhore, *to throw out phlegm*; fe ahohora (*fig.*), *to foam out shameful words, to commit shameful deeds*. — 2. fe hō, *to flow over*; cf. fere hō, tere hō, boro so, bu so. — 3. *to yearn or long for, to desire, desiderate; to be homesick*: mafe (= m'ani agyina) me nā, me kūrom, me yonkō yi; ofe no, wafe no. — 4. fe nehō akyiri, *to repent*; asem a midii no, mafe mehō akyiri sē, *I repent very much (of) what I have done*. F. *id.* Mt. 21,32. 27,3.

e-fe, *inf.* vomiting. *pr.* 1098.

fe, *v.* *s.* few.

fé, *adv.* completely, entirely; thoroughly; cf. korā, pe &c. Gr. § 134, 3 c. Wadi ne nhinā fé! wapra odañ mu ho ñh. fé; wasesaw nsu no ñh. fé. Cf. fefefe.

fē, *v.* *s.* fei.

fē, *adv.* openly, plainly, clearly; cf. fāññ, feññ, péfē. Eda hó fē; mihúù no fē.

fè, *adv.* deep, deeply, far down, far below the surface. Eda asé fè; ehye mú fè; me nsá akò nsú no mù fē na mìnñú.

fē, fē, *interj.* a challenge to fight and its answer. Se wo asem te se me de a, tñiw bëra na yenkō! fēfē [= fēè] a word of contempt. *pr.* 1099. cf. mfi, F.

afé, *pl.* (F. *id.*) mfèfó, a person of equal age, size, rank; playmate, companion, comrade, fellow; F. afe, neighbours. — wo áfé ne nea wo nè no se afe; *pr.* 1826. wòye mé mfèfó; *pr.* 1104. b o a f e, *to enter into fellowship with*; *pr.* 682. — ode mé hyè afé, ode n'áfé hyè me, *he deems me his equal, he obtrudes himself upon me*; cf. aféhyé, mpekua, fekuw.

afé, *pl. m-*, year; *syn.* afirihyia. — di afe, *to celebrate a yearly festival*; cf. afedi & di 28. 75.

afē, *pl. m-*, comb.

e-fē, a kind of fly-brush, fan for flies, made of the tiny sticks or fibres of palm-leaves, tied together: berew mu nnuā a woayiyi a-were hō na wode abom' akyekye ne ti de pra won hō ohurii, oten, ñwansana; emu akese bi wō hō a akomfo de kom. Cf. mméfē, asafē.

mfě, -bañ, *the side of the body*; of man and animals. — mfēm', *the side of the body, viz. the inner part of it*: me mfēm' ye me yaw, *I have pain, in my side*.

fěá, a child that died first in a family (before any of its brothers or sisters); "abofra a wawu yi ye fěa". *pr.* 630.

fea, *v.* 1. *to lay up or by, to keep, preserve*; fa fea mǎ me = fa kosie mǎ me [obs.] — 2. *to give in addition, to add, to repeat* (a blow, shot, punishment): wabō no tǔwěre wafea no; wafea aboa no or watow no tuo afea no = watow no tuo bio; ofea no, *he gives him the last, deadly stroke*. — fea so = pǎ so; *cf.* foa so, pǔa; fea hō, *to enlarge*. — feafea hō, *to puff (up), to give a better appearance to, set off to the best advantage, to improve on reality*; mofeafea atoro hō to me so. — mfeafeahō (*inf.*) *enlargement, augmentation*.

fěafěā, *a. pointed, tapering, as a pyramid, obelisk, spire, sugar-loaf; thin, slender*: kotokurodu ayaase ye f.

fěám', an amulet to bring about a quick delivery of a child.

o-fěam, *s. ofiam. pr.* 1100.

[*pr.* 178.]

mfě-bañ, *the side of the human body*.

mfeda, *F. last year*; mfedan, *next year*; *Mf. Gr. p.* 136.

afe-dǎñ, *inf. lit. the turning (renewing) of the year*; afedǎñ sēsē, *a twelve-month ago*; eha af., *a twelvemonth hence, next year*.

afé-dí, *inf. festival, feast-day, anniversary*.

fěe, *v. with ase, to propagate, to continue, increase or multiply by generation or successive production* (of animals and plants); *to breed abundantly*. Akoko no ase afee, *that hen has got a goodly number of offspring*; mefee m'akoko yi ase, *I let this fowl of mine breed*; odé no ase afee, *that yam has propagated or spread*; mefee me dé ase, *I propagate my yam*; duaba a wode mǎa me no, asé afée. *Cf.* fefew, foe.

fefa, fofa, *red. v. 1. s. fa.* — 2. with hō: *to wind round about*; owō fefafefa dua no hō, *the serpent is wound about the tree in many windings*.

fěfǎ, *a. flexible &c. s. fǎ. Diff. fífǎ.*

fefare, fofare, *red. v. [fare = fa] 1. to dry to a certain degree (in pottery).* — 2. *to seize, take possession of; to occupy, to fill (a space)*. Ekaw afefare me amene me, *I am deeply involved in debt*.

afefare, *inf. extension, extent; the space occupied by something, the surface included within any given lines, area; circumference, compass*; — odǎñ yi afefare nè tǔro yi de se, *the area of this house and that of this garden are alike*; dua yi aféfarèm' beye anammōñ anañ, *the circumference of this tree will be four feet*.

fěfě, *a. s. fě.*

afěfěde, *fine, nice, beautiful thing or things; s. mfěfěw-ade.*

fěfě, *red. v. s. fei. pr.* 1101f.

fefěfe, *a., adv. accurate, exact; exactly; completely, thoroughly*; okā asem a, okyere ase f.; okyere me ade a, mete ase f.; *syn.* pepēpe. — *cf. fě.*

fěfěfo, *mighty men?* Jer. 26,21.

fefere, *red. v. s. fere.*

fefere-fefere, *adj. flickering; okanea no aye f., the light flickers (before dying).*

afefé-sem, *a delightful thing or matter; odo ye af., enyé akyēn-kyēne, love is a matter of free will, not of constraint or compulsion.*

fefew, *s. fefe, a.*

fefew, *red. v. few, to bud, sprout, shoot (out or forth), to put forth shoots; to grow (up), prosper, flourish, especially of plants; — mā wo adwuma mf. wo yeñ mu. Cf. few, fee, fromm.*

fefew-bere,† *spring.*

mfěfěwá: yi mf., *to tease; oyi me mf., he teases me, excites me to ungovernable anger, = ohorañ me bo > ohuru me bo, oyi me abufu, oyi me ahī. — mfěfěwá-yí, inf. teasing.*

mfeféw-ade, = afeféde; *pr. 1103; pomp, state, luxury.*

mfefo, *s. afe. pr. 1104.*

mfe-hō-akyir, *F. repentance. Mt.3,11. cf. nnūhō, ahōnū.*

afé-hyé, *inf. impudence, insolence, arrogance; disrespect, disparagement, cf. hye afe; — óyè af., instead of associating with his companions of the same age, he puts himself on a par with elder persons, intrudes himself, forces his company upon them; — dēñ af. ní!*

fei (or fē), *v. to search by opening or entering into, to prick, to poke; to pick; wofei won aniwam', asōm', onipa hō akwan nh. mu, ntamam'; wafei n'aniwam' fwe me (fig.), he looks at me sharply, keenly, with clear eyes. — Red. fěfě, fěfei, feifei; wof. ne nhwī mu; wufeífěi kuru nom' a, ankā wobehū nea pāne no hye.*

áfèí [afe yi?] *adv. now, at present; after that, then; ekan-no wokōe, afei de, woye biakō. — F. afi, amfi, mfi.*

afé-kàé, *yearly celebration, anniversary; awoda-di, odwira-twa ye af., the celebration of the birth-day, of the yam-custom, is a yearly remembrance of the real birth-day or the first institution of the custom.*

fékō, fékō-fekō, *a. & adv., fine pulverized; yam no f., grind it quite fine; aduru no aye f. = afe aye bētebete, múhūmuhū (of dry things), bódobodo (of things mixed with water).*

mfékòropa, *As. innumerable years.*

fékúw, [afe kuw] *a heap or company of persons having about the same age; any number or body of people forming a company, society, association, club. Me fekuw sō kyeñ wo de, my contemporaries are more numerous, my company or party is larger than yours; óbò feku-bóné, he keeps bad company. — F. oyer nyā okun hō fekwu, the wife enjoys the company of the husband. Prk.*

o-fékúni, *pl. -fo, member of a company, society &c., comrade.*

feku-nigyede [feku anigye ade] *social pleasures.*

fem, *v. 1. to lend, loan; to let (for hire), to lease, to hire out; syn. bō bósea. — 2. to borrow; to hire; syn. pē bósea. — Mafem no*

sika, *I have lent him money*; mafēm ne hō sika, *I have borrowed money from him*. Cf. firi. — 3. to pinch, squeeze, compress between or to seize and hold with the fingers, pincers, tongs &c., to nip; to cramp; ode dábaw a.s. aŵiri fēm gya, *he takes a fire-brand with a pair of tongs*. — o-fēm, *inf.* — óhyè fēm = ofēm.

afēm, a kind of leopard, smaller than osebo and asabontwi.

fēm̄m, *adv.* 1. low, lowly, very low; okotow no f., *he bowed or stooped down before him very low*; woabere no ase f., *he has been deeply humbled*. — 2. quite level, even, smooth; nsu no ani ada f., *the surface of the water has become perfectly smooth*.

fēm, *v.* to grow blunt, dull, to be set on edge: me sē afēm, *my teeth are set on edge*; fēm āno or sē, to disgust, to cause or excite dislike, distaste, disrelish, disgust; to tire, weary; pā a mekodii no afēm m'āno a.s. me sē, = adwuma a migyei se mēkoye no, eden me so nti, mintumi menye, *I am tired of the work which I engaged to perform, I have enough of it, can do it no more*; memā afēm wo āno, *I shall make it loathsome or disgusting to you*; kuruwa no afēm n'āno = ne nōm ye den dodo, *the cup is too bitter for him*.

mfēm', = mfē mu, s. mfē.

mfēm̄mfēm, mustache, mustachio; the whiskers of a cat or other such animal.

fēñ fēñ, *hasty, hurried steps, leaps, bounds*, pr. 1107. — onam fēñ fēñ fēñ, *he leaps, skips, capers, hobbles*.

fēññ, a. s. fāññ, fē, &c.

e-fēñ, Ak. efēñ, efene, Ab. ofēñ, a newly framed, amusing or pleasant word which for a time becomes a favourite expression; a jocose, jocular, sportive, droll word or expression, jest, joke, sport. Wodi f. ne se: asem biakō bi aba na nnipa nhīnā kuram', te se abo-yam', oyimā; asem yi, nnansā yi wode di f.; asem no adañ fene a wodi; ofēñ bi aba nnansā yi, wofre no oyimā; efene hyia a, wonni bio (pr. 1108.); yedi won hō fēñ = few, *we make sport of them*; wode nó dī fēñ, *they make a fool of him*; ntama yi ye fē: mā yenni no fēñ = mā yento na yeñ bānu nkō ara mfura nkyere.

fēñā, F. = fāñā, fōñā, to trouble; to be troubled. Ps. 90,7. Mt. 8,29. 15,22. worefēñā akwañ, *they were toiling in rowing*. Mk. 6,48.

afēñā, F. = afōa. Mt. 26,47. 51f.

fēñāñ, bile thrown up from the stomach; fé a nea oyare atiri-dii no yam' ade sã a, ófe kata akyirí; = bonwoma, dónño.

mfendze, F. wiadze mf., the ends of the earth. Ps. 67,7.

fēnem̄m, fēnemfēnem, s. frēm̄m, frēmfrēm.

afēñkwā [fēm, akōa] a slave hired from his master.

mfēnewā, mfēnowā, a kind of bead, s. ahene.

mfensā [s. afe, esā] 1. lit. three years; mahye no mf. se omme-tua ka, *I have given him three years' time for the payment of the debt*; pr. 847. — 2. a long time; wotoo ade mf. ni, wómmetuá káw? mfe-nsā yi ara wunwie nhōma yi kyerew ana? mamma ankā a, mf. yi woda so gyina hō, duom! mf. ni a obo yi fi da hō ara; senea wo

de wobetrãã ho (= ǃiase ha) mf. ara ni na worenye adǃuma bi?
— 3. [= mfe a ensã] *years that have no end, always, for ever.*
[pr. 1878.2620.]

m fén'ser é [Dutch *venster*, Ger. *fenster*] *window, window-shutter;*
cf. apomma. — mfensere-dua, window-frame.

fentém, *v. to level, plain; to make even or level, asase, the ground; cf. fetew, funtum.*

fentem, *a. & adv. even, level, plain, flat; smooth; levelled with the ground; lazy, idle; quiet. Oda fam' f., he lies flat on the ground and does not stir (or, idle, without stirring); woaye kǃrow no f. = woasee k. n. abubu ho adañ nh. agu fam' korā, they have levelled the town with the ground, evened it with the soil.*

mfentom', *inf. [fem, to, mu] interest, usury; migye no mf., I take interest from him; mã mf., to pay interest; wofem atiri 2 a, wo mã atiri 3, wo da si asram 3. (at. 10, — at. 15, — afrihyia); sika a ode fem no no, onyã oha mu anum dā afrihyia, he gets 5 per cent on the money he lent him. — syn. nsihō, 50 per cent, or less; mpemanim, 100 per cent; cf. huruw sika.*

áfèraw', *pl. m-, a large bird with beautiful (green) plumage, feeding on fruit; the clock-bird, said to announce the hours by its cry; by-names: oto-abere, tuakwañ.*

afere, *Ak. id.*

fèr e, *v. [red. fefere] 1. to swing, brandish, flourish. — 2. f. mu, to bore through, pierce, perforate, drill; ófèr ahené no mù = ode fitii a.s. sekañ n.a. fiti mù tokúru. — 3. f. hō, to trifle, fribble, dabble, bungle, tamper about or with, to touch here and there. O'fèr aduañ hō, = odi hō ako-nè-aba, otǃwa hō pe ntem na onnidi. Ofefèrè a-dǃuma no hō: esó kyèn nó nti òntumí n'yé, onennam hó kwà; osom' a, fātāfātā; otó kò, tó bà.*

fèr é, *v. [red. feréfèrè] 1. to respect, revere; to fear, to shun; omfere Nyañkōpon mfere nnipa, he fears neither God nor man. Luk. 18, 2. pr. 866. 2159 f. — 2. to be cautious, wary, careful, heedful; s. 7. — 3. to be ashamed of. pr. 1929. — 4. to be shy at, to be bashful, timid, to be afraid of. pr. 1114-17. 1929. — 5. to be disgraced, to pine under disgrace. pr. 1113. 2287. — 6. to feel embarrassed or under restraint. pr. 547. — 7. fere ade, to be conscientious, strict, correct, duteous, moral, religious, superstitious.*

e-fere, afér é, *inf. respect; bashfulness; shame. pr. 1111 f. cf. adefere.*

e-fere, *1. pot-sherd, piece, fragment of a pot. — 2. a pot with a hole, used for melting lead, gold &c., melting-pot, crucible.*

fere, *F. — fe: wabō no f., he has wounded him.*

fere, *v. [red. fefere] f. hō, to fail, to miss hitting, reaching, attaining or finding; syn. siāne hō, tere hō; to have not sufficient room; nhōma no afere hō wō kotokum', the book stands forth or out, is projecting sideways in the bag, from want of room. Cf. fe hō.*

fere, *s. anifere, cf. fei, v. — fere, a. cf. ferefere.*

e-fere, *gourd, Cucurbita. pr. 1110.*

afere: oḁaṅ af., *the small sides of a house(?)* pr. 3385.

ferefere, *a. clean, bare, exposing the bare ground; ye ho f.; oḁotaṅ f. Eze. 24,7. cf. fēafēā. — fereferefere, adv. cleanly; popa poṅ no so f.; wapra daṅ mu ho f.*

o-fèrэфó, *pl. a-, 1. a person respected or revered by another; me f. ne nipa a mēfere no. Wó fèrэфó fèré à, na woáfere, pr. 1118. — 2. one who respects or reveres another, pr. 1119.*

mferēhō, *inf. missing one's aim.*

fērene, *a. excessive, ample? pr. 3235. Cf. okwanfērene.*

afere-sém, (*pl. id.*) *a disgraceful, shameful word, deed or matter; asem a wudi a.s. wokā a, eye aniwu; woadi af. 'ne! to-day you have committed a very shameful deed!*

mfete: tṵa mf. = kyini.

fétefete, *a. light, thin; syn. hátaḁata, hamahama.*

fetefete, *v. f. hō, to tear up or open, to slit, rend, cut open; syn. buebue hō, titi hō.*

fetefete, *pl. mfetemfetewa, small; syn. nketenkete; bone mf., ade, asem mf. — mfetemfetewa-de, trifles.*

fetere, *v. to strip off, draw back, draw up, tuck up (a covering, a sleeve); syn. worow. — afeterefétère (R. pr. 129.) the denuding of the glans by drawing the prepuce or foreskin.*

fetew, *v. to hoe and level the ground; to plough. cf. fentem, funtum. — fetew-ade,† plough.*

áfètewá, *a kind of tree with edible fruits.*

mfetewē, *a ploughed place; asase a woafetew.*

few, *v. [red. fefew, q.v.] to thrive (of men and beasts); to prosper, flourish; to multiply, to become numerous; woafew = wado, woaye bebrē.*

few, *v. to squeeze, pinch; to jam, to wedge in; syn. fem, peṅ, ti, titi. Ode n'akantaṅnua afew me naṅ; wakā no afew dua ntam'. — f. aburōw, to take out the grains from the ear of maize, = tutu ab. fi abūrodua hō.*

few, *v. F. few āno, to kiss. Mt. 26,48. Mk. 14,44. = few āno.*

few, *a. s. fe, fefe.*

e-féw, *n. 1. fineness, beauty, fairness, handsomeness; ade no, ne f. ne dén'! ne f. nè biribiara nse! ne few de, wonká, its fineness is unspeakable. — 2. gladness; efew a eye me no, enyé adewa! F. dzi few, to rejoice. — 3. sport, mock, mockery; di.. hō few = goru.. hō, to make sport with, make a mockery of, mock at.*

few, *v. [red. fifew] to sip; to lap; to suck, suck out (dompem' hoṅ, the marrow of a bone); few.. āno, to kiss; mifew n'ano, I kiss him. Cf. nom, num nufu, fṵew & F. few.*

mfewa (*pl. id.*) *1. wooden spikes fastened to the strings of a drum. — 2. screw; the screws which hold the lock of a gun; cf. kyerewa.*

oféwā, *a kind of tree, very hard, but only of a man's height;*

nnua mu panyin, dennennen, ketewa sê; wode fwe nnipa, wode tow sukudón. — ofēwa-biri, another similar kind of *tree*; wode ye osoku nè ntweri.

mfew-āno, *inf.* the act of *kissing*, a *kiss*.

few-di, *inf.* the act of *mocking*, *mockery*, *sportive insult*; = nnoruhō; *cf.* ahīyi.

o-fewdifo, *pl. a-*, *mock*, *scorner*, *scoffer*, *derider*; *cf.* ohīyifo.

fi, *v.* Ak. firi [*red. fifi, q. v.*] 1. to come out, come forth, issue, appear; *syn.* pue; oŵia fi, the sun appears (comes forth from behind the clouds; *diff.* pue); osram fi, the moon comes forth i.e. the new-moon appears, *pr.* 3044. — mogya bebrē fi, much blood ran out; nsu pī fi bae, *Num.* 20,11. — 2. to come up, spring, shoot up, out or forth, to rise above the ground; aba a miduae no afi, the seed which I planted has come up; *cf.* fifi; to grow. — 3. to grow fit for proper use: n'ani afi, his eyes have come forth i.e. he has arrived at the age of discretion. — 4. to be prosperous, advantageous, come out well: ade yi afi. — 5. to go off readily, sell well, meet with a ready sale or market: m'aguade fi; me ntama a metone no fii. — 6. to come out, become public, be revealed: asem no afi, this thing is known. *Ex.* 2,14. *cf.* fi adi 14b). — 7. to become clean: m'atade afi, my dress is clean; kuruwa no hō afi, na emu mfii e, the outside of the jug is clean, but not yet the inside. — 8. to be justified, be declared guiltless: ne hō afi. — 9. to come or go from, forth from, out of (a place, person or thing); to proceed or begin from; in these meanings it is followed by a locative complement (*Gr.* § 207. 208,5), and serves most frequently as an *aux. v.* showing the direction (from some starting-point) of a movement expressed by another verb and supplying the *Eng. prepp. from* (with the complement *mu*, *out of*) and *since*; *cf.* *Gr.* § 109,30. 31. 208, 5. 223,4. 224. 229,1. 230,3. 239,1. 240 a. b. 265,1. Ohuruw fii hyen mu too pom', he sprang out of the ship into the sea; wotow no fii hyen no mu kyenee po mu, they cast him out of the ship into the sea; ofii dua no so durui (= sii fam'), he came down from the tree; wanyān afi nna mu, he has awoke from sleep; nām no abēn, yi fi kutu mu, the meat is done, take it out of the pot; efii se ne ba wui no, onserewe da, she has never laughed since her child died. *Cf.* efise. — 10. to come or be from, derive, have origin from a place (or person): wufi hē? where do you come from? what countryman are you? mifi Nkrañ na mereba, I am coming from Akra; mifi hayi, I am from here; ofi nsuase (ba), he comes up from the bottom of the river, *pr.* 2716. me na asem yi fi me, this matter is from me, 1 *Ki.* 12,24. *John* 8,47.9,16. 1 *John* 4,1.6. — 11. to leave, to go away from; ofii hō koe = ogyaw hō koe, he departed from thence; fi me so! (go) away from me! mifii n'anim' hō mifii, I went away from before him. — 12. to escape; wafi mu afi, he has escaped from it. — 13. to emerge from or appear at a place: Filipino kofii Asoto, Philip was found at Azotus. *Acts* 8,40. *Cf.* 14. 18. 20. — 14. fi a di, a) to go or come out: ofii adi fii ne dan mu, he went out from his house; *caus.* to bring out: koyi adaka no fi adi, go and fetch the box out; — b) to come to light, become manifest: n'aŵi afi adi, his theft has come to

light. — 15. *fi gua*, to appear publicly, manifest or reveal one's self in public. — *fi gua so*, pr. 1452. to come out = 14 b); diff. pr. 1124. — 16. *fi .. akyi*, a) especially with the ingressive prefix *be-* or *ko-* (cf. 13), to come or appear behind; *wabefi m'akyi*, he has turned up in my rear; cf. *waba m'akyi*; *obi amfi m'akyi*, nobody came to support, assist, or help me, pr. 1190. — b) to do behind one i.e. without one's knowledge: *mintumí mimfi ohene akyi menyé*, I cannot do it without the knowledge of the king. — 17. *fi akyiri*, a) to go beyond the limits, be carried or pushed too far; *n'asem a orekã no afi akyiri* = *akoboro so*. — b) to come after, come to pass afterwards = *ba mu* (?) — c) to remain behind, be behindhand or backward: *wasaw mã afi akyiri*, = *wansáw akyene a wokã no āno pepēpe*, dancing too slowly, he has not kept up with the drum. — 18. *befi .. mu*, *fi mpaase*, to come unexpectedly, unawares: *onipa yi abefi mè mú*; *woato won kũro hõ fasu na dom bi ammeñi wòn mú*; *Asantefo abéfi yèn mpáase*. — 19. *fi .. nsa*, to be lost to: *me mma fi me nsa a*, *na woafi me nsa*, Gen. 43,14. *anõmã no afi me nsa* = *afi me nsam'* or *me ñkyen aguan*. — 20. *befi .. nsam'*, to come into one's possession: *wabéfi mè nsám'* = *waba me ñkyen*, *manyã no*. — 21. *fi ase*, a) to begin, commence, syn. *bõe*, *fiti ase*, *hye ase*, *tu ase*; *wafi n'adwuma ase*, he has begun his work. — b) to lay the foundation; syn. *hye ase*, *bõ ase*. — c) to begin at the beginning: *fi ase kã*, repeat or relate (it) from the beginning. — 22. *fi or fi .. so*, to begin from, with or at a place, time, person or thing (often supplying the Eng. prep. *from* or *since*): *won ñhinã behũ me afi won mu akũmã so akosi won mu kese so*, Heb. 8,11. Mat. 20,8. *ofi baa ha enyé 'ne*, Gr. § 230,3. — 23. *fi tañ*: *ofi tañ*: she goes out the first time after her confinement; *ofi bra*, she returns from her retirement during her monthly courses. — 24. *tr.* to cause, to come forth, to send forth, emit: *fi fifiri*, to emit sweat, perspire; *fi mogya*, to send forth blood, i.e. to bleed: *me nsa refi mogya*, my hand is bleeding; *fi ani*, to get eyes; pr. 3119. *fi sē*, to teeth, breed or cut teeth.

o-fi, *o-fie*, pl. *afi*, home, the place a man lives in, mansion; — hence 1. a man's own house, in contradistinction to other houses and the street; a dwelling including all the houses and the yard belonging to a single family (diff. fr. *odañ* & *abañ*, which denote the house as a particular kind of building); *běra me fi*, come into my house; *yénko ofie?* shall we go home? *mesoe ne fi dā*, I always take up my lodgings in his house; pr. 2782. Gr. § 124,1. — 2. town, in contradistinction to the forest and field or to the villages belonging to it (diff. fr. *kũrow*, denoting the town as a collection of houses, and fr. *omañ*, usually denoting the inhabitants as an organized political body). pr. 753.1129.1680f. — 3. home, lasting abode: *yen fi pa wo* (or *ne*) *osoro*, our true home is heaven.

afi, F. = *afe yi*, this year. — 2. = *afei*, now, then. Mt. 26,65.

amfi, *mfi*, F. = *afei*. Mk. 12,6.

mfi, F. then, expressing defiance; cf. *fē*.

e-fi, filth, dirt; *n'atade aye fi*, his dress is dirty; *ne hõ aye fi*, he is dirty; *efi akã no* or *wagu nehõ fi* = *n'akýiwade bi akã no*,

he has defiled himself (by eating something that was forbidden to him); *ne yere de fi abekã no*, *his wife has defiled him* (by adultery).

e-fi, fifi, *pl. afi-afi, a. filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean; cf. buru, burum; ne hõ ye fi, he is dirty, unclean; óyè n'ádé fifi, he does every thing in a nasty manner; ohye atadefi, ofura ntamafi or ntama afi, he wears nasty clothes.*

e-fi, *pl. afi, bundle, sheaf; safi (= sare fi), nnua-fi, ahabafi, berewfi, a bundle of grass, of sticks (cf. babayemfi), of leaves, of palm-leaves; mmuronan afi, bundles of maize-stalks.*

afi, (in compounds, as abememfi, ahafi, akwantemfi, atifi) *the middle or midst of.*

mfĩ-mfi, F. = mfinimini, *the middle, midst.*

mfia, Aky. s. demmere.

afi-adze, F. *treasures. Mt. 13,52. = afi-ade, akorade.*

afiafi-anõmã = atránò. *pr. 1125.*

afiafi, *pl. 1. of efi, filthy; 2. of efi, bundle.*

mfi-akyiri, *inf. [fi 16 b] odi no mf., he does it without asking him; odi ohene mf., he does not hold or side with (adhere or stick to) the king, he acts against his will and without his knowledge.*

o-fi am', a kind of shrew-mouse. *pr. 1100.*

fiam pãkwá, *hedge-hog; cf. apese.*

fiam parakwa, = ñkontompo; *twa f., pr. 3402.*

afiasa [ofi ase] *the lower part or story of a house; hence 1. store, store-house, ware-house, magazine; cellar. — 2. prison; cf. deduafi, nneduafõ fi; pr. 1126. oda af., he is in prison; wofaa no too af.; me-kofwẽe no wo af.; oyii me fii af.*

mfiase, *inf. [fi ase, s. fi 21.] beginning, commencement; syn. mfitiase, ñhyease, mmoase, asefi, asefiti, asehye.*

o-fiase-fwẽfó, *pl. a-, jailer, jail-keeper, keeper of a prison, afiboa (pl. id.) s. afieboa. [turn-key.]*

Fida, *Friday. Gr. § 41,4.*

o-fie, s. ofi. Meko fie, *I am going home: wo agya wo ofie ana?*

afie-bõa, *pl. id. or m-, ofie-mmoa, domestic animal, such as cattle, fowls, sheep, goats, cats &c.*

o-fie-bõfó [ofie, obõfó, *the house-hunter*] a by-name of the cat, s. agyinamoa.

o-fie-dà-ntúw, ofiedentuo, ofituw [ofie a eda ntuw] *a dwelling without fire i.e. without people living in it, desolate dwelling; fusty mansion, pr. 1131.*

o-fie-fwẽ, *inf. stewardship. — ofiefwẽ -(a)dwuma, id., administration; 1 Cor. 9,17. Col. 1,25. cf. afisiesie.*

o-fie-fwẽfo, *pl. a-, steward, manager of a household.*

o-fie-mansõ, *civil war; cf. amankõ.*

o-fie-nipa, *a home-born slave.*

o-fie-panyin, *steward.*

fifã, a. *weak; syn. siãmõ.*

fifi, *red. v. s. fi*; to come forth or up, to spring (of water and plants), to shoot up, out or forth, to grow multitudinously; mmere f. siw so, mushrooms grow on ant-hills; — to exude, sweat, ooze, percolate; ahina yi ye foforo nti, efifi.

afifide, *pl. id.* [ade a efifi] *plant.*

fífiri [*fr. firi, red.*] sweat, perspiration; ne hō fi f., ofi f., f. fi no, he perspires, sweats; f. guam no, pram no, he sweats copiously.

fifisē [fifiri asē] prickly-heat, a cutaneous eruption of red pimples, attended with intense itching of the parts affected; s. ahōkeka.

afí-foro [ofi, foforo] a new dwelling; duru af., to remove or enter into a newly built mansion and consecrate it by a solemnity of 1-3 days.

afi-gu, *inf.* destruction of a house or family.

afi-hũá [ofi, huā, lit. house-sweeping] a present at parting, given by a guest or lodger; wamā me af., e.s. oreko bābi na wagyaw me biribi.

fikuw, fikwu, F. household. Mt. 24,45.

afi-kyiri, m-, place behind a dwelling. pr. 535. = oko af. = wakyima nehō, obu nsa, oye bra. — afikyikó-tám = asábu-tám.

mfikyí-fu w [mfikyiri afuw] plantation, garden, or other land behind the house, = afuwá, opp. afuw-pa.

mfikyí-sase [mfikyiri asase] land behind the house or houses, within the precincts of a town or village; suburb, Jos. 21.

fim' = fi mu.

mfim', mfimú, *inf.* [fi mu, s. fi 9.18] 1. an inconsiderate word: asem yi ye mf. = asem yi fi no mú, this word escaped his lips unawares, he spoke it out at random, inconsiderately. — 2.† a derivative word. Gram.

m-fĩmfĩn, F. = mfinimfini. Mt. 18,2.20.

fiñ, *adv.* [Dan. fin, G. fiñ] finely, nicely, exactly; oye n'ade nhĩnā f. = fefēfe, pepēpe.

-fĩn, mfĩ ñ, a. stale, old, not fresh, kept over night, having lost its flavour from being long kept: aduan no aye mf., this food (having been kept over night) has become tasteless; aduamfĩn ne aduan a ade akyē so; fufūfĩn, ñkwāmfĩn; cf. nnyafĩn.

mfina, F. = nhĩnā, all. Mt. 22,28.

fĩnam, v. to make fine or smooth by grinding, pounding, planing; to grind a second time [G. fra]; it is also used with mu or so: wafĩnam aŵi no (mu) or fufū no mā afe; fa apaso finam so!

mfinigyer [Eng.] vinegar. F. Mt. 27,34.

mfiní-mfiní, the middle, midst (of a space or thing); in the midst of, in, on; mihyiaa no okwan mf., I met him on the way.

o-fi-nípa, s. ofienipa; mefree mé fi nipa bi bae, I called one of the people in my house (a relative, pawn or slave).

fintsiw, v. F. = hintiw. — f.-duña, = hintidua, Mt. 11,6.15,12.

afí-pám, *inf.* lit. joining of dwellings, neighbourhood; o-nè me

b_o af., *our houses are in connection with each other, we are neighbours.* — o-fipámfó, *pl. a-, neighbour.*

fī-pefo, *an unchaste, wanton person.*

fira, *v. 1. to twine, twist, spin (asawa, dōw).* — 2. Ak. = fura, *q. v.*

fir, F. = fi, firi. — ofirde, = efise. Mk. 6,18.

firi, *v. 1. Ak. = fi, q. v.* — 2. *to take, receive, or buy (goods) on trust or credit: mekofirí ne h_o ade (se wokoto ade na wuntua ka mprenpreñ na adi nnansā anā nnannāñ a, na wose: woafiri).* — 3. *to give or sell on trust or credit: mifirí no ade; cf. fem, adefiri, odefirifo.* — 4. *de or fa.. firi, to forgive, pardon: ode (ne bone) afiri no, he has forgiven him (his sin); fa me bone firi me, forgive me my sin!*

o-firi, *albino, white negro, a negro with light-coloured, yellowish hair and complexion. The term "albino" was originally applied by the Portuguese to the white negroes they met with on the coast of Africa. (Webster.) Negroes having that exceptional colour of the skin and hair are occasionally met with also in the inland countries.*

afirí, *pl. m-, 1. trap, snare, for catching game or birds; afiri a wode yi mmoa ne: apá, nséma, dṽākóro; the diff. parts are odáanò, okuntún, nterewsó or héntúa, mpéteprā; af. hūaṅ, the springe snaps up; sūm or sua af., to set a trap, to lay a snare. pr. 1135.2081. 2381.3031.* — 2. *machine, engine, gin, contrivance, frame, form or mould for any purpose; ade bi a woye adṽuma wom', se ntama-ñwēmfo de (nsadua) &c. turning-bench, sawing-machine, coffee-mill &c.* — 3. *bu af. (or afiripata?), to turn a somersault (or somerset); obu af., e.s. ode ne ti kyere fām' na ne nañ k_o soro na okogyina h_o a.s. ofṽe ase.*

afiri-bú, *inf. [s. bef.] somersault.*

afirihya, *s. afrihya.*

afirim, *atuo-sumāñ bi.*

afiripatá, *biribi a mmofra goru so; wode nnua na eye. Cf. (bu) afiri 3.*

afirí-sùá, afiri-súm, *inf. laying a snare.*

firiwa, *pl. m-, cord, string, twine, made of the fibres of the leaves of the ananas-plant. cf. ñkyekyerā.*

efi-sê, efiri-se, *conj. [efi se, it comes from (the circumstance) that] 1. because; s. Gr. § 141,1 B. e. 275,1.2. — 2. [=it begins from (the fact) that] since; s. Gr. § 265; in this sense the two parts are separated and written as two words.*

afi-sém [ofi asem] *domestic matter, in-door matter. pr. 1136.*

afi-siesie, *inf., af. -dṽuma, management of a household, administration, dispensation; Eph. 1,10.3,2. cf. ofiefṽe.*

fitá, *v. to blow, fan; cf. huw, huhuw; f. ogyam', to blow into the fire; f. abe, s. ogyaten.*

fítā, fitafita, *a., adv. clean, clear, pure, white (ñhōma, ntama); wahoa fitaf., he is pale, of a sickly, yellow complexion; cf. fufu &c. —*

2. *even, plain, level*; bõ kwan fitā, *to level or clear the road*. — 3. = korā: mepe or medo wo f. [obs.]

fitae, *pl. m-, fan*; wode fita gyam', wode demmere na eye.

fiti, *v. 1. a) f. mu, to step into, enter*: ofitii (= ohyen) dan mu ara pe na omāā akyē; f. kurotia, *pr. 1137*. — *b) to cause to enter, to bore, pierce, prick, stick*: ode sekan fiti ne nsa a ahon no mu, *he pricks his swollen hand with a knife*. — 2. f. ase, *to lay the foundation, make the beginning, begin*; *syn. fi ase, hye ase*; onnyā mfitii m'atade ase e, *he has not yet begun (to make) my dress*.

fitifiti, *red. v. ofitifiti me nsem hõ = onennam m'ase*.

fitii, *pl. m-, gimlet (gimblet), borer*. [G. fidiboro.]

afi-tiā, *a private dwelling-house, any dwelling in the town, except the king's. pr. 2876*.

mfiti-ase, *inf. beginning*; *syn. mfiase &c.*

ofi-tõtõ, *inf. disturbance in a family*.

o-fi-tó w, *pl. a-, the complex of houses forming the dwelling of one family*: afitow a ewo kuro no mu beboroha, *the single families in that town will be more than a hundred*; mfe anum wokañ af. mu nnipa mmiakõ-'miakõ dā, *every fifth year the members of all families are counted*.

fitsi, *v. F. 1. = fiti. — 2. = fi. Mt. 22,46. 23,39. ofitsi nde dze kwor yi = efi 'ne de-reko yi*.

o-fi-tú w, *a-, F. afituo, desolate dwelling, uninhabited house*; *s. ofiedantuw*.

o-fi-wura, *pl. -nom, master of the house, master of a family, landlord*. — o-fi-wurabea, *lady of the house*.

afnaba, *F. = afānā*.

fõ, *v. Ak. s. fow*.

fõ, *v. Ak. s. fow. F. Mk. 3,27*.

fõ, *a. Ak. s. fow*.

e-fõ, *guilt, guiltiness*. — bu fõ, *to pass sentence against, pronounce guilty, pronounce to be wrong, condemn*; — di fõ, *to be pronounced guilty by a judicial sentence in a law-suit; to be guilty or wrong*; odi fõ, *syn. n'asem nyé dè*.

e-fõ, *exhortation, good advice*. — tu fõ, *to exhort, admonish, give advice*; mituu no fõ se ónye papa, *I exhorted him to behave well. pr. 912*.

-fõ, *Ak. fõ, person, possessor, pl. people, inhabitants*; a noun that is now almost exclusively used as a *suffix* in names of persons, especially in the *pl.*, see Gr. § 38. In some cases it is written separately, e.g. asase no so fõ, *the inhabitants of that country*.

e-fõ, *Ak. efo, a kind of monkey, = odúàhyén, q. v.*

m fõ, n fõ, *F. root = ntini*. — gye m fõ, *to be rooted. cf. ndwo, F.*

-fõ, *a. (usually compounded with its noun) nasty, bad; paltry, worthless, despicable; vile; corruptible; useless, spoiled, ruined*; okyee me ntama-fõ bi, *he presented me with a paltry piece of cloth*; *cf.*

akwamfō, akūro-fō, amam-fō; odam-fō, onipa-fō, asase-fō, asem-fō...
Cf. ofō, afō, & fono, *to loathe*.

o-fō, *an ugly, nasty, dirty, fellow or person*; oye ofō, = oye otantán.

afō [cf. fō, a.] 1. *carcass, carrion, the dead body of an animal* = efūnu, abófō, abókā. — 2. *something cast away, but taken up again*: fa afō, *to take up as a forsaken thing*, pr. 497. — wáfà m'asem afō, e.s. asem bi a woatu bi fo kan na wantie, na akyiri yi wakyin abesi so, *he has first despised but afterwards appreciated my word*.

o-fō, *a large tree*; woso; wode ne ñhiñ poma adare; *the bark may be used as a cloth*; s. obofū, bofūnnua.

fō, 1. *adv. applied to breathing*: ohomé fō fō (fō), *he breathes heavily, strongly, he puffs*. — 2. *a., s. fōfō*.

fō, *a. silent*; syn. demm, diññ, kōmm, kōñi, krānanana; — okrāñ'krāñ n'ani kyeree abofra no se ónye fō.

foa, *v. to add, to give or use over and above, in surplus; to give or demand besides, again, into the bargain*: foa so: wamā no fufū adi dedaw, nanso ope bi afoa so; wagye n'akatua dedaw, nso orepe ntama afoa so; wahye atade bi de bi afoa so; wafura kente de brofotām afoa so. — *Phr. ofoa no nsemmoa, he supports his statement by repeating and confirming it*. — Cf. fea, *v.*

afō a, Ak. afānā, pl. m-, *sword*; *the state-sword which belongs to the insignia of a king (s. ahennee), being paraded before him on state-occasions; the emblem of judicial vengeance or punishment or of authority and power; Rom. 13,4; destruction by the sword or in battle; war; dissension (Mat. 10,34); danger*. Wakohyeñ afōa ase, *he has confessed, acknowledged, admitted his crime, submits to the punishment, pleads guilty before the judge, ere the palaver overcomes him*. Yede tow yi (yede) yi yeñ koñmu afōa = yeñ hō mmusu, *by this poll-tax we ward off the danger imminent to us* (Kf. Akwatia [May 1854.])

mfoā, *a kind of calabash*; toa bi a mmerante wosow de goru agoru biara a efata mu; cf. toa, kora.

o-fō afo, pl. m-,
o-fō aso afo, pl. a-, { *sword-bearer, the man carrying the king's sword before him on solemn occasions; s. ofānāfo, afōa, guamfo, gyaasefo.*

mfoa-só, inf. [foa so] *addition, additional payment or contribution, extra-pay*.

afō a-tún u, *hilt, handle, butt-end of a sword*. pr. 1486.

afo-bú, inf. [bu fō] *condemnation, the judicial act of declaring guilty and dooming to punishment*. — afobú-sém [asem a wudi a wobu wo fō] *a deed deserving condemnation*.

afo-de, afo-di (inf.), F. afodze, afodzi, *damnation*. Mt. 23,33. 14.

fō e, *v. to thrive, grow, increase, prosper (bodily or in wealth)*. 1 Chron. 22,11. — red. foefoe, *to become blooming, healthful, vigorous (of bodies of man & beast)*; waff. = n'anim aye yiye; onipa a wafōñ, na afei wafi ase reye kese a.s. waye kese dedaw.

fofa, *v. red.*, *s. fa*, fefa.

mfofānā, sores on the sole of the foot and between the toes.

afofanto, *s. afafanto*.

fofare, afof., *s. fefare*, afef.

afōfí [fa ofi] keeping at home, resting or doing domestic work; refraining from plantation-work. *Se woankō afum' 'ne a, wuse: 'ne mídì afōfí.*

fōfí-dá, the day of the week on which the heathen negroes do not work in the plantation (da a wonyē adwuma wō afum', na abe de, wonū, nanso wōkō wuram', nso woye ofie adwuma biara; Akūropōnfo f. ne Dwoda nè Fida); onni f. bio = wabu f. so akoye adwuma.

Fófíe, 1. *pr. n.* of a fetish or tutelar genius worshipped at Akūropōn, Mampon, Aburi and other places. — 2. *pr. n.* of the Friday ten days before Akwasidae.

fofo, F. fofwō, *v. to cherish. Eph. 5,29.*

fòfō, *a. fat*; of persons: *plump, corpulent, stout*; wáyè f. = waye kese; ne hō ye f. = ne hō wō srade na onyé nnompe-nnompe; of meat: nām no hō ye f.; of the soil: asase no mu or so ye f. = emu dwo. *Cf. fow, onofoe.*

fófō, a plant with a yellow flower (wura bi a efifi wō mfuwam' wode boro akyékyèā'; ne nfwiren kōkō); — me nè no bānu nhīnā ye f. = nye nnipa pa bi a.s. adehye.

mfofobemma, a kind of ant.

afofontóbirí, a kind of bird.

fofore, *red. v. fore.*

fófóro, in cpds. fóro, *a. (pl. a-) new, fresh, young; another*; ade-foforó, *something new, something else*; adare yi nyé, mǎ me fófóro, *this bill-hook is not good, give me another*; foforo-fófóro bi nni bābi bio, *there is nothing else, no other besides. Cf. ohemforo, nantwiforo, ayeforo &c. Gr. § 70.*

o-fófóro, *another (or a new) person.*

foforo, *red. v. foro.* — foforó-yé, *inf. renewal, renovation.*

fofōwa, a kind of perfume (ohūām bi).

fofrahá, a kind of tree; migye wo fof. nè kónnúm, *I give you a riddle to guess (?)*; — *s. fafārahá.*

o-fókoro, *pl. a-, buffalo, Bos bubulus, or, zebu, Indian ox, Bos Indicus*, with a hump on the shoulders and a mane; nantwi bi a n'atiko wō pow, emu anini no wō nnā; wonyé nā (wō) Asante nè Dwaben; *cf. eko.*

fòkyē, *a. & adv. wet all over; very damp, moist, humid*; ne hō or okwañ mu aye f., ne ntama aye or afow f.

fo-kyew, a cap made of monkey's skin. *pr. 2889.*

fom, *v. to draw together; to straiten*; *cf. hia, guañ*; ne hō afom no (*syn. ne hō adwiriw no*), *he is cast down, dejected, dismayed*; awerehow afom no, *Job 14,1.*

fōm, *v.* to act in a disorderly manner: 1. *f.* so, to err, fail, go wrong, mistake, commit a fault; *okasa a*, *ofōm so pī*, when he speaks, he makes many mistakes. — 2. *tr.* to miss one's aim, fail: *obo*, *otuo afōm no*, the stone, the gun has missed him. — 3. to offend, trespass against, wrong: *mafōm no*, I have offended him, trespassed against him; *fōm mmāra so* = *tō mmāra*, to trespass on or transgress the law. — 4. to take in a disorderly manner: *fom aduan*; — to sweep, snatch, draw or huddle together; to pick up (things cast away or lying vacant); to buy up eagerly, hastily, snatchingly: *wofōm nām wo gua no so*; — to spoil, rob, plunder (= *paakōde*, Ps.76,6.) Cf. *fow*.

o-fōm, *inf.* trespass &c. *pr.* 1138.

mfōm, mistakes. *F. Mt.* 6,14. *s.* *mfōmso*.

fomm, *a.* *anadwofā f.*, late in the evening when it is getting dark.

afōm-akūm: *di af.*, to aim at bloody vengeance, *pr.* 903.

fōmfām, *red. v.* *fām*; *ntotoanim ne dua a woasen de fōmfām apon nè mfensere anim mā eye fe*.

mfōmfāmhō, *inf.* a casing of timber-work &c. *s.* before.

mfōmfāmso, (*inf.*) plaster, cataplasm.

fōmfōm, *red. v.* *fōm*.

fomfōn, *red. v.* *fōn*.

fomfono, *red. v.* *fono*.

afōmfōnsém [*fōm*, *red.*, *asēm*] transgression, trespass; — *di af.* to trespass grievously. *Eze.* 14,13.

afōmfōnñuá [*fōm*, *red.*, *gua*] a mistaken bargain, bad job; — *wadi af.*, he has made a blunder, committed a fault, done what he ought not to have done.

afōmpatá, *inf.* *di af.*, to try to bring about a reconciliation. *pr.* 903.

fōmpow [*afono*, *pow*] chubby or puffed cheeks, *pr.* 423.2235.

mfōmsó, *inf.* fault, mistake, error, blunder; offence, transgression.

fōn, *v.* to become or grow thin, lean, meager; to fade, fall away, emaciate; cf. *tṽām*, *nyam*. *pr.* 1113. 2383. 3025.

o-fōn, *inf.* emaciation; atrophy.

fōnā, *v.* *F. s.* *fānā*, *fenā*; *ofōnāā nehō dodo wo adziban a oreye no hō*, she was cumbered too much in making a feast.

e-fōnā, *F.* trouble, affliction; fatigue; *syn.* *haw*; *f. wiadze yi*, this troublesome world.

afōnā, *s.* *afōa*.

mfōnee [*fono*, *v.*] disgust, loathing, weariness; *ne hō aye me mf.*, he has become loathsome to me, I dislike or loathe him.

o-fōnni, *mfōnnii*: *ye*, *di or pe of.*; to spoil by violence, *Eze.* 18,7. 12.16.18. [*ofōm no di*, under some pretence he robs him (of something) eats i.e. for his own benefit.]

mfoníni, *mfóní*, picture.

fōnòfōno, *a.* damp; nasty, dirty; disorderly; *cho ye f.* =

eh_o afow; — oye f. = óyè nehō wùsuwusu, ontéw nehō, ne hō ye sàkasaka, kùsukusu.

fono, v. [red. fomfono] to stir up, disturb, trouble (nsu, John 5,4); to muddle, muddy, make turbid, muddy or thick; to disgust, vex, annoy, shock, to turn the stomach; to create or excite disgust; — intr. to become troubled, — muddy, thick, — vexed; nsu no afono, the water has been disturbed, has become turbid or muddy. — fono ani, to disquiet, disturb; f. asem ani (boapa mǎ asem ani ase), to confound or disturb a matter, make it intricate; — aduan no afono me, I loathe that food; akasakasa af. me, I am tired or weary of dispute; moamā afono (= moamā aye tañ po), you have made it disgusting, you carry the thing to disgust, I have now enough of it and more than enough (ade fono wo a, na eye tañ); nehō af., he is loathsome, disgusting, detestable. — Me bo fono me, I have stomach-ache, inclination to vomit. [G. mitsine no futa mi; cf. fōntān].

afono, (pl. id.) the cheek. — afonom', the inner part of the cheek, the part of the mouth between the teeth and the cheek, especially of monkeys, the cheeks of which form a sort of bag or pouch. pr. 1026.

m fono-ani, inf. disturbance.

ò-fónóm, a kind of centipede; cf. asasewó.

o-fónònō', pl. m-, oven, stove, kiln, furnace. [Port. forno; G. flonō.]

fōnonono, a. damp, wet; odañ mu ho ye f.; s. fosō. [G. flonō, frōfrō.]

fōntāfōntāñ, a. dim, not clear, not distinct; misty, hazy; anim aye f., the things are becoming dimly visible (anopahemahema); the air is misty, hazy; syn. anim aye sesasesa. [G. fute fute.]

fōntāñ, v. to stir up; cf. fono; me yam' (ñh.) f. (red. fōntām fōntāñ) me, my bowels are stirred or stirring, yet without belly-ache (ayamkaw). [G. futa.]

mfōntāñ-ani, inf. political agitation.

o-fōntó, a kind of shadowy tree; its edible fruit, similar to figs.

o-fōntobia, o-fōnto-biri, two similar kinds of tree.

e-fo o, Ak. a kind of monkey, s. oduahyen.

afo o, inf. s. afow.

fora, v. F. = fra. — afora, dzi af., = di afra.

fōre, v. to increase in number, become numerous (by generation); wawo afōre, she has born and brought up many children; waf. = wado, n'ase atērew; aboa no ase af.; ne mma af., his children have become numerous; woaf. nti woiñ ani nso nnipa bi; Israelfo fōree wo Misri.

fōre, v. [red. fofore] to cluster, crowd, swarm, accumulate, huddle; ntétéa f. asikre no hō, the ants cluster about the sugar; nnipa no ñhina akof. obo biakō hō; eden na mo ñh. moakofore so anafo ho, why are you all huddled together there below? ñkrañ no ñh. fofore so; ñkrañ af. akoko no hō pítipiti, the fowl is thickly covered with ants; ñhōmā af. poiñ no so.

afore (pl. id.) offering, sacrifice. — b o af., to make an offering,

to offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice. — afore-bó, *inf.* the act of offering any thing to God or to a fetish. — aforé-bóa, *an animal destined for an offering.* — aforebó-dé, *a thing used for an offering.* — aforé-mùká, aforé-pón, *altar*; s. muka, opón. — aforewá, *pl. m-, a small offering.*

aforee [foro, *v.*] *ascent, stair, stile, set of steps*; oduu aban no af. no, woammā wamforo.

aforee, Gy. *a sash with a bell in the midst of it, girded round the waist*; belt. *pr.* 1140.

forfor, F. = fromfom.

Oforisuo, name of a month, about *April*; s. osram.

foro, *v.* [red. foforo] *to move upward, go up; to get up, ascend, climb (a hill, a tree, a ladder), to mount (a hill, a horse, the pulpit); to scale (a wall); to leap, cover (said of certain animals); foro po, to launch into the sea, pr.* 645.

-foro, *a. s.* foforo, du-foro, oframforo, akutu-f., gyata-f. &c.

aforó, Gy. *strap, girdle or belt of leather round the hips.*

aforo-sĩān, *inf. di af., to ascend and descend.*

o-forote, *s.* frote.

forotowa, *s.* frotowa.

forow, *v.* [red. foforow] 1. *to cut (meat) into small pieces; syn. tẖitẖa.* — 2. *to make a stew or fricassee of meat, beans &c.* — 3. *to serve out liquor.* — 4. de.. f., *to smear, rub on, besmear, rub with, syn. sra, due; obo kesua de f. kabere no hō; wode nño fōro osekan hō na wode apaepae abete no mu; ode dote, nkū, af. nehō potō.*

foforow, *a stew or fricassee of meat or dried fish, okro, tomatoes, red pepper and fat or palm-oil. [G. flou, flouflou.]*

forowá, *pl. m-, a round brazen box in which the negroes keep shea-butter or grease to anoint the skin after bathing or washing. f.-fi, the rancid remnants of grease in it. — f.-ti, the lid or cover of the box.*

fòsō, fòsofoso, *a. moist, damp, humid; wet, watery, well watered; ehonom ye f. — Cf. fow; syn. fokyē, takā, fōnonono.*

o-fósow, *a tree with soft wood; wode gye ban.*

mfóté(e), *white ant, termes, termite; pr.* 1146-49. kinds: mfote-pa, nkumia. — mfótè-héne, *s.* kyerebènkuku. — mfote-síw, *ant-hill, the conical structure of the white ants, made of reddish clay, and from 8 to 12 feet high.*

foto(w), *v. to stir up; mix; to knead, mould (bread), to work, tread or trample (clay). Cf. potow.*

o-fóto, *a kind of tree; woso; mmofra de poma sekan.*

fotó, *a bag of leather in which gold dust and the balance and weights for it are kept; money-bag, purse; pr.* 434. *a bag to keep clothes in; cf. osannā.*

afoto-sān, *inf. the opening (loosing) of the money-bag, pr.* 2980.

o-fotosāńfó, *pl. a-*, *treasurer, purser*; a person who has charge of the foto; one of the *grandees* in a community, who has charge of the public money or of the finances of the king, = *osannāni*; the *head-servant*, who assists his master in money-affairs.

fòtō, *a. depressed* (by grief); *aye no f.*

afo-tú, *inf. [tu fo]* the act of *exhorting* or *admonishing*; *exhortation, admonition*. — o-fotúfó, *pl. a-*, *exhorter, admonisher, adviser*.

afotú-sém [afotu asem] *exhortation, admonition; good advice*.

fow, *v. [red. fofow]* to become or make wet, moist, damp or humid, to wet, moisten, drench; *fam' afow, the ground is wet*; *osu afow ntama no korā, the rain has wetted the clothes thoroughly*; — *fow nño, to anoint with oil*: *wunyā oba a, wobefow no nño atā dai mu (e.s. woremmā onyé adwuma)?*

fow, *v. [inf. afow, red. fofow]* 1. to collect or gather provisions or food on plantations in time of war, to forage; *wofow abűrow, brode n.a., (ńkűrofo a woko sa no ko afuw biara a wope kotase nneema)*; *woko afow, they are gone to search for provisions*. — 2. to plunder; to ravage.

e-fow, fowfów, *a. abundant, copious, plenteous, plentiful; plenty, much of a thing, much for little money; cheap*; — *abűrow' no yè fow*; *mátò abűrow' à éyè fów or abűrow fowfów = mátò no abooméréw*; *ne hō ye f. (e.s. wosōm no a, wunyā biribi di), he is bounteous, generous, liberal, profitable i.e. granting profit or gain; he is disinterested, gives ample pay or reward*. *Onyankp. hó yè fow, onté se mo abosom dānnai-ŵè-abó.*

o-fow, *n. [cf. efow]* abundance, plenty; ample reward; emolument; advantage; *syn. mfaso*.

afow, *inf.* the act of foraging or providing food; search for provisions. *pr. 34.* — *afow-de [fow ade]* food or provisions collected; forage; spoil. (*Afowde, wokofa a, wunŵiaa ade e, efise eye amanne se: bābiara a woatu sa na aduan biara wo ho a, wofa di kwa.*)

mfówa, *a cutaneous eruption*; *mf.-abere*, with pimples not containing a fluid; *mf.-anini*, with pustules containing pus; *cf. dŵe, 2.*

fra, *v. [= fāra, red. fráfrà]* to be admixed, be mixed or mingled with, be among, belong to; *nsu fra ne nño mu, water is admixed to his palm-oil*; *me guan afra wo de mu, my sheep is among yours*. — 2. ofra (*scil. nnipa bi mu*), *he is a worthy man*; *womfrá (scil. mmarimam' or nnipam')* you are good for nothing; *ade yi mfra korā, this thing is of no value at all, quite useless*. — 3. de.. fra, to admix, to mix or mingle with; *ode nsu fraa nsāfufu no mu, he mixed the palm-wine with water*. — 4. fra (with or without mu) often supplies the Eng. *prep. among*; *cf. Gr. § 117, 3f. Gen. 42,5.*

fra, a kind of creeper or climber, the strong filaments or fibres of which are separated or untwisted by turning (*wókyim fra*) and used as string in thatching houses, in wattling or similar work.

afra, *F. = abafra, abofra, child*.

afra: di afra, to become or be intermixed, commingled; *Guanfo nè Tŵifo adi afra; cf. afuntumfra.*

afrá-dúru† [fra, aduru] *mixture*, a kind of medicine, a composition of several ingredients; cf. mfrafrae.

fráfrà, *red. v.*, s. fra.

frà frafra, *adv. brightly* (of a burning fire or light); okanea dew f. = framframfram.

fráfrā, fráfrafra, *a. 1. thin*, used of things that have a flat extended surface; ahaban frafrā, *a thin leaf*. — *2. flat, plain, level*; *syn.* tratrā; *opp.* donkudonku.

frákà [Eng.] *frock*.

fram, *v. to be on fire, to burn, blaze, flame, flare*. Dan. 3,23.

o-fram, *pl. a-*, a large tree yielding excellent timber, also used to make shingles and for fuel.

mfrāmā, *wind, air; gas*; mfr. bō, *the wind blows*; mekogye mfr., *I am going to take an airing*; cf. mfare, ahum; ogyaframa, nsuframa. — mframa-dān, *pavillon*; cf. mfaredān. — mframa-toá, *air-balloon*; s. ahunmuhyeñ.

frāmfram(fram), *a., adv. [s. fram, v.] blazing, flaming; brightly, vigorously, flickeringly, in a blaze*; ogya no dew (or hyew or so) ff., *the fire burns much*; ohuruw traá ogya ff. no so, *he leaped over the blazing fire*.

franám, *v. to be consumed, die away*; *syn.* hyew. Okō a merékō yi, moammefwē me a, meréf.; okom aba hō nti, wōref.

o-frāñkā', *pl. a-*, *flag, ensign, colours, banner, standard*. [G. añaŋga]. — si fr., *to hoist a flag*. — o-frāñkā-kurafo, *ensign*.

o-frantā', *a large, round earthen vessel or pot with a wide mouth* (for palm-wine) = oséntere (ahina kese a āno teterē, ennú opōdo kese; wode nsā f. abesi hō, emu nsā beboro nsāhina 3 anā 4 de).

mfrá-sā [fra nsā] *strong palm-wine*, palm-wine to which some that has been kept from the preceding day is admixed; nsā a wode dàe afrám'; eye deñ señ bēñānò.

fre, *v. [fēre, red. frefre] to call; to cite, summon*: fre no bēra, *call him in or hither*; mede ne diñ mēfre no, *I called him by his name*; pr. 922. cf. hyia. — *2. to call, name, give a name to*: wōfre eyi deñ? *what is this called?* wōfre no deñ? = ne diñ de deñ? cf. to diñ; pr. 122.570.1623.1872.2831.3460.3503. — *3. fre dŵom, to sing* = to dŵom; *to lead the choir*.

o-fre, *inf. the act of calling; call, demand*: mekotie fre na maba, *I am going to hear why I have been called and shall then return*.

afrē-duañ, *a meal to which one is invited*, pr. 1156.

fréñkēmm, *adv. neatly, nicely*; wakyekye ne fi f.

frēm m, *a. fine, nice*; nea ehō nni akasayé, *in which you find nothing to blame*.

frēm m, frēm frēm, *a. & adv. [fēnémm, fēnemf., fēr..] sweet, tasteful*; *syn.* bróbro, dedé, dōkodokō; *flattering*; wo āno ye dew dodo, wokasa fēnem m! — mfremfrem-ade, *sweet things*; cf. pr. 406.

frene, s. fērene.

afre-se [ofre ase] *the reason of a call.*

afre-so, *adv.* [lit. *at a call*] *suddenly.* Prov. 6,15. — *syn.* mpo-firim; oyare no ayi no af.

o-frété, ofre-tie, *inf.* *the hearing of, listening or obedience to, a call.*

ofréte-kwán, *the distance at which a call is heard; furlong; cf.* akwansimma.

frî, *n.* [Eng. *free*] *freedom, liberty; cf.* ahôfadi, ofadi; wamã no f., *they have emancipated or liberated him; odi f. = wade nehô, he is emancipated, liberated.*

afrihyia, *pl. m-, year, syn. afe.* [fr. *firi, to go forth, hyia, to meet, to return in a circuit to the starting-point; Ab. afrihyiae.*] — di af., *to celebrate a yearly festival.* — afrihyia-dé, 1. afâhye, *annual custom; 2. yearly tribute.* — afrihyia-di, *inf. a yearly festival, anniversary; the yam-custom.* — afrihyia-tow, *yearly tribute.*

frofrow, frow, *s.* fôro... — fro, frofro, *s.* foro...

fromm, fròmfrom, *a. fresh, green (of plants); dua fefew foforo a, n'ahabañ ye f. — F. promprom.*

frônô', *s.* fônonô.

o-fròté, *pl. a-, a kind of antelope with large horns; deer, stag.*

frótówa, *the calf of the leg; me nañ akyi f. ye me yaw.*

frufu, afrum, afrumpoñko, *s.* furuf., afurum, -p.

fruntum, *a., pl. a-, empty, hollow, being of a bulky, puffy appearance with no substance in it; of grains, Gen. 41,27. abürow f.*

o-frúntum, *a large tree = pōpō; wode señ akyene, pam funu adaka. pr. 1167. 2022.*

fu, *v. s.* fuw. — o-fu, *s.* ofuru.

afu, afū, afuw, *F. 1. = ñwura, grass. Mt. 6,31. 15,19. — 2. = fañ, herbs. Mt. 13,32. Mk. 4,32.*

fū, *adv. much, plenteously, copiously; syn. pī, bebrē; añkyé fū [obs.] = añkye korā; okasá fū, okā nsem fū fū, = okasa bebrē kwa, okā nsenhúhúw, he talks much nonsense; odidí f. or odi no fū, he eats greedily, gluttonously.*

fū, *perh. any part of the body or of a vessel that may give a handle or haft for lifting it up; phr. nū.. fū, s. under nū.*

afū, 1. *hunch, hump, humpback, protuberance; pr. 1157. — oyare af., he has a crooked back. — 2. humpback, humpbacked or hunch-backed person. pr. 2928.*

afū-afū, *a. [pl. of afū 1.] knobby, rough, rugged; hunchbacked.*

fua, *v. to hold, lay hold of, grasp; to carry; syn. de, kita, kura; pr. 1158-60. ofua peaw, he is carrying a spear; of. abofra wō n'abasa so, he is carrying a child on his arms, cf. turu. — 2. to plant, used of yam: of. ode, he plants yam. — 3. to become one, come to an understanding or agreement; to result in; — wōñ ano amfua hō, they could not agree about it; nea woadi afua ne se..., the resolution or agreement they have come to is, that...*

fùá, *a.* 1. *single, one, the (very) same*; dafua, *a single day* = dakoro; nna fua nnaawotwe = nna mfua-mfua awotwe, *eight single days, every day for a whole week*. Cf. bàfua, befuá, burófùá. — 2. *bare, sole, mere, simple*; — osekanfùá, *the (mere) blade of a knife, without a handle*.

afua, *F. & G. fog, mist; cloud. Mt. 17, 5.*

afua, Afua, mfua, *s. afuwa &c.*

afuā, *a. & adv. mere, simple*, with the accessory notion of *weakness or littleness*; oye obābasia afuā, *she was only a weak woman*; — *a little bit*; wonno no afuā, *they do not love him a bit*.

mfuañfwe, *inf. wodi no mf. = (nnipa bebrē fua onipa biakō fwe no), they together hold him and give him a flogging or thrashing*.

mfuāté, *the figure of a cross in the form of an X, cut on one side of a die*; osikyi hō ñkyerewē a woaye no ✕.

fūaw, *v. [red. fufūaw] to chip, cut or slip off a piece*: wáfūaw dua no hō abon akyene, *he has cut the bark off the tree and cast it away*; wotwa dua bō hō afūaw; — fufūaw hō, *to chip, cut off small pieces*; — wafufūaw ode no ñh. agu, *he has cut the yam into small pieces*; woafufūaw no (= woabobo no) ñkrante, *they have cut him with swords in several parts of his body*. — Cf. dufūa, ñkām fūaw.

mfúdwe, *pr. 326.*

ámfudwumá, *a kind of parrot; s. akō.*

fūe, *v. f. mu, to renew, revive; to be renewed or revived, be taken up again*. Ionatan fūe o-nè Dawid ayonkōfa mu bio = o-nè no nyāñ won ayonkōfam' bio, *Jonathan and David renewed their covenant of friendship*; asem no mu afūe, *the matter has been taken up again* (ankā eregyae, emu aye merew, na woahye mu den bio).

fūē, *v. f. so, to reveal, uncover, lay bare*: wakofūe ode no so (= wakobue so, wakofumfunu so) ato hō, *he has dug up the ground in order to look after the yam, and has left it uncovered*.

mfūemú, *inf. renewal, revival*.

fufu, *a. [pl. af. & red.] white; cf. fitā, hoa, hyeñ, furu-bañ.*

fufu, *n. white thing, what is white. pr. 2164.*

o-fufu, *pl. a-, 1. white person, European, but rarely used; s. Obūroni. — 2. ohiani fitā. pr. 3149.*

mfufu, *F. whiteness. Mf. Gr. p. 101.*

fufū, *foofoo, a common food of the negroes, prepared of yam or plantains, which, after having been cut into pieces and boiled, in which form the plantains are called ampesi, are then pounded in a wooden mortar (owoaduru) till they have become a tough doughy mass which in the shape of a round lump is put into the soup (ñkwan) and eaten with it*; — wow f., *to pound foofoo*; di or tew f., *to eat f.* — fufū-tow, *a ball of foofoo; cf. ahentow, ñkwaseatow.*

fufūaw, *red. v., s. fūaw.*

mfúfuwa, *a kind of bead, white; s. ahene.*

o-fu-hye [afuw ohye] *border, boundary, frontier; wobo or woto*

f., *they border, bound, confine on each other, are borderers, confiners, neighbours, landmates.*

ofúì, s. pataku.

fùk ū, fùkufùku, *a. villous, shaggy with soft, long hairs; oguañ no hō ye ff.; that sheep has much hair; akramañmma a wonnyin pī no hō ñhwi ye fukū = kùhā = eye fe na ehō dwo nanso edōsō; cf. sàkū.*

afū-k yéakyeā, *humpback; s. afū.*

afum' = afuw mu. — afum'-bayere, s. odé.

fumfunu, *red. v. funu (q. v.), to turn, root or dig up; batafo de n'ano f. fam'.*

o-fumní, *pl. afumfo, m- [afuw-mu-ni], clown, rustic, peasant; a person who leads a secluded life on his plantation, hardly ever coming to the town, and hence is ignorant of the rules and manners of the more extended spheres of social life; syn. kōdaafuom', kura- aseni; cf. okuafo.*

afū ní: bō af., te af. (*cf. ofōnni*).

afun-sie, *inf. [efunu sie] burial, funeral, interment; funeral rites, obsequies; pr. 1569. syn. amusie; cf. ayi.*

afun-sòá, *inf. [efunu soa] a kind of necromancy, viz. the carrying of a corpse, during which the dead person is supposed or pretended to direct the carriers to the house or person of his murderer. Phr. efunu asi no, the corpse has hit him i.e. pointed him out as the murderer; pr. 1163. efunu ada-ase, the corpse has given thanks, i.e. has not hit.*

funtum, *v. to turn, root, or dig up, break or tear up; to plough; syn. fetew, funu, fumfunu; cf. fentem. — funtum afuw no so = tutu fam' fa tēetēe asase no.*

afuntumereku, s. futumerefū.

afuntumfra: edi af., *it is jumbled or huddled together, it is a medley, mingled and confused mass, jumble, hodge-podge; wodi af. = wodi afrafra, wōafrafra mu, they are mixed together.*

funu, *v. [red. fumfunu q. v.] to dig, dig up; syn. funtum; f. amoa = tu tokuru wō fam'.*

funu, *a. [cf. efunu, n.] dead, rotten, useless, good for nothing, worthless, vile; osekañ-fūnu, a knife that is not sharp; s. asemfunu, obedefunu.*

e-funu, *pl. a-, corpse, dead body of a man, more decently called amū; pr. 1408. carcass; of animals it is only used when compounded with, or put in apposition to, their names: oguañ-funu, a dead sheep; cf. afunsie, afunsoa.*

àfūnum, afunum-poñko, s. afurum.

e-fū nūmá, *navel; cf. yafunu.*

afunu-sòá, *inf. s. afunsoa. Obi wu na wose, obi na akum no a: nea wose okum no no, wose: funu asi no (ne kára); opp. funu ada-ase = wansi.*

afuo, Ak. = afuw. — afuofu = mfumfo, s. ofumni.

o-fúpé [afuw ope] *a season of the year, intermediate between the rainy and the dry season.*

afūpōñkō, F. camel. Mt. 19,24. 23,24. cf. afrumpōñkō, yoma.

fura, v. Ak. fira, 1. *to put on*, viz. ntāmā, *a negro-dress consisting of a large piece of cloth which is wrapped round the body; red. furafura, pr. 644. — cf. fira, hye. — 2. n'ani afura or afira, he is blind; wafura n'ani, he has blinded him. — o-furá-tām, opp. ade-mu-tām. — fura-tamā, ntama a wafura aŵia, enyé nea wode kata wo so anadŵo.*

afurado, F. *blindly, rashly, unadvisedly.*

fūrefūre, *the young of the sharks. pr. 1166.*

o-furēi, *a kind of river-fish, syn. nnómma.*

fūrow, v. [red. fūrofūrow] *to break off or away, break into small pieces, crumble (tr. & intr.) — Ofuro dan, Ak. = owosow dan, Akp., he breaks or crumbles off the clay from the house or its wall; wafūròw dōkóno no mù; ofurof. asikre; dōkóno no afūrofūrow.*

mfurofúrowá, *crumb; small fragments or pieces; syn. mporo-pórowá.*

o-furu, 1. *the maw or stomach of a beast, or (contemptuously used, of a man; cf. dawadŵa, nsonokese, ayam'de. Onipa nni furu; wo yam' wō furu, you have a maw like a beast, i.e. you are a glutton! — 2. pith, the white, soft, spongy substance in the centre of many plants and trees (ade a eda duam', eye merew kyeñ korow, nso ehoa; brofere mu wō f.).*

afúru, *the belly; the womb; cf. yam', yafunu, ayaase, funuma; pr. 156. — n'afuru ahye, his belly is swollen or blown out; wafa afuru, she is with child, cf. yem.*

furubañ, *a. white; syn. fufu, fitā; ne hō aye f. se hyirew, he has become as white as chalk.*

fūrufuru, *a. mellow (of the soil or a glebe); powdery, dusty, crumbly; fam' hō aye f., the soil there is mellow. [G. fru, frufu, flu, fluflu.]*

afūrum, pl. m-, *ass, donkey. [G. tedši.]*

afūrum-poñkō [afrump. afunump. afrup.] pl. m-, *the mule. [F. afūpōñkō, camel; G. aflukpōngo, afūkp.]*

fūruntum, o-fūruntum, s. fruntum.

futu, v. [G. id.] *to mix, = fra; fa nsā no futum', mix that palm-wine with the old one.*

afutu, s. afotu. — Afútu, pr. n. *of a town & country and of a man.*

afutu-afutu, pr. 1171.

mfútúmā, *dust of the ground or lying on objects; mf. wō poñ so; popa mf. no; cf. tutuw.*

mfútúmā-kokonini, *a small insect that always goes backward.*

futumerefū, pr. 1172.

[pr. 1168-70.]

fútúru, pl. m-, red. futurufútúru, *a. raw, unwrought, in the natural or primitive state, consisting of small particles; siká mf. or*

sikafútúru, *native gold, gold-dust*; dǔwété mf., dǔwetefútúru, *native silver*; abrobe mf., *the fibres of the pine-apple leaves* (cf. firiwa); asawa mf., *raw cotton*; ñhwēa ff. = ñhwēa a nsu nnim' na awo.

o-futurufuturu, a beast, *pr.* 1173.

fuw, *v.* [Ak. fu; *prob.* related with fi, *v.* = fiw] *to shoot up, come forth abundantly, grow luxuriantly or rankly*; ñwura refuw asase no so, *weeds are shooting up on that land*. — 2. *to overgrow*: okwan yi afuw, *this way is overgrown*. — 3. *tr.* *to cause to grow, to get by growth, produce plentifully* (hair, feathers): me tiri fuw dǔwēn, *I am getting gray hair*; ne ti afuw, *his head is covered with hair*, *pr.* 669. onnyā mfuw bogyese e, *he has got no beard yet*; anōmā no afuw ntakāra, *the bird has got feathers*; nnomā no, wōn hō fuwi ansā-na mekoyii wōn, *the birds were fledge when I took them*. — 4. ne b o fuw, *his breast heaves, grows, swells, i.e. he gets angry*; ne bo afuw me, *he is angry with me*; *syn.* ofa abufuw, wafa me ab. — *tr.* ofuw me bo, *he causes my breast to swell, i.e. he provokes me to anger, makes me angry, syn.* oyi me abufuw. — 5. [*prob.* related with fua] *to unite in holding*: wofuw no afǔwe no, *they together hold him in order to flog him*; fǔwe may be omitted and still be understood: o-nè ne nua afuw me, *he and his brother have flogged me*; s. dēn & di.. mfuanfǔwe; mónkofuw adǔuma no hō ñkoǔie = mo ñh. mónkosusò adǔ. no mu ná monye, *you all shall unite in, conjointly put your hands to, the work to finish it*.

afuw, Ak. afuo, *pl. m-*, 1. *plantation, cultivated ground, field* occupied by vegetables which have been planted; F. ekwā, Og. ham'. In compounds the prefix is lost: odefuw, abrodefuw, abǔrofúw, ban-kyefúw; so with kōko, mañkani, afǔwere, kafe, asawa, ase, ñkru-mā, ntorewa, ñkate, atǔwē, ntoa... Cf. dow af. — 2. F. *weeds*, = Akr. wura, ñwura.

afuwá, *pl. m-*, [afuw, *dim.*] *a little plantation*; odow af.

mfuwa, *an old plantation* now given up so that the bush grows on it afresh; — *a place cleared of trees*; bābiara a woatǔitǔa ho nnua ñhinā.

mfúwa-nini, *a former plantation* given up about eight years ago, where the bush has reached a man's height(?) — kwae a woadow no beye mfrihyia 8 a.s. 10.

Afuwa, Afua [= Afwa] *pr. n.* of a girl born on Friday. Gr. § 41,4.

afuw-dow, *inf.* *the cutting of the bush*; af. ye yaw, — *is troublesome*; af. adu so, *now it is time to cut the bush*.

Fǔw.

The combination of these two letters is not a compound of the common f and ǔ (the f in it being formed by the tongue and both lips), but a palato-labial transformation from the gutturo-labial combination hw, which has still been retained for it in Fante dialects. — It occurs before e, e, i, in Ak. also before a (fǔwa = hwa, hǔa). It interchanges not only with hw and ñhw or ñw, but also

with h, f, s; e.g. fŵinta, Ak. = hintaw; fŵinti, sunti, Ak. = fintsiw, F., & hintiw.

fŵa, fŵā and other words containing these three combined letters in Ak., s. hŭa, hŭā...

fŵā, *imit. expression* of the *whizzing* of a ball flying through the air: korabo nam m'asō hō fŵā beseṇe, *a bullet passed my ear with a whizzing sound.*

fŵe, v. [F. hwe; red. fŵefŵe, q. v.] 1. to direct the eye toward an object so as to see it (always implying *intentional*, not *accidental*, *seeing*, in contradistinction from hū); to look (at, on), to view; to eye; to consider; cf. fŵe, *interj.* — pr. 140. 894. 1218. 1318. 2081. 2293. — 2. to fix the eyes upon, look at or see with attention, behold; to look at in order to imitate, cf. 12 a. pr. 1232. — 3. to learn, infer, know: da no a wuhū no sā a, fŵe se woawo wo foforo, *when you have come to this, you may know that you have been born again.* — 4. kofŵe (.. anim), to visit, call on, wait upon; mekofŵe no, *I am going to call on him.* — 5. to look after; to watch, guard; to keep, tend, attend, wait on, nurse (oyarefo, a patient); to feed (ñnuan, nantŵi, mprako); to take care of, maintain, provide for (nneduafo, ahiafo); pr. 976. 101. cf. 12 d. — 6. fŵe.. yiye, to look well (to), to mind, take care, be careful; fŵe wo adŵuma yiye, *mind your work*; fŵe yiye na woammo kuruwa no, *take care not to break the jug*; fŵe wohō yiye na woanŵe ase, *be careful lest you fall*: cf. 12 e. — 7. to expect, desire, want: mefŵe se moba hō bi, *I want you to come there too.* — 8. fŵe.. okwan, to look out for, expect, wait for (*expectantly*). — 9. fŵe.. akyi, a) = fŵe.. atiko, to look after, s. 1. — b) to look for the things in one's absence, prepare (something to eat) for one's return. — 10. fŵe.. mu, to look, pry or peep into; inspect, examine. — 11. fŵe.. anim, a) to look into one's face. — b) to have a regard for; fŵe m'anim ye mā no, *do it for him to please me, to favour me with it, for my sake.* — c) to visit; mebefŵe wo anim, *I come to visit you.* — d) to expect (= fŵe okwan): ofŵe m'anim' wo Osu 'ne, *he expects to see my face to-day at Osu.* — 12. fŵe.. so, a) to look upon (cf. 2); fŵe so kyerew, *look on (it) write i.e. copy it*; fŵe so ye, *imitate it.* — b) to examine, review, revise: fŵe nea makyerew yi so, *look at what I have written and correct it*; to overlook, survey. — c) to inspect, control, superintend, govern, rule, Gr. § 213. — d) to look after, tend (cf. 5): ofŵe ñnuan so; obea gyigyefo fŵe abofra so. — e) to do carefully: fŵe so kañ, *read (it) carefully.* — 13. fŵe.. atiko, to look after (one). — 14. to try, in hūa.. or hŭām.. fŵe, kā.. fŵe, sō.. fŵe, tŵa.. fŵe, ye.. fŵe &c. kañ nhōma yi fŵe, *try to read this book.*

fŵè! *interj.* [imp. of fŵe, v.] *see! behold! look there! lo! take notice! observe!* s. fŵeōfŵeō.

ñfŵe, F. prop. *don't you see?* = look here!

o-fŵe, *inf. looking, beholding &c. visitation; care; providence &c.*

aṇfŵé-à, (*adv.*) F. *perhaps, prop. unlooked for* [= woanŵe a]; = Akr. ebia; — *most probably*: woanŵe-a, oko a, omma bio, *when he goes away, he will most probably come no more.*

fŵe, *v.* [*red.* fŵefŵe] 1. *to fall, tumble, drop* (used of single things and never without a locative complement, whereas *gu*, *to fall*, is used of a collective multitude and can stand without a complement, like *tó*, which is used of single things). — fŵe ase, fŵe fam', *to fall down, fall to the ground*; ofi dua so fŵee fam', *he fell down from a tree*. — fŵe..so [*cf.* gu..so], *to fall to* (an action) *with eagerness, rapidity*; ode fŵee so, ohuruw fŵee kwan so, ofŵee kwan so yeredede, *he hastened on in his journey*. — 2. with the *aux. v.* de, *to cause to fall, throw down*: mframa de me dan afŵe fam', *the wind has thrown my house down*. — 3. *tr.* *to strike, beat*; (ne ba wu aŵereho nti ode ntama-gow abo aboso, na) ode ne nsa fŵe ne yam', *she beats her breast &c. in loud wailing*; *to flog, scourge, cudgel*; *to chastise, chasten, punish*; — ofŵee no mpire, *he whipped him*; ofŵee no bambambam, tátātā, fŵetoro. — 4. *to sting*, of wasps or other stinging insects numerous falling on man. — 5. *to wet thoroughly, drench, soak*, of rain; osu fŵee me fŵee me fŵee me ara, *I was continuedly exposed to heavy rain*. = 6. ofŵe mu = oboa, *he tells a lie*.

fŵe, *v.* = fŵew. *pr.* 1785. *cf.* fŵebom'.

o-fŵe, *inf.* *falling, ... flogging, castigation, chastisement, punishment*.

e-fŵe, *a shrub* the leaves and seeds of which, pounded and put in water, kill fishes.

e-fŵe, *a defective prepuce*; oyare or oye fŵe, *he has a df. prp.*

fŵē, *faint cry of a child*; — b o f., *to whimper, whine*.

fŵē, *imit. expression of the sound of a flute or of whistling*; s. fŵirema. *pr.* 633.

fŵē, Ak. fŵète, *something, anything*, = biribi(ara) — in neg. sentences: *nothing*; fŵē nnim', *there is nothing in (it), it is empty*; wunnim fŵē, *you know nothing, you are altogether ignorant*, fŵē anye me, *no harm has befallen me*; woammā fŵē ara anye no, *he was preserved unhurt*; ontumi nye me fŵē, *he cannot do me any harm*. — *red.* fŵēfŵē, fŵefŵefŵe.

a fŵéa, *a kind of mole*.

e-fŵěā', *pl. ñ-*, *the scrotum, purse*. — afŵěābo, *testicle, stone*.

ñ fŵěā, *a large knife used for chopping off the head*; *cf.* oyiwan.

fŵěā, fŵěāwa, Ak. = hōawa, *wax*. *pr.* 712.

fŵěafŵěā, *a. narrow, pointed, tapering*; abantenteñ no fŵ.

o-fŵěām, *the current or swiftest part of a river*; asubonten mfinimfini a eye den a efa ade no; asu no fŵ. āno ye den, *the river has a strong current*.

ñ fŵe-aním', *inf.* [fŵe anim] *looking each other in the face*; s. di 87; *syn.* mmoanim.

fŵe ase ammó [efŵe ase a, emmo, *when it falls down, it does not break*] *a large earthen bottle*; *cf.* abodeammó.

fŵé-bére, *a time of visitation*.

ñfŵé-bom', *inf.* (fr. fŵew, *to bale out, draw*, viz. the water of a fish-pond or pool, & bom', *to unite*, viz. in catching or taking out

the fishes and sharing them]; *di nẁ.*, to make common cause, join interests, associate; cf. *di* 81.

fẁe-de, *spy-glass*; syn. *kyikyí*.

afẁede [fẁe ade] a deed for which one deserves a flogging or chastisement. *Luk.* 12,48.

afẁee, a place for taking a view, looking out or watching, look-out, watch-tower, observatory; e.g. the highest part of a building or mountain which commands a wide view.

o-fẁéfo, pl. a-, *looker; overseer, superintendent, surveyor, inspector, director; warden; guardian; curator, trustee; keeper, conservator, preserver; herdsman, shepherd; pastor, parson, curate, bishop; ruler, chief; cf. oguanfẁefo, asafo-so-fẁefo.* — o-fẁefo-panyin, pl. a-m-, *bishop, chief or general overseer, superintendent.* — o-fẁefo-kūnini, pl. a-, *archbishop.*

fẁefẁe, red. v. fẁe, q. v. — to look repeatedly and intensely, hence to look for, seek, search for; to endeavour, attempt, strive. *Me pāne ayera, mefẁefẁe na minhū, I have lost a needle, I am seeking for it and do not find it. pr.* 284. 1192-96.

afẁefẁe, pl. n-, *looking-glass, mirror, glass; pane, plate or piece of glass.* *Mefẁefẁe m'afẁefẁe mafẁe, I am seeking my glass to look (into it).* — afẁefẁe-bó†, *diamond; jasper. (Ex.* 28,17.)

afẁefẁede, F. *desire*; cf. *apede.*

fẁefẁefẁe, adv. s. fẁē; omfra fẁ. = *korā*; s. *abomfiā.*

e-fẁemmoe, *one who snuffles, speaks through the nose; cf. bo* 70.

afẁem-pón, inf. [pon afẁene] *bleeding at the nose.*

fẁémpow, a swelling of the nose.

fẁen, v. [red. fẁinfẁen] to strike, give a blow or slap; ofẁen n'asōm' = obo no sōtore. — 2. to inquire about or concerning a child in the mother's womb: ófẁen obo, okofẁen ne yere wo okomfo n-kyen. (*Obarima kō a ne yere yem no, ode no kō okomfo bi nkyen na wakobisa ne ba a owo yafunum' no ānom' asem, se obeba no den? oye obarima a.s. obea? a.s. den na ogye ansā-na waba.*)

afẁen-afẁén, adv. in great distances; won ntám' ápān af., they are separated far from one another; nnua no sisi af. = emmen, the trees are not close.

a-fẁenakron, pl. n-, a kind of bat; s. *ampañ.*

e-fẁene, Ak. ehwen, nhwēn, F. ehwen, 1. the nose; obo ne fẁ. kasa, okasa ne fẁenem', he speaks through the nose, snuffles; ne fẁ. dẁa ahunm = oye dẁae, he is haughty. — 2. the spout or projecting mouth of a pitcher or jug, directing the stream of a liquid poured out; the beak of a lamp; the eye of a needle. — e-fẁenem', the inner part of the nose, nostrils. — fẁenem'-kuru, sores within the nose. — fẁenem-tokuru, nostril. — fẁene-ntam', the upper part of the nose between the eyes. — afẁene: opon' afẁ., he bleeds at the nose.

e-fẁenee, pl. n-, Ak. = ahene, Ak., bead.

e-fẁenewa, pl. n-, Ak. = ahenewa, Ak., a kind of beads; s. ahene.

afwēn-hema, *white-nose*, = osũã.

fwēnnore [efwēne, dore?] *snot, snivel; mucus*. pr. 1199.

o-fwēn-tēã, nhw. [= *thin nose*] a kind of *perfume* or *sweet-smelling spices* (ohũãm bi).

e-fwēnto, o-, a *noseless person*, one whose nose has been cut off by a disease or by way of punishment. pr. 271. 1200a. 2332.

afwēn-tu, *inf. eradication, excision, destruction of the nose*.

[pr. 1200b.

fwēn-nuã [efwēne dua] *the nose*; opakum ye wo a, fa ntama bo nsuhyew mu tōtō wo fw.

fwēo-fwēo, a by-name of the *dog*; s. the foll. & okramañ.

fwē-ō [fwē, *imp.* & ō, Gr. § 144. 145,2.] *behold! lo! look here!*

fwē-ō, fwē-ō, *hollo, holloa! hey, ho! attend! here!* pr. 1537. f.f., áwè a órekó no é! *holloa, friend, who goes there!*

fwēr, v. F. = fwēre, *to spend* (years, Ps. 90,9.); *to lose* (life, soul), Mt. 16,25f. ñkomhyenyi ñfwēr enīdzi, *a prophet is not without honour*, Mt. 13,57.

fwēre, v. *to spend; to waste, squander, consume* (money, property); *to use up* (a lead-pencil); *to pass* (time); *to exhaust* (strength); mefwēree sika pī na mede mebaa oðañ mu hayi, *it cost me much money (I had many expenses) before I could occupy this lodging*; mafw. m'adagyew nhinā, *I have spent all my leisure*. — 2. *to lose, forfeit, deprive one's self of*: fw. tiri, *to expose or lose one's life*, pr. 1592. fw. debisafo, semodebofo, yere, pr. 1700. 3569. 3587. — 3. *intr. to be spent, wasted, consumed, exhausted...*; oðon no afwēre, *the watch is (gone) down*; asawa no afwēre, *the wick (or candle) has burned down*; m'adagyew nhinā nè m'ahōeden nhinā afwēre, *all my time has past away and all my strength is exhausted*. — Syn. see; sā, mā esā. [G. fite; tā.] Cf. adefwērede.

fwēree, ñ-, a-, Ak. s. fwērew, a-.

fwēredé, *anything*, with neg. v. *nothing*; syn. korā; cf. fwè, fwète; ebiara nnim' fw., *there is nothing in it at all*.

afwérédé, pl. ñ-, a kind of *bat*; s. ampañ.

o-fwērem', s. ofwīrem; pr. 604. 1201f.

fwēremu-kyew, F. *crown of thorns*.

fwēremá, s. ofwīrema.

fwéréw, Ak. ñfwéréé, ñkyékyere, *wild sugar-cane*, a kind

afwērew, Ak. afwēree, *sugar-cane*. [of grass.

fwèrow, *adv. unawares, all at once*; mebefii so ara fw. — syn. mpofirim.

o-fwé-sie, *inf.* [fwē, sie] *providence*.

ñfwēsó, *inf. overseeing...* (s. fwē so); *pattern, example; original*; biribi a eda ho a worefwē asusuw so aye bi; cf. nsusuwso.

fwētafwēta, a. *acute, pointed, sharp*; wamã me osekañ a āno (ye) fw. — cf. nnam.

fwète, Ak. = fwē.

fŵete, *v.* 1. *to scrape, scratch*; *red.* fŵetefŵete: akoko fŵ. sumana so. — 2. *to scatter, disperse* (fŵ. gu, bo .. fŵ., *id.*; mefŵ. won magu, *I shall disperse them*); — *to squander, dissipate*; — *to spread, strew*; — *to sprinkle*, cf. petē; — *to dissolve* (parliament); *to break up* (a meeting). — 3. *to be scattered, dispersed, dissipated, squandered* (a capital, *pr.* 1062); *to be dissolved*; *to be in disorder*. — 4. *to spread, be diffused*: bore no afŵete (adodo, adidi ako) ne hōnam nhīnā mu.

fŵēti, fŵiti, the *point* of a knife, billhook &c. [= fŵene āno.]

fŵe-toro, *s.* fŵ. 3. *syn.* bo-toro.

fŵew, *v.* [*red.* fŵifŵew] *to suck in, draw into the mouth* (water, marrow from a bone); cf. few & fŵirew 2.

fŵew, *v.* [*red.* fŵefŵew] 1. *to throw out or off or to sweep away* (water with the hand); ofŵew n'anim fifiri, *he removes the sweat of his face with his hand*; ofŵew me nsa hō nsu, *he flings off the water on his hand by a jerk*; nsu guu poñ so na mede me nsa mefŵew migui; — *to bale a boat*; nsu ba korow mu a, wode kora ana nsa fŵew gu; — *to draw (off), drain, empty*; cf. nfŵebom'. — 2. ofŵew aben mu = onim aben-hyen yiye.

afŵe-wo-da(bi), nea waye wo yiye peñ, *a former benefactor of yours.* *pr.* 1188.

nfŵe-yem', *F.* [nfŵe-yiye mu] *advisedly, considerately.*

fŵī, *haste, eagerness*; oboo fŵī kofae, *he went and took it hastily, snatched it away*; cf. fŵim.

fŵī (fŵīi), fŵīfŵī, *adv.* expressing the *cracking, clapping*, or rather the *hissing sound of a whip or switch*: ode abā no too no so fŵīi fŵīi fŵīi.

fŵī' (fŵīi'), *interj.* in pā fŵī', an *acclamation of consent.*

fŵidom, a kind of *locust*; *s.* abebew.

fŵie, *v.* [*red.* fŵiefŵie] 1. *to pour out from a vessel, usually combined with gu*; fŵie kuruwa yim' nsu gu, *pour out the water contained in this jug*; fŵie nsu gu kuruwa yim', *pour water into this jug*. — 2. *to spill, shed*; ofŵie mogya = okā mogya, *he spills or sheds blood by murder*. — 3. *to be spilled*, nsā no afŵie agu, *Luc.* 5, 37. — 4. *Akp.* ofŵié, *he celebrates the yam-custom*, = omā ne bosom dé, *Ak.* otwa dŵira, ohye fā. — 5. ofŵie nsā, *he makes or offers a libation of palm-wine.*

afŵie, *inf.* [fŵie 4.] *Akp.* the *yam-custom* = odŵira; afŵie adu.

afŵié-gyá, afŵiegyá, the *fuel* for the fire kept during the *yam-custom*; nnyansiñ a wode apagyá gya so wo adiwo, da a edi kañ a wokum gya [*s.* kum 11.] no kosi da a woŵie afāhye no.

afŵié-sā, afŵiesā, the *palm-wine* (nsā) or *rum* brought as a *drink-offering or libation*; *s.* fŵie 5.

fŵifŵī, *adv.* *slightly, superficially*; okasa asem yi hō fŵ., *he speaks slightly of this matter.*

fŵīfŵī, *unsteady, fickle*; ohene nennam fŵ. a, wotu no so, *when the king is unsteady, wayward, capricious, he is dethroned.*

fŵim, *v.* 1. *to snatch away*; = hŵām, *Ak.* fŵam; wáfŵim me

nsám' osékáñ no; fẁím (fi) ne nsam'! — 2. F. wobekã nsembon ato hom do akofẁím, *they shall say evil against you falsely. Mt. 5,11.*

fẁím, fẁímfẁím, *adv. hastily, speedily, nimbly, hurriedly, snatchingly*; omãã n'adesoa so fẁím, *he swiftly took up his load*; omãã ne nañ so fẁím fẁím, *he hurried away*; — (*n. haste, speed, hurry.*) Fẁím-fẁím-adé kò sorowsorow, *lightly won, lightly gone.*

fẁínta, Ak. = hintaw.

[pr. 1204.

fẁínti, sunti, Ak. = hintiw.

fẁír, hwir, F. [Eng. *wheel?* G. šwili] *chariot. Cf. teaseenam.*

o-fẁírem', fẁírom', a *prickly shrub*, growing to a height of 6 feet, *brier*; n'abã nè ne dua no wò nsòe-nsòe; pr. 604. 1201f. Heb. 6,8. cf. nsòe, ñnuare. — fẁíremu-kye, s. ofẁerem.

o-fẁíremmá, *whistling, hissing.* — bò fẁ., *to whistle*; obò fẁ. fẁěfẁě; womfá aẁereho mmo fẁ.; onipa ani gye a, na obò fẁ. pr. 1206.

fẁíren, *v. to penetrate, pierce; break or get through*; edom no abò afẁíren mu abefi ha, *the (hostile?) army have forced their way through and have come out or appeared in this place.*

fẁírenfẁíren, *a. acute, pointed, sharp, having or ending in a sharp point*; = fẁetafẁeta.

ñfẁíren, *flower, blossom. pr. 684.* — gu ñfẁ., *to bloom, blossom, flower*; dua no agu ñfẁ., *the tree blossoms*; dua no ñfẁ. agu or ato, *the blossoms of the tree are fallen down.*

fẁírew, fẁírow, *v. [red. fẁírefẁírow] 1. fẁ. mu, to pierce, run through or into, perforate*: ode sekañ fẁ. dua no mu, — onipa no mu, *he thrust his knife into the tree, — he stabbed the man with his knife.* — 2. *to sip, draw (in), imbibe; to drink* (ñkwañ, *soup*); syn. nom.

fẁírow, *draught (of a fluid)*; bò fẁ. biakō pe na fẁe! *take only one draught and try (it)!*

ñfẁírow-mú, (*inf.*) *the diameter of a globe.*

fẁítĩ, s. fẁěti.

G.

This letter in genuine Tshi words occurs as a guttural consonant, before the vowels o & u; before (e) e & i, and also before a, it becomes palatal and assumes the accessory sound of y, which, however, before i, ĩ, ē, is less distinct. — The gutturo-labial combination gw, when united with the vowel a, is written gua, and, when followed by e, e, i, is changed into dẁ (excepting some Fante dialects). — The simple consonant g may in a few cases interchange with k; s. borogō.

ga, does not occur in Tshi words; gya is used in its stead.

garégá, name of a sort of cloth brought from the interior; s. ntama.

ge, ge, gi, does not occur, but gye, gyi; only when the e or i is nasal, we might sometimes be inclined to write merely g instead of gy; but, as the nasal consonant, when put before it, does

not change it into the decided sound of ñ, we must keep to gy (cf. gyenennyeneñ, nnyinaso, fr. gyeneñ, gyina), perhaps with the sole exception of the following.

gěñěñěñěñ, *adv.*, *n.*, *tingling*; but *s.* gyenennyeneñ.

agègènu [G.] dokono a woahono no nè ewo ana asikre afra, a kind of *pap* or thick beverage made of water, bread, and honey or sugar.

giñgan, = *gingham*.

girase, *pl.* ñ-, *glass*, *wine-glass*; cf. tomere.

go does not occur, but go, gò, gu.

go, *v.* Ak. = gorò, Ak. = goru, Akr.

go, *v.* F. = gow, Akr., gono, Ak. — wòn do bogo, F. = wòn do āno bedwò, Mt. 24, 12.

go, *adj.* Ak. F. = gow.

go, *adv.* in a crowd? wopia kohyee hò go, *they all together ran to the spot*.

go, a kind of *reed*; *syn.* abō'bòw; *s.* kete. pr. 3021.

agó, *inf.* 1. *play*, *amusement* (= agoru); 2. *affability*, *kindness of manners*, *civility*, *sociableness*; wunim ago, *you are sociable*, *you know how to treat*, *attract or oblige one*.

ago, *velvet*; cf. bofua, agodwumahono.

agò, *interj.* a salutation in or before entering a house by night, announcing that a visitor is coming; pr. 50. cf. àmē.

ñgo, *s.* ñño.

ago-bone, *lit.* *bad play*; *licentiousness*, *debauch*.

agode [ago ade] *play-thing*, *toy*; *trifle*.

agodén [agoru a eye den] *a serious play*; wogoru ag., *they play harshly*, *forcibly*.

o-gofó, Ak. ogofó, *pl.* a-, 1. *player* (*singer and dancer*); *play-mate*; *pl.* gofo, *the chorus*, *the company of singers* (in a play) answering to the precentor. — 2. *an unfaithful wife*, *lewd woman*.

ago-dwũmãhóno, *velvet*.

ago-hĩa, pr. 1207.

ago-hĩná [ñño ahina] *pot of palm-oil*. pr. 1208.

ogo-hye-ase, *promise of a play*. pr. 1209.

ago-kyew, *a velvet cap*.

o-góm, *slowness*, *tardiness*; ne g. nti onnyã biribi. pr. 622. 1210.

ago-méréw [agoru a eye merew, agorupa] *a soft*, *gentle*, *reasonable play*; wogoru ag., *they play gently*.

agóna-nè-toá, a kind of *plantain*; *s.* obòrode.

gono, *v.* Ak. *s.* gow, *v.*

goññoño, *red.* *v.* Ak. *s.* gugow; ogoññónòm' = ogugów' mú.

gorò, Ak. = go, Akr. goru. — agóro, Ak. = ago, Akr. agoru.

gorò, Gy. = ñkyekyerewa.

gǒròww, gǒròwgǒrow, *a.* 1. *weak*, *faint*, *feeble*, *languid*,

dull; syn. bêtē, brògō, bròkō, merew, siāmō... Oyare aye no g. = agurow no; okom nti waye g. = wagurow; n'aniwa aye g. = siāmō; m'akwā mu aye me g. = m'akwā mu nni ahōodeñ bio. — 2. gg., waterish; insipid, vapid, tasteless (nkwan, nsā). — 3. lukewarm; nsu no aye g. = botūróbòdŵó.

goru, v. [red. gugoru?] Ak. go, goro, 1. to play, sport, frolic, divert or amuse one's self (mmofra g. abonten so; agyinamoa, mpata g.; g. asafo, pr. 1478). — 2. to be of a friendly, communicative disposition, be sociable; o-nè biara goru, he is friendly with every body; o-nè bi ññoru, he is unsociable; — to have intercourse, be intimate with each other, pr. 1367. — 3. to play for money, to gamble; cf. tow ñhōma, tow ntrama, si nteŵ. — 4. to perpetrate some wickedness; g. aguamañ-ñoru, to commit fornication; o-nè bea g., he commits whoredom, adultery; — g. abayigoru, to practise witchcraft. — 5. g. hō, a) to mock at, deride, scoff. — b) to neglect, slight. pr. 1219.

agoru, inf. Ak. ago, agoro, 1. playing; play, sport, amusement, espec. singing and dancing; pr. 1211-18. game; gu ag., to give up a play. — 2. sociableness, friendliness; onnim ag., he knows no joke, is sourminded; s. ago. — Different kinds of play, consisting of singing and dancing (s. asaw), are: adewá (a common name); of women: bēwá, adéñkúm, nnyāné; of men: dasúmmáñ, dŵae, agyèmannare, ahenkwá, onnibíamàne, nnontŵúwa, paw', asafo, osekyé, asibèlèṭe, antórèpirá. Other plays are: oware-tow, dam-di or -to, atŵè-di or -sisi or -tow &c. Children's plays: aba, ba-bo, odo-tow, amūamūani, esono-nè-ne-mma &c.

agóru-gú, inf. the giving up of a play.

agosana, pr. 2135.

o-go-soáfó, pl. a-, palm-oil carrier [ñño, soa, fo] pr. 1220.

ago-trasó [agoru a etra so] a play carried to excess; wugoru ag. a, kānsèsè eyé a, wo ani wu akyiri, if you play overmuch, though it be nothing bad, you will afterwards feel ashamed.

gow, v. [red. gugow; Ak. gono, red. goññono] 1. to slack, slacken, relax, loosen: a) to become slack, be made lax, i.e. less tense, firm or rigid, to become loose; hama yi mu agow, e.s. emu yeree, na afei asañ aye 'merew. — b) to render slack, make less tight, make loose; gow wo amirikatu mu, slack thy riding. 2 Ki. 4, 24. — 2. to weaken: a) to become weak; ne nsam' agow, his arms are weak; — b) to make weak, infirm, feeble: onipa foforo no gow nipa dedaw no mu. — 3. to soften: a) to become soft, tender, mellow: duaba no abere na eñnowe e; aduan a woanōa no agow = aye merew; — b) to make soft. — 4. hō gow, nsam' gow, to become easy, comfortable: ne hō agow no, prop. every thing around him is soft, i.e. he has an easy comfortable life, = ne hō adŵo no (asem bi nni ne so, nanso biribiara a ofŵefŵe, ne nsa kã); ne nsam' agow = wape ade anyā bi; cf. 2 a) — 5. to moderate, restrain: ogow (= odŵoo) n'ani kãe, she said in an under-tone or modestly. — tutu wo anañ gow mu di kañ, go before slowly. — 6. mu gow, to be spacious: odañ yi mu gow, this room is spacious; opp. emu kyere, it is narrow.

gow, *pl. agow-agów, I. n. fragment, piece, damaged part, rag, remnant; remains, ruins; cf. ofā, fere, sin; opp. emū, pl. amūamū; — biribi abo na wuhū n'áfāafā bio no, ne fā no bi na wofre no gow: ne mū ni, this is the thing in its perfect state or as a whole; né gów ni = ne fā ni, this is a fragment of it; n'ágòw-agów ni = n'afā-afā ni, these are the fragments or pieces of it; kűrow no aye gow, the town is in a ruinous state; wamā kűrow no aye agow-agow, he let the town fall to ruins. — II. adj. 1. damaged, spoiled, broken; the attrib. adj. in the sing. is compounded with its noun: adaka-gów, opon-ńów, ahina-gów (pl. nhinā agòw-agów), afwefwégów; koragów, a leaking calabash; — 2. ragged, tattered: kentegów, ntamagów; m'asepatere aye agow; — 3. ruinous, decaying, dilapidated: ođan-ńów; ođan no aye g., yerebebu; kűro no aye gow; woamā adan no aye agow-agow; s. I.*

granāte† [*It. granata, Sp. grenade*] *grenade.*

granāte,† granāte-akutú, *pomegranate*, the fruit being in shape somewhat like an orange (*akutu*) or rather like *burukurúwá*; *cf. ntoropo.*

gu, *v. [red. gugu] I. intr., sometimes causatively used, generally with a locative complement:*

1. *to fall, pour down* (of a collective multitude, whereas *fwe* and *to* are used of single things or persons): *dua no nfwiren regu fam', the blossoms of the tree are pouring down; aba no bi koguu abo so, some of the seed fell on the stones; Mt. 13,4f. cf. 11. & porow 4. — 2. (contin.) to lie* (of a collective multitude, whereas of individual things or persons *da* is used); *ntrama bebrē gu ho, many cowries are lying there. — 3. caus. (in connection with a preceding auxiliary or principal verb: to cause to fall or lie i.e. to cast, throw, pour; to lay, put (of single things to is used): fa ntrama no gu ho, throw the cowries down there; mede abűrow migu nsum', I am pouring corn into the water; mframa tetew ahaban gu fam', the wind severs the leaves and throws them down; yerebebu dan yi agu fam', we are going to demolish this house and to throw it down; — ode ne nsa guu me so, he lay or put (both) his hands upon me; ode ne nsa guu n'akyi, he put his hands behind his back. — okā nnuan no gu dan mu, he drives the sheep into the stable. — 4. of fluids: to flow out (into, upon), be spilled, shed; (contin.) to be scattered, sprinkled (somewhere): ode nno no bae no, ebi gui (= guu fam'); ebi gugu dan mu ho, when he brought the palm-oil, part of it was spilled; some has been scattered on the floor there in the room; cf. 13. — 5. caus. to pour (into, upon): fa nsu gu tumpań yim', pour water into this bottle; fwie nsu gu me nsa so, pour water on my hands. — 6. to fall or hang down, hang loose and waving, flow: ne nhwī gu ne koń mu, ne mati, his hair hangs down into his nape, on his shoulder. — 7. caus. to throw over, put on: ode nnuguso guu ne końmu, he threw a loose garment over his shoulders, wrapped himself up in a mantle. — 8. gu.. mu, a) to accrue, be added, increase, augment; ne Twi no, biribi regugu mu, his knowledge of the Tshi language is increasing; cf. mmagam'. — b) to intervene: nda gum' kakra no, F. after*

some days. Mk. 2,1. — 9. gu.. so, a) gu kwan so, to be on the way: ogu kwan so reba. — b) to lean upon i.e. to rely for support, depend on, be committed to one's care: nnipa pi gu me so nti, minyā sika a, entew, because I have to care for so many people, the money I earn does not stick with me; cf. boa, v. — c) to be bent upon, diligently occupied with: ogu n'adwuma so, he is at his work; wogu aduan no so redi, they are still in the act of eating. — d) to come down upon, numerously and impetuously, to attack: wokoguu no so (cf. wokotow hyee no so, Acts 7,57). — e) caus. obu n'ani gu so, okā n'ani gu so, s. ani; kā ntam gu.. so, to conjure, s. ntam (Gr. § 243 b); ye.. gu.. so, to do against, Gr. § 109,32. — 10. gu ase: n'anim gu ase, lit. his face falls down i.e. he is ashamed, abashed, put out of countenance.

II. intr., without a locative complement:

11. to fall, come down: obosu gu, dew falls. — 12. to be shed, spilled s. 4. ebi gui. — 13. caus. fwie.. gu, kā.. gu, to spill, shed; wakā mogya agu, he has shed blood, Gen. 9,6. Lev. 17,4. — 14. to succumb, be defeated; to run away, flee: dom agu, the (hostile) army has been beaten, routed, put to flight, defeated, dispersed; woakō agu, they have been defeated; woagu, they have given way, are fleeing. — 15. caus. kā.. gu, to rout, put to flight: yeakā dom no agu, we have fought and defeated the enemy; bo.. gu, pam.. gu, to scatter, disperse; cf. 3 the last ex. & yepam dom no guu ahabanmu, we routed the army and drove them into the forest. — 16. to become desolate, go to ruin: kūrow no agu. — 17. to be abandoned, finished: agoru no agu, the play has been given up. — 18. to be finished, be over: okom agu, the dearth has ceased. — 19. ase gu, to be decreasing; to cease, die out, be extirpated: n'ase agu, his posterity is utterly destroyed; ode, mmoa, nnipa no ase regu, = woressā; Abotakyifo ase agu, the inhabitants of Abotakyi have been (as it were i.e. nearly) extirpated.

III. tr. without a locative complement:

20. gu ase, to extirpate: magu wura no ase, I have extirpated those weeds; magu m'abrode ase, I have entirely taken out my plantains. — 21. to end, to abolish, prohibit: gu aguadi, to stop the trade; gu agoru, a) to cease from playing for a time, to put a stop to it for this time; — b) to give it up or abolish it altogether, to prohibit it. — gu adwuma, to finish the work (altogether, = wie yo korā). — 22. gu né nkyérew, gu n'apàre or né mpàre, to finish, complete, conclude, consummate: woagu ne nky. = woawie adwuma biara ye; s. nky. — 23. gu nsā, to perform the concluding part of a funeral custom. — 24. gu.. so nsu: woagu no so nsu n.s. woawie asem bi di, na nnyafinkae nti ohene mā wogu ne dehye bi so nsu, na obiara antumi ankāe asem no bio.

IV. tr. without a locative complement (cf. I.):

25. gu, to sow: gu mō, to sow rice. (cf. dua, v.) — 26. gugu, to scatter: ogugu aburow mā nkoko. (cf. 4.) — 27. gu nfwireñ, to pour out i.e. put forth blossoms, to blossom. — 28. gu abome, to emit a breathing, pour out i.e. utter a sigh, to sigh, groan; gu homtsen, F. to emit a long breath, sigh deeply. — 29. to found (iron, brass, copper, type, bells), cast (lead, tin, zinc, silver, gold) cf. gude; to coin, stamp (dare, dollars). — 30. gu asawu, to cast or throw (out) the net. —

worigugu wò pom', F. *they were casting a net into the sea. Mk. 1,16.*

— 31. gu nsu, *to make water, euph. = dwenso.*

V. gu may be called an *aux. v.*, when it shows the direction of the movement or action expressed by a preceding *princ. v.* as kâ, fwie, bô, pam, tow; in connection with a following mu or so it supplies the place of the Eng. *prepp. into, upon (s.3.5.)*; when no complement follows, it answers to the *adv. away* (fwie gu, tow gu!) or the notion of *loss or waste* is contained in the Eng. *v.* (as in *to spill, to rout*). Cf. Gr. § 109,32. 223,4. — 32. tow.. gu, *to cast away.* — 33. ye.. gu, *lit. to do & cast away i.e. to do in vain, work for nothing.*

gua = gũa, F. **gwa**, Ak. dŵa or even džũa.

gua, *v.* [red. gugua] *to cut in pieces, cut up* (an animal), *carve*; pr. 3025. — *to flay, skin, strip off the skin of an animal*; gua nantwi-nhōma, *to skin a bullock*; wagua aboa nhōma aton; pr. 1223. — *to gut, eviscerate, take out the bowels.*

e-gua, 1. *public place, market-place; market; open place, cf. aban̄nua, court*; — okâe wò gua so, *he spoke it publicly*; oko gua so, *he went to the market*; wofa gua ase, *the market has begun.* — 2. *a public assembly, council*; perf. *to hold a council*, used espec. of the elders of a town who assemble for deliberations on public affairs; oko guam', *he went to the place of assembly*; gua atu = wotrã ase asore, wofwete gua, *the assembly is dispersed, the session is broken up*; cf. bagua, guabo, guam'fo, agua ase. — 3. *trade*; di gua, *to trade, traffic, deal (in)*; cf. di bata, mpewa, nsesã, nsesãgua, nuukurogua; odi no gua (or bata) = odi gua mã no, *he trades for him*; o-nè me di gua, *I am engaged in trade with him* (mutually); o-nè me di bata, *he and I go and buy things &c.* — ne gua abo no, *he has fallen short, has come off a loser, has suffered a loss in his trading.*

agua, pl. ñ-, *seat, chair, stool; throne, s. ahen̄nua; nan ase agua, foot-stool*; cf. akon̄nua, akenten̄nua; apon̄nua; mânō'.

guā, *v.* 1. *to separate*; — guā nehō, *to retire, retreat, withdraw*; guā wohō fi wōn hō = twē wohō fi wōn hō, *separate or withdraw thyself from them.* — 2. *to level*: woguā bepōw bi ani ase, *the lower slope of a hill has been levelled.* — cf. guae.

aguā: bō nehō aguā, *to retire, retreat, get away, make off, run away (secretly), take to one's heels, flee, = guan.*

o-guā, oguáwá, pl. a-, *the guava fruit and tree.* [Sp. *guayaba; Psidium pyrifera*, white guava; *Psidium ponifera*, red guava.]

o-guabén, *a thorny shrub*; nnuáre bi a wode yè osáw; wówè.

aguábĩrim, Ak. adwábírem, *q. v., a large place for assemblies* (nea wodi asen̄-kese a.s. wobo gua kese bi).

guá-bó, *inf.* [bō gua] *the act of assembling, the state of being assembled; assembly*; guabo, wobo no wò nea nnipa nh. benyā atrā-yé; wōn g. no an̄wie fe yo, e.s. wōammo gua no senea wobo gua; wōn g. no akyi ansi yiye. (Wobo gua di asem, di adae, yi wōnhō adi, trà ayi ase, nom nsã, goru, bō semode, di ñkōmmo.)

o-guaboñ [nea ogua boñ] *one who flays a beast. pr. 1223.*

aguábúm, *disturbance, uproar of an assembly, in a market.*

aguadé [egua ade] *goods, wares, merchandise.* [pr. 3254.

aguá-dí, *inf.* [di gua] *trading, trade.* pr. 565. 1224.

o-guadini, -fo, *pl.* a- -fo, *trader, merchant; cf.* obatani, opewa-

o-guâ-dua, *guava-tree.* [difo.

guae, *v.* g... mu, *to disjoin, part, separate, sever, sunder, rend; to tear asunder; g. ne ñhwim', g. ñwuram', to part one's hair, the weeds, the bush (in order to go through); syn.* bae mu, dae mu, hân' mu, pae mu, pân mu, tân mu, terew mu.

guaguagua, *adv.* *very much:* ne sê bō so g., *his teeth chatter from feverish cold; oŵia pae g. = keteketekete, the sun burns, shines very bright.*

guahá, guáhá [egua, ha] *a halm, straw, or stalk of grass, with some cowries strung on or added to it, serving to conclude the sale of a person or thing by tearing it asunder and putting the parts into the hands of witnesses, at the same time distributing to them the small amount of money (perh. 25 strings) given by the buyer besides the actual price; hence, tew ne ti g., to conclude the sale of, lit. to tear a straw concerning one's head or price in testimony of the sale, which ceremony seems to indicate, that the previous connection between the seller and the person or thing now sold is broken asunder.* pr. 3332. Watew ne yere ti g., *he has (completely) sold his wife.* The witnesses are bound to keep the ends of the straw and the cowries handed over to them, and, if necessary, to produce them in testimony to the bargain; this giving testimony is then called wokotoa guaha, *lit. they join together the ends of the straw.* Me ti guaha da n'akonñua ase, *the straw of my purchase price lies under his chair, i.e. I have been bought by him (as a slave).*

gu-akũro, *a kind of weed; wode ta kuru so.*

guam, *v.* [red. guñnuam] 1. *to grow together, be double; duába no aguàm ntá, águàm abien' = aba no ye abien, nso ebom', the two fruits are grown together; pl.* eguñnuam nta-nta *or abien-abien.* — 2. *to run or flow down copiously; fifiri reguam no = f. repram no, he perspires copiously.* — 3. *to run, gallop, of horses; opoñko guam reba.* Hab. 1,8.

o-guámma [oguañ ba] *pl.* ñ-, *lamb, yearling; kid.*

o-guámmā, a-, *pl.* ñ-, [dim.] *a little lamb, lambkin, kid.*

ññuammán [oguañ, *pl.* ñ-, & bañ] *sheep-fold, sheep-cot, pen.*

aguãmǎñ, *pl.* ñ-, *fornicator; whore, harlot, prostitute, strumpet.* [The *pl.* must not be confounded with the preceding word.] — bō ag., *to commit fornication; cf.* bō 41. 106. goru aguammaññoru, *id.* — aguãmām-mo, aguãmāññoru, *fornication, whoredom, lewdness; prostitution.* — o-guãmāmmofo, *pl.* a- (= aguãmāñ) *whore-monger, lecher.*

o-guamméré [oguañ bere] *a female sheep (or goat), ewe.*

guam'fó [egua mu fo] *the people belonging to a public assembly; g. ne baguafó nè ohene hō nnipa; s. gyaasefo.*

o-guamprábên [oguañ, pra? bēñ] *a sheep or goat with red hair.*

o-guammuruwá [oguan aburuwa] *pl. n-*, a grown sheep or goat that has not yet had any young.

aguam-sém [gua mu asem] a public palaver. *pr.* 1943.

guan, *v.* [red. guññuan] 1. to wither, fade, decay, dry (afuw, nneema, dua, ahaban); *syn.* botow, kagyaw, kisā, nyām, tẁām; — to ripen (abūrow g.), *syn.* hoa. — 2. guān ..hō, to trouble, distress, cause pain or anguish to; me hō guān me = me hō hia me, I am in a strait; óguān me hō = ohiahia me hō, he troubles, harrasses, annoys, vexes me.

guan', *v.* [inf. a-, red. guan'ñuān] to flee, run off or away; to avoid (asem, kaw); to escape. — *pr.* 1784. 2250. guan do, g. ko, g. toa, to flee to .. for succour, seek a refuge or hiding-place with a person or at a place.

Guān, *pr. n.* of the language of Date, Kyerepon, Anum, also of Kārakye, Ntẁummuru, Nta; *cf.* Gr. introd. § 5A1. § 1DII, 5.6. § 2, 3.

guāññ, *a.* fine, nice; onipa no aye g., his dress, face, whole appearance look fine; wasra ne dan mu nti, emu aye g., because he has whitewashed his room, it has become nice; *syn.* fefe, kāmā, osó.

o-guāñ, *pl. n-* [F. egwan, Ak. odẁane, odẁuane] the sheep; the term includes the goat also, but as there is a particular word for the latter (s. abirekyi), it is commonly used for sheep; if the sheep is to be expressly distinguished from the goat, it is called oguanteñ.

aguañ, *inf.* the act of fleeing or running away; flight, escape. *pr.* 1929. — hasty, hurried steps: fa ag. = tu mmirika; fa ag. ko na bēra! — dze or tutu angwan, F. = de or tutu mmirika, Mt. 5, 6. 9, 25.

o-guan-aniwa (sheep's eye), a kind of bead, s. ahene.

guan-do-bea, place of refuge for protection; s. guankobeā.

o-guanfo, *pl. a-*, fugitive.

o-guan-funu, a dead sheep or goat.

o-guan-funumā, oguan a né funumā tua so, a lamb whose navel-string has not yet fallen off.

o-guan-fẁefo, *pl. a-*, shepherd.

oguan-hōma, *pl. n-*, sheep-skin, leather prepared from it; skin of a goat.

o-guan-hwĩ, wool; the hair of a sheep or goat. (The sheep on the G. C. have hair, no wool).

guan-ko-bea, place of refuge for shelter; s. hintabea.

o-guan-nām, the flesh or meat of sheep or goats; mutton.

o-guan-sae, wether, castrated ram or he-goat; *cf.* opaposae.

o-guan-tén, *pl. n-* [oguan & -ten, long i.e. long-legged] the sheep.

o-guanteñ-ba, *pl. nñuantén-mma*, lamb; s. ogamma.

o-guanteñ-hōma, sheep-skin.

guan-tiri, sheep's head; woye me abofra g., they send me on a fool's errand (make an April fool of me); wōdādā abofra somañ-káfó se: kogye quantiri wō obi ñkyen bēra, na mamā wo bi; nso ohū biara na obisa no a, se onipa-kō no nim ase dedaw nti, okyere no foforo hō kwan.

o-guantōa, a kind of *plant*; woguan wo a, wokobu n'ahaban na woawē.

aguan-tware [oguan twa] *killing sheep* for a feast or a sacrifice. *pr.* 1125.

guanñuan', *a.* [= gunñuan, gunñuané, *fr.* guan] *withered; dry; ripe*; abūrow g., *pr.* 673.2044.

guare, *v.* [*inf.* a-] *to wash* the whole body, *to bathe* (*tr.*) [*cf.* horo, hoho, hohoro, *to wash* single parts of the body, or clothes and other things]; — *to bathe* (*intr. & tr.*), *to wash* (*one's self*); — kogware no or fa no kogware (wo) asum', *go and wash him in the river*; me-kogware, *I am going to bathe or to wash myself* (by pouring down water over the body, as the negroes regularly do every day); ode ankā guare, *he washes himself with limes*, i.e. he rubs his body with lime-juice, in washing or after having washed it. *pr.* 2427. — ogware po, samina, nsuohyew, *he washes himself with sea-water, with soap, with hot water.* — 2. *to swim*; guare bēra or ko mpoāno, *swim to the shore*; ogware twwa asu no, *he swam over the river.* — 3. guare asum', *s.* asumguare. — 4. *to worship* some patron spirit (family fetish). Aboadefo nhinā g. Bosonotwe, *all the family of Aboadee have B. for their family fetish.*

aguare, *inf.* the act of *bathing* or *swimming*; *bath*; *ablution*.

aguare(-ō), a word of politeness spoken by a guest(?) before he begins to eat.

aguare-anni, *washing without* (subsequent) *eating.* *pr.* 2687.

aguaree, *a place for washing* or *bathing.* *pr.* 1234.

o-guarefo, *pl. a-*, *bather*; *swimmer*.

aguare-guá, *a seat used in washing* one's body.

aguare-nsra [wode guare a, wonsra] *a large kind of lemon*, so good for washing with, that you need not anoint your body after washing, as the negroes usually do.

agua-ase [egua, ase] 1. *the king and his elders sitting in council*; ohene nè ne mpanyimfo a woabo gua; — Kwadade aguaase mu nnipa dōsō. — 2. *the whole assembly*; oko aguaasém' = oko guám', *he went to the council.*

aguaasém'dé, *the things* i.e. *the proper manners* observed in public assemblies, *polite manners*; òyè ag., onim ag. yo (= onim nkyiá nè akyémá nè kásá; ópòw), *he is polite, polished, elegant in manners, well-bred, courteous.* — aguaasém'-kásá, *polite speaking; a courteous address; courtesy.*

o-guaasém'ní, *pl. a-fo*, 1. *an attendant of a king or chief in a public assembly, one of his followers or train* (not one of the counselors, who are called baguafó). — 2. oguasém'nipa, = aguasoba.

guá-sén [guare, osen, = ahina a wode nsu gu mu guare] *basin, vessel or pot for washing, laver.*

guá-sò [egua so, on the market] *openly, publicly.* *pr.* 1222. *Mat.* 6, 4.

aguaso-bá [egua so oba], oguasém'ní (2), *a polite, courteous, genteel, elegant, cleanly, clever, active man*; òyè ag.

o-guaso-nipa, *gentleman.*

o-guasoní, *member of a council, man of distinction in public assemblies.* — aguaso-níwu (egua so aniwu) *public shame*; woa-hye no ag., *they have publicly put him to shame, made him a public example.* Mt. 1,19.

aguàtòñ, *goods sold at retail: 1. palm-wine sold by retail*; nsā a wosa toñ no abañ-abañ; wode ag. retwam', *people retailing palm-wine are passing.* — 2. *pedlery, goods not made in a proper way and bought up by peddlers*, ade a woto di mpewa; *frippery, lumber, refuse, out-shot, riffraff*; eyi de, eye ag., nsee wo sika wo hō!

o-guaw a, s. oguā.

gúde [gu ade] *a thing cast and wrought of metal, especially of gold*; *trinket, jewel*; cf. 'mraññuāñ (wobo bi na wogu bi).

gugow, red. v., s. gow; = goñono.

gugu, red. v., s. gu. — gugu, F. s. gu 30.

gugua, red. v., s. gua.

gum' = gu mu. Fa tumpañ no kofa nsu gum' bēra. pr. 1590.

agumá, *fighting, wrestling or struggling, not in earnest, but for sport and exercise*; pr. 1800. wodi ag. = wodi àyénsiñ (nuipa bi goru kitikiti bobo wonhō n.a., na enyé anibereso).

aguma-dí, inf. *wrestling or struggling in a combat for exercise or for a prize.*

guññuañ, red. v. guañ.

guññuañé, a. = guaññuañ, *withered, dry, fully ripe*; abūrow g. dōkono na éyè dé.

guram, v. *to strike, beat with both hands*; cf. biram, bo, boro, fwe.

gurow, v. *to become loose, slack, weak; to break down; to be shattered, broken, exhausted*; syn. hodwōw; ope amā adaka no agurōw, *on account of the harmattan the box has become out of joint*; me nnompe ag., *my bones are consumed.* Ps. 31,11. m'akwām' nh. ag., *all my joints are loosened*; wagurow gōroww = waye gōroww, *he has become quite feeble, imbecile, debilitated, enervated, worn out, seedy* (as after a drunken debauch).

gwa, gwañ, gwar &c. F. = gua, gwañ, guare &c.

gwañ-suma-bew, F. = guañkobe, hintabea. Ps. 90,1.

gwe, **gwi**, F. = dwe, dwi.

agwew, F. = adwew. — gwimfo F. = odwumfo.

gwom, F. = guam', Mk. 12,38.

gwoñ, F. = dweñ, Mt. 18,12. — to gwoñ, *to go astray.*

gya. [G. dša.]

gya, v. [red. gyigya] 1. *to go along with; to send or lead away, dismiss; to guide, conduct; to accompany, especially with kwan, or adding the place to which one is accompanied*: ogyaa no kwan se òñko po hō, *he sent him away to go to the sea*; okogyaa no de no koo Atēne, *he conducted him and brought him to Athens*; okogyaa no hyeñ no mu, *he accompanied him to the ship*; (Acts 17, 14.15. 20,38.) — kogya me se Nkwantanañ, *come along with me about as far as*

Ñkw.; wokogya wo yonkō 'sa a, wobia wohō bi, *if you accompany your friend into the war, you prepare yourself too.* — 2. to help, assist: onipa yi kogya me adwumaye 'ne, *this man is going to help me (in my work) to-day.* — 3. gya..nañ, *to cover one's feet* (Judg. 3, 24. 1 Sam. 24, 3.), *to ease one's self.*; cf. nē.

gya, v. Ak. s. gyaw, 1. *to leave*; gya ho, F. *to leave, forsake.* Eph. 5, 31. — 2. *to worship.*

gya, n. Ak. s. gyaw, *the leg.*

gyā, v. [red. gyāgyā] 1. *to let loose, quit one's hold, let pass, let slip*; wogya won nsam', F. *they loose their hands, to let go, let alone*; — *to loose, loosen, release, set free or at liberty.* Mt. 18, 27. 27, 15. Acts 26, 32. — 3. *to omit, be without*, cf. gyaw; pr. 221. 1004. — 4. *to desist from.* Mk. 14, 6. gyā me fwe, *do not always look at me*; cf. gyae. — 5. gyā.. kwan, *to dismiss, let go, set free.* — 6. gyā.. kyene (dan kyene) *to give up, relinquish, abandon, drop.* pr. 510. — 7. gyā mu, a) *to slacken, relax, loosen, let go*; gyā mu to fam', *to let down to the earth.* Acts 10, 11. Mark 2, 4. — b) *to grant liberties.* — 8. *to let flow out*: nnipa binom da a, wogyā won anom' nsu gu sūmī so. — 9. gyā siade, *to miss good luck.* — 10. gyā, F. = gyae, *to cease.*

gyā, adv. *disorderly, confusedly, distractedly, in perplexity*; cf. gyabegyabe, gyigya, adv. — mmea nē mmofra de sū nam gyā, *women and children walked about lamentingly.*

o-gya, 1. *fire*; pr. 467. 1245. 1247-53. ogya so, *dew*, fram, tutu sran-sran, *dum*; — *the power of striking fire*, pr. 490. — da gya, *to sleep at the fire*, pr. 559. cf. nnyahyee. — 2. *fuel*, cf. nnyansiñ, nnyentia, nnyina, anyañ. pr. 1246.

agya, pl. agyanom (F. agyam), *father, male parent*; syn. ose; *progenitor, ancestor; master*; the word is also used as an honourable appellation: m'agya Kofi fre wo, *Mr. K. calls you.* — Syn. ose, *father, akora, old father.* In Ak. agya is used only in speaking of one's own father, omitting the pron. me or yeñ (*my, our*) before it, whereas ose is used in other cases; agya ahū wose Asuom', *my father has seen your father at Asuom.*

agya, n. *the opposite part or side.* — agya no hōā, (adv.) *beyond, on yon side, on the other side*; cf. asuogya, ayannya.

gyā', pl. n-, s. gyawa. — to gyā = to apakye.

gyā, pl. n-, *smithy coal, charcoal*, made of osēnā wood, formerly also of palm-nuts (ññweā) i.e. the shells with their kernels, of which the natives did not know to extract the oil.

gyabaw, adv. *besides, nevertheless, notwithstanding*; eyi ñhinā gy., *leaving all this aside.* [fr. gyaw, *to leave*, & baw = bā, bea, bere, bew, *a place.*]

gyàbégyàbé, *disorderly, confusedly, distractedly, falteringly*; syn. gyā, gyigya. — onam gy. = ogyigyá, n'ani ado ñkrāñ, obo sonsonku. — waye gy. = waye twintwān-twintwāñ, *he reels, staggers, tumbles.*

gyàbia, Aky. s. gyama.

gyā-biriw [gya, biri] *coal, charcoal.*

agyabonti, name of a *beast*. *pr.* 1975.

agya_{de} [agya_{ade}] *paternal inheritance*; Akuapemfo a wo-kasa Guan, wodi agyade, *among those Akuapems that speak Guan, the father's property is inherited by the son*; *cf.* wofade.

agyā_dŵó [agya? adŵo]: tŵa agy., *to wail, lament*; wotŵa agy., *they weep or cry aloud*, orig. for a deceased father; otŵa no hō agy., *he bewails him*; *cf.* tŵa adŵo, bō bēnā, bō abubuw.

gyae, *v.* [red. gyaegya] 1. = gyā, *to drop, let go, let loose, let alone*. — 2. *to set free*. — 3. *to leave off, discontinue*, with an *inf.* wagya_e tā nom, *he has left off smoking tobacco*; gya_e sū, *weep no more*; gya_e no fŵe, *leave off beating him*. — 4. *intr. to abate, cease*: mframa agya_e, *the wind has abated*; ne yare agya_e, *his sickness is over or gone*; n'abufuw agya_e, *his anger has ceased*.

gyae-a! *interj. be silent!*

agya-fān_ú, *asu no agy.*, *both sides of the river*.

agya-fa-me-to [lit. *father take me buy it*] a kind of herb used to season food; wode to aduan so; ete se gyēne.

gya-frāmá, *flame of fire, blaze*; *cf.* mfrāmā, sufrāmā.

gyahánè, a kind of cloth (kente); *s.* ntama.

o-gya-hene, *pl. a-*, 1. *the leopard*; *s.* osebo. — 2. a kind of butterfly.

agya-hiná [ahina a wode gyaw obosom] *a small pot in which palm-wine is offered to a fetish*.

ogya-hō-mporoporowa or ntuturuwi, *sparks of fire*.

gyàkisi, *ashes from the husks of plantains*, used in making soap; it is also mixed with snuff, in order to make it sharp; gyàre nsō a wode to asrá mu na āno aye hyew.

agyakúmèdú, *s.* okan_{kan}.

gyàm, *v.* *to be in the agonies or pangs of death, breathe one's last, expire*; oregyam, *he is at the point of death, at the last gasp*. — 2. *to bemoan or bewail a deceased person*; ógyàm ne nua; *syn.* sū. — 3. *to condole with, express sorrow, grief or sympathy at the death of one's relation* (= kōmā no due, kokyekye ne ŵere). *John 11,19.*

agyammeñ, *s.* patu.

gyám'gyám', *adv.* [gya mu, lit. *in fire*, repeated] *hotly, i.e. eagerly, swiftly, rapidly*; woakokā asem no gy. mā atērew, *s.* ahyésém.

gyámà, *adv.* [Ky. gyaméa, gyabia] *perhaps*; *pr.* 2438. *cf.* ebia, anfwē-a, sesē.

agyammá, a shrub growing about 8 feet high, bearing small red fruits, a favourite food of birds; wode n'ahaban nè hō hono bō dudo.

gyamadúdu, a large kind of drum, kettle-drum; *cf.* akyene.

gyámarā, -awa, a kind of cloth (kente); *s.* ntama.

gyāme, a kind of amulet.

o-gyamfo, *pl. a-*, *one who commiserates or pities another*.

[*pr.* 1464.

agyāmu, a kind of *amulet*.

gya ñ, s. nnyinnyañ.

gya ñ, gyan-ara-gyan, *adv.* [red. gyennyāñ, a.] F. = Akr. kwa, teta, (Ak.) hunu, *in vain, for nothing, without cause, without meaning.*

agya ñ (*pl. id.*) *arrow*; cf. bemma; pr. 362.372. — *spine or quill of a porcupine.*

gyane, pr. 1643. s. gyansakyi.

agyane, s. pataku.

agyañka, pr. 1258.

agyañkã', *pl. n-*, Akw. = ayisã, *orphan.*

agyansako, a kind of *jumping insect.*

gyansakyi, pr. 1643. a by-name of the bird apatipere. pr. 2640.

agyansrāmmá, *pl. n-*, *live coal, burning coal.* [gya, srām, ba.]

agyapadé, 1. *heritage, inheritance*; nneema pa a eye fe (a.s. ñkoa, mfāñā, ahene, sika) a wowofa awu agyaw wo; *syn.* apegade, awunnyade. — 2. F. *treasures.* Mt. 6, 19. 13, 44.

o-gyapam, a kind of *tree.* pr. 1259.

gyapatiá, a kind of *sandals*; s. mpaboá.

gyapém, gyapim, a *disease* consisting in a permanent *swelling of the leg.*

gyàre, *soap*, = samina. — gyare-nsō, brōde-hono a woahyew de rebeye samina; cf. gyakisi.

gyasá-bòáfo, s. osebo.

gya-ase, *lit. under the fire*; 1. *place where the hearth stands, kitchen.* — 2. *the household espec. of a king, and the people belonging to it; household servants, domestics; attendants, suite*; ofwē ohene gy., *he has the care of the king's household.*

gyaasefo, *pl. domestics, attendants*, s. gyaase 2. — ohene gyaasefo ne: mfōafó (afōasofo), akyenekāfo (akyeremadefo), beñhyeñfo (mmentiahyeñfo), ahōpráfó, asoamfó, ketesofo, koññūasofo, kyiníkurafo, mpaboafó, atufó (ahumfó, tumtofo), abráfó (adumfo), sannāfó (fotosañfo), nsaneafó (señ), akyēāme.

gyaaseni, *sing. one of the domestics or attendants*; s. before.

gyaase-héne, *overseer of the king's household, captain of the body-guard*; cf. ankobeá.

gyàtá (*pl. a-*), *the lion*; pr. 1260. other names are: ohyéègyá, sáremùséé. — gyata-bá, *a lion's whelp.* — gyata-béré, *lioness.* — gyata-fóro, *young lion.* — gyata-níni, *male lion.*

gya-tannā', 1. *a pile of wood to be burned, especially in preparing a plantation.* — 2. F. *a fiery furnace.*

o-gyateñ, *pl. a-*, *torch* made of dry palm-branches; mpopā a woapāpaem' na wode abom' akyekyere na woaso de fita abe a.s. wode fweñwe okwañ anadwo.

gyàto, gyatowá, *the yaws*, a *disease of the skin, producing ulcerated tumours of a contagious character.*

gyatō-didi, a disease of the skin, producing a rough surface of the body.

gyato-duru, a medicine [aduru] used to cure gyatō.

o-gyatōfo, *pl. a-*, a person having the yaws.

gyatō-nammon, ulcerated sores on the sole of the foot.

gyaw, *v.* [*red. gyigyaw*] 1. to leave, quit, depart from (for a time); Mt. 4,13. — 2. to part from (never to return), to forsake, desert, abandon, relinquish; Mt. 4,20.22. — 3. to leave (behind), let remain; pr. 1261.2735.2776. John 4,28. Mt. 22,25. — 4. to leave in or commit to the care of, intrust. — 5. gyaw mu, to depart this life, expire, give up the ghost; cf. wu; onnyà unyaw mu e, he has not yet breathed his last.

gyaw, *v.* [*inf. a-, red. gyigyaw*] gy. obosom, to worship a fetish (patron spirit) by bringing him palm-wine or other gifts and petitions. Wokogyaw bosom a, wode nsā akotokyiwa kō agyawē hō kōsēre akwāhōsān, na titiriw no wogyaw wōn atamfo tiri so; — wode wōnhō akogyaw no; — osofo gy. ne bosom a, okura nsā a.s. oguan na ode koyi mpae mā nea ode bae no.

agyaw, *inf.* the act of worshipping a fetish.

agyawé, place where a fetish (obosom, patron spirit) is served.

gyaw, *n.* a gap between the two upper front-teeth. pr. 2831.

gyaw, gyawá, gyā', *pl. n-*, the leg from the knee to the foot. — fa.. gyaw, to take or embrace the legs, beg pardon; mǎfà wo gyáw = pardon me; okotow ne nañkrōmā anim wō n'anim na wáfà no gyáw; mōnkōfa nè gyáw. — gyaw-fa, *inf.* begging pardon.

gyàwú, the best kind of *yam*; s. odé.

gyawurusí, a broad and large piece of linen or cloth, sewn together of 2 to 4 pieces or 5 to 10 yards (a sheet, Acts 10.); otañkese a wode abohō 2 nè fā a. 3 a. 4 apam; obarima-tam a woapam (no) ebia siñ 3 a. 4 a.s. 6; cf. sàpra.

gye, *v.* [*red. gyigye, q. v.*] Ak. gye [with a narrow e, whilst Akr. & F. (?) have a full e] 1. to take (especially what is offered or given), to accept, receive, obtain; cf. fa, nyā; — gye taforoboto yi, take this plate (off my hand); begye wo akatua, let me give you your wages; megye (= mebegye) m'asranne, I come to receive my monthly pay; obi kye wo sika a, wúrènnýé ana? — pr. 307. — gye aduñaba, F. to receive seed, Mt. 13,19f. — gye ahom, F. to take one's rest, Mt. 26,45. — gye mpata, adanmude, to take a ransom, a bribe; Num. 35,31. Ps. 15,5. — dua biakō gye mframa a, ebu, if one tree receives, i.e. has to stand or endure, (all) the wind, it breaks, pr. 1005. — gye bo, to receive a stone, be hit by a stone, pr. 2488. — It may serve for the Eng. *prep. for* = in view of, in expectation of: mete ase megye deñ? what do I live for? wote ha regye deñ? for what are you sitting here? cf. Gr. § 243, b. — 2. to take (against the former possessor's will), appropriate (to one's self), pr. 302. take possession of, take away from, pr. 1267. gye ne nsam' ade no, take the thing off his hands, take it from him; to capture, occupy: okō gyee kũro no, he carried the town by storm. — 3. to take up, take upon one's-

self; woagye hamañkā no, *they have taken up the hammock*; obi nnye obi amanne nye ne de, pr. 304. 308. — ogyee heñ wu wui, F. *he suffered death in our stead*; — magye asem no mabo me bo = mafa asem no mato mehō so; — ogye ahōtsewē asetsēnā yi (=awar) to no do, F. *he enters into this holy estate (viz. matrimony)*. — 4. gye ntam, *to take an oath, i.e. to swear with solemnity, in a judicial manner*; — mede ntam migye wo, *I give you the oath*. — 5. gye dase(wia), F. *to bear (false) witness*, Mt. 19,18. 27,13. Mk. 1,44. — 6. *to draw into the lungs, inhale*: gye mframa, *to take the air, walk out*; s. pase; gye hūā, *to scent, smell*. — 7. *to seek or try to obtain, to engage*: okogyee ahene bānu adom, *he called in two kings to his aid*; s. dom, v. — wokogyee Akyemfo sa, *they engaged the Akems as allies*; cf. gye pā, gye bata. — 8. gye nīm, *to gain the victory; to win favour, honour, praise, glory*. — 9. gye aware, *to demand in marriage, engage a woman for marriage*. — 10. F. *to take up, buy* = to; mekogyee tam = mekoto ntama. — 11. *to ask, demand (as the price of goods)*: wugye ahē? — 12. *to receive as the price of something sold*: oton ntama no gyee dare du, *he sold the cloth for ten dollars*. — 13. *to desire, demand, require*; nea okom gye ne mē, pr. 2191. cf. 36. — F. = pe, Mt. 9,13. — gye anyibir, *to suffer violence i.e. require eagerness and force*. Mt. 11,12. — 14. *to require, render necessary*: ongye de woko, F. = enhia se woko, *they need not depart*, Mt. 14,16. — 15. *to propose in expectation of an answer or decision*. — 16. *to take of or from, exact*: ode gyee me dare du, *he made me pay ten dollars for it*; wogyee no (ho) ayefare, *they exact of him a fine for adultery*; wagyee no (ho) sika pī, lit. *they have taken much money from him (as a fine), he has been severely fined*. — 17. *to receive, take, collect, gather money or other things from other persons*; pr. 710. gye or gyigye tow, akwanne&c., *to raise or levy taxes, custom, toll or duty, to lay a duty upon*. — 18. *to gather, contract, nkanare, rust*, pr. 2385. ntuw, *mould, i.e. to become rusty, mouldy*. — 19. gye bañ, *to make a fence*. pr. 104. 1265. — 20. *to receive, take in, accommodate, shelter, harbour*: wogyee yeñ few-so, Acts 21,17.; ekwae yi agye wo. pr. 1872. — 21. gye.. tom', *to give a hearty reception; to receive among or into (a society)*. — 22. gye.. atū, *to receive into one's arms, = ye.. atū*. — 23. gye.. awo, *to welcome*. — 24. gye wō, *to cry?* — 25. *to rescue, retake, recapture; to redeem, ransom, buy out of servitude or penalty; to release, free, deliver, liberate; to save*; Mt. 14,30. 18,11. — gye me (fi) m'atamfo nsam', *deliver me from my enemies*; gye me (wo) bone mu, *save me from sins or evil*. Mt. 1,21. — 26. gye.. ñkwā, *to save or preserve one's life*; cf. agyeñkwā. Tit. 3,5. — 27. *to take into protection, protect, defend, preserve*; wopee me akum me, na Onyañkōpon gyee me, *they sought to kill me, but God protected me*; ode ñkrante kō gyee nehō, *he defended himself with a sword*; ogye ne nua ti, *he defends, fights for, his brother*. — 28. *to take along (with), lead, conduct, guide*; s. gyigye; cf. gya 1. — gye abofra tā-tā, *to lead a child by the hand, teach it to walk*. — 29. *to take up, admit, believe*: gye.. di, *to believe*; migye no or n'asem midi, *I believe (in) him or his word*; F. gye dzi, Mk. 9,23. (diff. gye.. di, *to receive, accept and eat*, pr. 307.) gye.. tie, *to obey*. — 30. *to take up (a saying) and respond or*

reply to (it) in one or other way: gye .. kyim, (to take up and wrest i.e.) to doubt, contradict, dispute; gye.. akyinnye, *id.* Acts 13,45. 28,29. — gye.. pene or krúm', to assent; gye.. pen, F. to accept, receive (a saying) 1 Tim. 1,15. — gye.. d a so, lit. to accept (a summons) and sleep upon, i.e. to linger or delay in obeying the summons: se wosamāna obi a, onnnýé nnná so; ommēra ntem. — 31. gye.. so, a) to take up i.e. answer, return an answer, respond, reply to (=bua); to respond to a call; to return the firing of the enemy. — b) to take up a cause, Mf. Gr. p. 115. — c) to approve (of), commend, congratulate, praise for some performance; adwini a odii no, oman nh. agye no so = woakamfo adwini a odii no, the whole town praise him for the execution of his skilful work. — d) gye.. do, F. to set forth: wodze won abrafo-pa gye wo nokwar asem no do, they by their life set forth thy true word. — e) gye.. do, F. to light upon, lodge in. Mt. 3,16. 13,32. (cf. 37.) Mt. 27,46. — 32. to call forth continuation (prop. forthcoming) of speech, gye.. ba, to cause one to proceed in his speech by assenting acclamations. — 33. to be entitled to: wugye daben? what reply depending on the week-day of your birth or on your rank and family) is due or belongs to you? migye anyāādo, ahénewa, aberaw', àmū, obére. — 34. re gye with a locative or objective complement and a verb in the consec. form: to tend to or toward, to aim at, be looking for, have in view: ono nso regye kūrow no mu ako bi, he too was endeavouring to go into that town; o(re)gye nna awu, he is drawing near to death, his time to die is at hand = oreye awu, ne wuda aben, adu, newu adu so. — 35. gye bata or aguadi, to take up, begin (or enter into) a mercantile or trading connexion, commercial relation, connexion in business (ogwadifo mā wokose odefo bi se ope se o-nè no di gua). — 36. to require, take up, occupy (a time): adwu-ma yi begye nnaawotwe; cf. 13. — 37. to take up, occupy, fill up (a space): dua yi agye asase pī, Luk. 13,7. wim' nnōmā begye ne nwin' ase, F. the fowls of the air lodge under the shadow of it, Mk. 4,32. cf. 31 e). — 38. to detain: ne nna gyee no trāā ho ara, his sleep detained him in that place for a while. — 39. gye ntini, to take or strike root. — 40. gye.. āno m': aduan no agye n'anom', lit. that food has taken (root) in his mouth i.e. has become his favourite dish; nām agye n'anom', he is fond of meat. — 41. n'ani gye, lit. his eye takes or catches (intr.) [or perh. his eye glitters, sparkles? cf. gyigye] i.e. he rejoices, is joyful, cheerful, glad, he delights (.. hō, in ..). — tr. ogye n'ani, he amuses himself; ode gye n'ani, he amuses himself with, he delights in, rejoices in; Lk. 16,19. — 42. gye, to except, s. gye, adv. Gr. § 117,3 g.

gye, adv. or conj. except, excepting, with the exception of, exclusive of, save, but, only; Gr. § 134,3 b. 235 b. — gye Onyame nkō na onim, God only knows; obiara nnim, gye Onyame nkō, no man knows but God alone. — gye se or se gye, except, unless, if not; except that, save that. Gr. § 277. John 3,2.

gye, frenzy, madness. — bo gye, to be mad = bo dam; obo me so gye, he rages against me.

o-gye, inf. 1. the act of taking, receiving... s. gye, v. — 2. salvation, deliverance, redemption, — 3. ogye a wonnye nni, unbelief.

agyē! *int.* [= agya-ē! *oh father!*] *oh! alas! woe is me! o dear!*
gyebum, a kind of *plantain*; s. obōrode.

gye-de, F. = gye se, *except*, s. gye, *adv.*

gyedi, -fo, s. gyidi, -fo.

agyedo, F. = nnyeso, *answer, reply.*

gye-dua, 1. [a tree of receiving scil. in its shadow] a *shady tree* in the street, *umbrella tree*; symb. the king, in the phrase: otew gy. ahabaṇ, *he tears the leaves of the shadow-tree*, = ohyira ohene, *he curses the king's life*. — 2. the stick of an *umbrella* to which the ribs are fastened.

o-gyéfo, 1. one who takes, receives, exacts... cf. otowgyefo. — 2. rescuer, redeemer, deliverer, saviour; syn. agyenkwā.

o-gyefó, madman, lunatic, crazy person; syn. obodámfó.

O-gyefuo, name of a month, about *February*; s. osram.

gyegyēgye, noise, bustle, alarm, tumult; ye gy., to make a noise, be noisy, boisterous, bustling.

agyegye-nsu, Akp. s. agyenennyene-nsu.

gyem' = ogya mu. pr. 2634.

agyemaṇ [nea ogye oman] defender, supporter, saviour of the agyemannare, a kind of song; s. dŵom. [nation.

agyempare [nea egye mparow] a prop or support of a rafter (piece of timber standing on the tie-beam of a roof and supporting the rafters).

gyeñ', v. [red. gyen'nyèṇ] 1. to be pure, clear, still (of water); nsu no gy. = emu ye kroṅkroṅkroṅ. — 2. to be sincere, simple, harmless. Mt. 10,16. Phil. 2,15. — 3. to gaze; ogyeñ' n'ani (te se waḥe n'aniwam'), *he clears his eye i.e. he looks closely or sharply*; ogyeñ me = ofwē me yiye (te se ade a oñhũ bi da), ofwē m'anim mā

agyen-agyen-nsu, s. agyegye-nsu. [ekye kakra.

gyēññ, a. & adv. pretty much, pretty long, for a while; cf. prāññ; okasae ara gy., osũ ara gy. — odii nna gyēññ supow no mu, *he stayed several days on the island.*

gyene, v. 1. Ak. = gyen, v. — 2. to separate; the blood at death separating into serum and coagulum or clot, "wagyene nehō" has become a euphemistic expression used in speaking of the death of kings or high persons; *he has resigned or surrendered his life* = wawu, wágyàw mú, wasópa nehō, wadán nehō, wákà bābi.

gyēne, F. (pl. id.) onion; syn. sopradā.

gyénennyeneñ, a. clear, pure, transparent, bright; syn. gyirennnyireñ, kurrennyen, krōṅkrōṅ; ode nsu gy. beree me; wanañ sika no gy. asi ho.

gyénēñ[nyēnen]nyēñēñ (or gēñēñēñēñ, gyēnyenyenyēñ) adv. or n. tingling, of the shrill, sharp, vibrating sound produced e.g. by striking metal; eye m'asōm' g., *it thrills through my ears*; cf. yōññ.

agyenennyeneñ-nsu, Ak. [agyegye-nsu, agyenagyēñsu] Aky. takyiridi, dragon-fly, adder-fly, libellula.

Ogyeñko, name of a month, about April? s. osram.

agyeñkwā [nea ogye or egye ñkwā] 1. saviour, redeemer, deliverer, preserver; the Saviour, Redeemer. — 2. the safety-lid or covering of leather over the lock of a gun.

agyensu [ade a egye nsu, what receives the water] gutter; spout.

gyéñtía [ogya tia] pl. nnyéntía, fire-stick, fire-brand; fuel; remains of a fire, remainder of fuel; mannyá nnyànsín mànná, na gy. bi na medae; mónkotwa nnyéntía mmëra! dunnum nny. a ewo ofie ñhîñā ansā-na woako!

gyennyan, F. a kind of tree.

gyennyan, F. [red. of gyan] a., adv. in vain; vain, vile. — gyennyan biara, F. perhaps, possibly.

agyen-nyan-dze, agyen-nyan-ne, F. a vain thing, vanity.

o-gyennyentwí, pl. a-, a person given to vanity, cf. nnyennyentwí; 1. a thoughtless, heedless, careless, foolish person, who does not care for advice, but foolishly takes his own way, cf. okwasea. — 2. a profligate, intemperate, licentious, dissolute, debauched, lascivious, lewd person; cf. ohofwini. — 3. a shameless, infamous, ignominious, vile, contemptible, despicable person; cf. odapāfo.

agyesowá [fr. gye so] a certain tone or melody in music; to agy., to sing the accompanying voice.

gyewgyéw: n'asem ye gy., he is rash, precipitate, his manners are rough, rude; syn. hyewhyéw.

agye w = adagyew, leisure; ehō agyew na mannyā, I did not get time for it.

gyidi, inf. [gye di] F. gyidzi, faith. — gyidikā, inf. confession gyidini, -fo, pl. -fo, F. gyidzifo, pl. a-, believer. [of faith.

gyigya, red. v. 1. s. gya, 1.2. — 2. to be unsteady, unstable, fickle; to waver, vacillate. Rog. 149.605. — 3. to be unsettled, excited, agitated, in a passion, distracted. Rog. 824. — wagyigya = waye basabasa, he is confounded, confused, perplexed; cf. bō nnyinnyan. — 4. to be impaired, deteriorated; won Kristosom no gyigyae, their Christianity was on the decline.

o-gyigyafo, a passionate, quarrelsome person; cf. otañgyigyafo. Prov. 9,13. 25,24.

gyigyà-gyigyà, a., adv. unsteady, unstable, fickle, variable; unsettled, disorderly; oye n'ani gy., he is unsteady &c. onam gy. nti, enkyere se ne kōma da ne yam', his rash, restless, stormy, fidgetty manner shows that his heart is not at peace.

gyigyaw, red. v., s. gyaw.

gyigye, red. v. s. gye 1-40. Other meanings: 1. gy. abofra, to lead, tend, attend, nurse, feed, foster a child; mabō bi pā se onnyigyè me bá, I have hired a person to attend or nurse my child. — 2. to instruct in, train for: wogyigye no akom. — 3. to lead aside or astray; to allure; to coax, flatter; to entice, decoy, tempt, seduce, persuade; to cheat, deceive, delude; cf. so fwe, defedefe, dādā, sisi, & ogyigye-fwirema; to prevail on, win over or try to do so; obon-

sam gyigyee Iesu; ogyigyee no se ónye bone, *he seduced him to do evil.* — 4. *to excite, provoke*; ogyigyee me se me nè no ñkô, *he provoked me to fight with him*; ogyigyee me pee m'anom' asem, *he tried to elicit, draw or catch a word from my mouth.* — 5. gy. āno: a) ogyigye m'āno, *he teases me, provokes me to fight or anger.* — b) *id. he tries to catch me in my words.* — c) se ogyigyee āno a, ankā eyee tokwaw, *if he had replied to every thing, it would have led to a scuffle.* — 6. *to begin to grow red or ripe (of fruits).* — 7. *to shine, glisten, glitter, glister, sparkle*; gy. so, *to dazzle*; oŵia gyigye ho = ye ho hāññ; kanea no gyigye m'ani so, *the light dazzles my eyes.* — 8. *to sound, echo, resound*; bepownom' agyigye, *the echo rings from that mountain*; egyigye m'asôm', *the sound of it is in my ears.* — 9. de nehô gyigye .. mu, *to interfere, intermeddle, meddle with*; syn. frafram'; wommfa wonhō nnnnyigyem', *they shall not interfere, not meddle (or mix themselves up) with (or in) the matter*; nsem ñhinā na ode nehô gyigyem', *he meddles or busies himself with every thing.*

o-gyigye-difo, *a woman who takes things from men and afterwards breaks her agreements with them*; òye ogy.

o-gyigyefo, 1. obea gy., *nurse.* — 2. (onipa gy.) *seducer, al-lurer, flatterer, pr. 2386f. adversary, antagonist, pr. 2407.* — F. *the tempter, Mt. 4,3.* = osofŵefo, odādāfo.

o-gyigye-fŵirema, *delusion, deceptive promise*; lit. *a deceiving by whistling to*; ogyigye wo ogy., *he deceives you by flattery or vain promises.*

agyigye-n'nyé-n'ní, *a story to be received and not to be believed, fable, feigned story or tale, fictitious narration*; cf. anansesem. The story-teller first addresses his audience with this word, perh. = *will you believe or not?* and the assembled hearers answer: Yegye di, *we believe (it certainly).*

o-gyigyirifo, *an inconsiderate, unwary, rash, giddy, indiscreet, imprudent, foolish person*; cf. okwasea.

agyigyirisem, *inconsiderateness, indiscretion, imprudence, rashness, unreasonable actions, harsh proceedings, violence actuated by foolishness*; wakodi agy. — cf. ñkwaseasem.

gyim, v. F. = gyimi, *to be an idiot &c.*

o-gyimfo, pl. a-, *a stupid person, fool, idiot, simpleton &c.* Rog. 499. 501. 503. cf. okwasea, ogyèfó.

gyimi, v. *to be stupid, foolish, senseless, thoughtless, crazy, mad.* pr. 1278. 2708. — o-gyimi, inf., *stupidity, folly &c.* pr. 1277. ne gyimi nti onte m'asem ase; cf. ñkwaseasem, gye, adammo.

gyina, v. [red. gynagyina] *to stand (of persons and quadrupeds, cf. si, ta)*; *to remain firm on a foundation*; *to stand still, make a stand, stop, pause, halt*; gyina ho, *stop!* odoñ no agyina, *the clock or watch has stopped*; oŵia agyina, *the sun has reached its highest point, is in the meridian, it is midday.* — gyina .. akyi, *to stand at the back of or behind, to support, help, back, second, encourage, shield, defend, protect, stay, assist*; cf. di.. akyi, boa. — gyina .. mu, 1. *to stand, hold out, endure, bear, sustain, stand the proof or test.* —

2. to flourish; anemdŵuma-dan no gyinam' sê, *the manufactory is in a very flourishing state.* — gyina ..āno, *to stand against, withstand, resist.* — gyina ..so, a) *to stand on, be founded on, rest on;* wo fo a wudi yi gyina asem a wokāe kan no so, *the reason of your being declared guilty is your first saying.* — b) *to stand to, be faithful to:* ogyina nan̄kasa asem so = on̄nan̄ n'asem, *he keeps, is true to his word.* — c) *to keep to, obey:* wogyina n'asem so = wodi n'as. so, *they adhere to his orders.* — d) *to flourish, thrive:* kūrow no gyina so sê, *the town is in a flourishing state.* — e) *to consist in or of;* ahōnu pqtē no gyina nsem abiesā so, Kurtz § 272.

gyina, 1. *stay, support, prop;* ođan yi gyina ne odum yi, *this room is supported by this pillar;* one me gy. = me mu-dua, m'akyidua, *he upholds me, on him I rest.* — 2. *stay, delay, continuance in a place for some time:* di gy., *to stay or last for a while, to delay;* mesomaa no no, wanni gyina na ośan̄ bae, *when I sent him, he did not stay long, but returned;* bone mu anigye nni gy., *sinful pleasure does not last long;* ntama yi anni gy., *this cloth did not last long;* s. di, F. G.

agyina, *the consultation of several persons who leave a greater circle to converse apart;* ko agy., *to go apart for such a consultation, to deliberate;* tu agy., *to consult apart.* [fr. gyina, *to stand*, because the act mentioned is performed by the parties standing.]

gyina-bea, gyina-bew, *standing-place, stand, station;* hyen gy., *harbour, road, roadstead.*

gyinae, *the point or that on which one takes position or insists as being of importance; the main point, the principal part of a statement; object, end, conclusion;* — asem yi, min̄hū ne gy., *I do not see the real purport of this palaver;* osii n'asem mu gy. ansā-na orekā, c.s. okyeree asentitiriw a enti oḅae nè nsentitiriw a ewo ne kase no mu, *he stated or set forth the principal points of his object before he entered into particulars;* woanyā asi asem no gyinae no; eyi ansā-na yerebēfa wogy. no so de ako agyina, *you have now stated the essential points of the matter; on these your statements we shall now hold our consultation;* (wotase nea won̄ nhinā kāe na ekosi asem biakō so a, wose:) nea yede asi ne gyinae ne se: adapen̄ anan̄ obetua kaw no, *the decision we have come to is, that he shall pay the debt in four weeks;* mohyee ne gy. den̄? *how did you settle it?* yeahye mu gyinae se adapen̄ 4 obetua, *we have determined that in 4 weeks he shall pay.*

agyinam' [gyina mu] lit. *standing-in*, i.e. *taking another's place*, hence *surety, security, bail;* — di agy., *to be bail, give security;* odi agy. mā me, *he gave security or has become surety for me.* — cf. akagyinam.

agyinam'fo, *the members of a council.*

agyinamo a, pl. n-, *the cat;* other names are: atenkyema, fiebofo, ośā, amēew.

gyinantwi, *a medicinal plant.*

gyinasó-ehū-po, *a kind of flower, lily?*

agyina-tú, *inf. deliberation.*

o-gyinatufó, *pl. a-*, one that has gone for deliberation.

agyirae, *mark, visible sign* made upon a thing for some purpose; *significant token; character* made, instead of signature, by one who cannot write; *cf.* kěná, krā, nsow, botae; — mehye no agy. n.s. wode biribi ato ho na woafwe no yiye senea eda, na se obi de ne nsa kã a, woahũ. — agyirae-hye, *inf.* the act of *marking* a thing.

gyirà̀m, Akw. = táfòdé, ñkyene. — gyirase, *s.* girase.

agyiràtwé, a *weight of gold* = ntaku 16, 2 dollars or *ackies*, 9. s. (As. borowo, whilst As. agyiratwe is half a taku more.)

agyiràtwéfã, a *weight of gold*, the half (ofã) of agyiratwe. (As. borofã, nt. 8, whilst As. agyiratwéfã is nt. 9.)

gyirenniyireñ, *a. pure, clear, clean* (of water); *syn.* gye-nennyeneñ, kurennyen, krônkrôn.

gyirigyiriw, *a. gristly, cartilaginous*, used in speaking of things which cause a crunching noise in chewing; *syn.* hãwhãw; kotoko nãm ye gy.

H.

The guttural or faucal consonant h occurs before a, o, o, u and before the nasal vowels ê, ï. Before the pure vowels a, o, o (u) some individuals pronounce it stronger than Eng. h, (with stronger friction of the breath between the soft palate and the root of the tongue) similar to the guttural ch in German *ach, Bacharach*; before all nasal vowels it is not stronger than Eng. h, and between the nasal prefix ñ and a nasal vowel or w it is almost mute, as in ñhinã, ñhõma, ñhweñ, ñhwĩ. — Before the pure palatal vowels e, e, i, the consonant becomes palatal and has more friction of the breath between the palate and the middle of the tongue, so that it answers to the palatal ch in German *ich, Aachen, München*, or *χ* of the Standard Alphabet; in analogy to ky, gy, ny, we express this simple sound by the letters hy. — The consonant h is also joined with the labial sound of w. In our books we retain the combination hwa only when it assumes open prefixes, as o-hwanyañ, whereas, when the prefixes are half-open, we write it hũa or hua, as o-hũám, o-hũán', ó-hũán. — In Fante dialects we find hw not only before a, but also before o, o, u, and e, e, i; for F. hwo, hwo, hwu, we write only ho, ho, hu, and hwe, hwe, hwi have been changed into the palato-labial combinations fwe, fwe, fwi. — In Ak. even hwa or hũa has been changed into fwa. — The simple h is, in single instances, to be found interchanging with k, as hãññ, F. kãññ; with s or fw, as hintiw, Aky. sunti, As. fwinta; with w, as F. ahoba, Ak. awowa; and with y, as Ak. hara, Ak. yera, F. yew.

e-ha, *pron. of place* (Gr. § 60,3.) *here, this place; hither; hence*; bẽra ha, *come here*; it may take the *adj. pron.* yi after it: bẽra ha-yi, *come just here*, or an attribute in the possessive case before it: bẽra me ha, *come hither to me*; me ha ye me yaw, *this place* (of my body) *here pains me*; it may stand as an attribute in the poss. case before a noun: eha ñnuan, *the sheep of this place or country*,

Gr. § 61, or in apposition after a noun of place, when it must be rendered in Eng. by *this*: waba kũrom' ha 'ne, *he came into this town to-day*. — ehanom (a kind of plural form), *hereabout, hereabouts*. — The emph. part. ara may be added: eha-ara, *this same place, just here*; wote hanom-ara, *they live here about (nowhere else)*. — Cf. ha-nè-ha, hayi.

ha, hâ, *interj.* 1. = hahâ, â, expressing pleasure or joy. — 2. a call for attention. — 3. an expression of contempt. Gr. § 145.

e-ha, 1. *wood, forest, bush*; onam ham' kwa, onhũ fie kwan, *he wanders about in the bush, does not find the way home*; cf. (a)haban, hanam &c. — 2. F. *plantation*, cf. afuw, kwâ. — 3. *chase, hunting, sport*; — ye ha, *to hunt*; cf. ahayo.

ò-ha, *hundred*.

ha, Ak. F. s. haw, *v.*

o-hã, pl. a-, a kind of *bat*; a harmless kind of *monkey*. pr. 188.

ahã (*interj.*) memã wo ahã, *contr. mahã, mahão, I give i.e. wish you good day!*

hã, hatê, *adv. hard, soundly (of sleeping)*; wada hã, *he is fast asleep* = wada nnahô. Acts 20,9.

hã, *adv. (to v. fwe) staringly, fixedly, unmoveably*; ofwe no hã, *he gazes at him*.

hàbababa, *imit. expression of unintelligible chattering or babbling (wokasa a, eye m'asôm h., their speech is quite unintelligible to me), or of the crackling of a fire: with a crackling noise; ogya or otannã' no rehyew h.*

nhabàm m á (ahaban nketenkete), *leaves of different trees*.

ahabam-mema, pr. 1291.

ahabàm-móno (ahaban mono) 1. *fresh or green leaves*. — 2. (a.) *green; of green colour*. — 3. a venomous snake of a green colour.

habán, 1. *bush* = wura. F. *field*, Mt. 6,28. 13,44. — 2. a piece of land overgrown with bush; makoto h. — 3. *foliage*. pr. 1289. — Aky. hahane.

ahabán, pl. ñ-, Ak. ahabanê, *leaf, leaves, foliage; shrub, shrubs, bush, bushes; wood, forest*; cf. wura, kwae; — nnuru bi ye ñh., ebi ye nnunhin, *some medicines are leaves, others are roots of trees*; wobe-bubuu ah. agu yen so, lit. *they came and tore leaves have cast upon us, i.e. they have sympathetically comforted us (e.g. after a defeat)*.

haban-sem, *an agreement concluded in the bush, without witnesses*. pr. 2655.

ahaban-tâ, *prepared tobacco in leaves (hands), unrolled tobacco, imported from Europe or America*; s. tâ.

aha-bàyére, *wild yam*. pr. 1290.

aha-bo: watow ah., *he has slain a man unintentionally*, = ne nsa apa.

ahà-bóa pl, ñ-, *beast of the forest, wild beast, game*.

aha-bobé, a kind of *wild vine*.

ha-bodóm, *pl. a-*, (lit. *dog of the forest*), a kind of *jackal*, gregarious, brownish, with a slender body and long tail; cf. *hatwea*.

aha-bùsú [eha mmusu] *the marring or spoiling of the chase or hunting*; *pr. 307.* oye no ah., *he does him harm in his hunting*, drives the game away &c. (Obommofo ko wuram' a, wobō no mmusú mmā onnyā aboa ntow no.)

nhadá, *sleeping in the bush*; (aháyó à wódá wò mú) ehō ye nh., *there are only single huts to which hunters resort, there while hunting one must sleep in the bush, it is an extensive uninhabited forest*; cf. *nnañso*.

ha-dwīw, *tick*, a little insect infesting sheep, goats &c.

háè háè, *interj.* a cry to scare or fright away birds of prey; oye me hh., *he teases or irritates me*, cf. *otane m'ani*.

ahafí, *a remote place in the midst of a wood or forest*; otwěě nehō kotrāā ah. bābi.

e-háfó, *the people from here, inhabitants of this place, town or country*.

ahafo = nnañ so; oko ah. = oko wuram', kwaem'.

ahafoá, Akw. = ahabañ.

hágìre [Dan. *hagel, hagl*] *small-shot, hail-shot*.

ahàgya, *basket of palm-branches of an inferior, careless make* berew a woammo no akyem-medew.

haha, *v.* = hoahoa. *pr. 1799.*

hahâ, *interj.* an expression of gladness, satisfaction &c. cf. *hâ*.

hahã, *s.* hehã. — *pr. 570.* — ahãhã, *pr. 1379.*

hahane, ahahanē, } = habañ, ahabañ, ahabane, F. ahataw.
ahahare, Ak. }

hahare, F. *attrib. adj.*, *s.* hare.

hãhĩ, *grief for a great loss*; me h. abo mehō.

o-hãhĩni, *pl. a-*, a large, *black ant* emitting a bad smell. *pr. 215.*

hãhãrã, hãhrã, hãhrãhã, *a. broad, wide, spacious, wide open*; cf. *tètrē*; ođan no mu ye h. = ođan no mu gow.

hàhyē-hahyē, *adv. heavily* (of breathing).

àhạì, a kind of *beer* made of Indian corn; *corn-wine, pito*.

háì, *interj.* an expression of fear or astonishment. Gr. § 145.

há[mù-]krám ãñ = habodóm, is used for *wolf*; but *s.* pataku.

hām, *v. to brawl, quarrel, wrangle, altercation; to chide* (Ez. 17, 2.) o-nè no ham or wóhām = o-nè no yaw, kasakasa, perepere; mekoē no, na orehām.

o-hām, *inf. dispute, quarrel, altercation, brawl*; efi hām mu; koo kō so, *from chiding it came to blows.* — bō hām, F. *to rebuke.*
[Mt. 17, 18. 20, 31.]

ham' = ha mu, *in the bush, wood, forest*; F. *on the plantation, in the field.* Mt. 24, 18. 40. eham', Mf. *northward.*

hāmā, *pl. a- or ñ-*, 1. *cord, string, rope; bond; pr. 1293f. 2530. cf. mfiriwa, mofūmā, ññūahāmā, ntampehāmā. — wahye hāmā = wasen ne mene; ode aniwu kohyee h., she strangled herself through shame. — 2. climber, tendril, creeper, creeping or trailing plant, a plant that grows clinging to the ground or trees or other means of support; mekoḃo ahāmā e.s. mekotwītwa ñhamam', na afe āno hyia a, ná meredó (Ak.) — 3. twē hama, s. ntontobō.*

hāmā-biri, a medicinal plant used to cure belly-ache.

hāmā-hāmā, *a. boisterous; epo ye h., the sea rages as when agitated by a storm.*

o-hāmāni, *one bound with cords.*

ahāmāñkā', *pl. ñ-*, [Span. *hamaca*] *hammock; cf. denkye-denkye. — ahamāñkāfo, hammock-carriers.*

hāmāñkā-soa, *hammock carrying. (Phr. ḃo no akonkón! fa to wo atifi! yebedi no nnyigyé or adannán'.)*

ahāmā-nó [hama āno] *pr. 1123. the end of a string.*

ahāmā-sā-de: ne nañ ah. = *ade a womā mā wode sã obi hama = atramatiri 24 a wode mā ohene se ómmā wonkum nipa.*

ahāmā-twē, *inf. s. ntontobō. pr. 2841.*

ñhāmāwá [hāmā *dim.*] 1. *little strings &c. — 2. vermicelli.*

o-ha-mũ-ní, *pl. a-fo*, 1. *inhabitant of a plantation-village = ofumní, okuraasení. — 2. a person living in the bush, wood or forest, a savage. — 3. an uncivilized person.*

hāñ, *v. [red. heñhañ]* 1. *to stretch, extend. — 2. to be extended; cf. ohāñ. — 3. to loosen (intr.): ahañ me, it has been loosened (become loose) for me, s. "ahñ me ahañ me" under hiñ. — 4. red. to become or be distant, loose (of texture), not joining closely (of things fitted together); ntama yi ani aheñhañ, this cloth has become thread-bare(?); ntabow a wokā sii anim no ah., there are chinks in the boards you fitted together; they no longer fit closely. — 5. Phr. ade no aheñhañ n'ani so, the thing has become unimportant or indifferent in his eyes, he makes light of it, he disregards or slights the thing; ohēñhañ a aheñhañ won ani so no nti, womfá nyé biribi bio, it has become so unimportant in their eyes, that they do not care for it any more; ne kafe a owō aheñhañ n'ani so nti, onko mu bio, his coffee plantation has lost all attraction for him, so that he does no more go into it.*

hāñ', *v. [red. hāñ'hāñ]* 1. *h. mu, to spread out, to extend, to open wide; hāñ akatawĩa no mu, open the umbrella; ohāñ n'anom', = otē n'anom', he opens his mouth wide, he gapes, stands agape; ohāñ ne nsam' (se ode reḃo no), he stretches out his arms, he raises his arm (to strike him). — 2. to swell, augment in force or loudness: hāñ wo 'né mu tēem', cry aloud, Is. 58, 1. — 3. ohāñhāñ n'ani, he stares, gives a stare, he threatens, frightens (ogye biribi aberaño, okā asem dennēnen). — 4. intr. to be extended, wide open: mmere no ahāñ, the mushroom has opened or expanded; n'ani ahāñ, his eyes are wide open or staring (of one drowned or taken by the throat); m'ani ahāñ, I am quite surprised or astonished.*

o-hāñ, *a cord, reaching from one side of a river to the other, to*

lay hold of in passing over; *pr.* 440. — sānkū-hān, *the string of a violin or other stringed instrument.*

a hān m ú, *the groin* (sěre nè yafunu ahyiae, ayaase).

h ā n ñ, *adv. & a. clear, light, bright, luminous, lucid; cf. hāna-hāna, hārān, hyerēn; osoro ye hān, the sky is bright (cf. wim' atew); odañ no mu ye hān, the apartment is light; wapue h., he has become clearly or distinctly visible; n'ani so da ho h., his eyes are open, clear and bright; anim ye h., it is bright, broad daylight. — n. light, brightness; clearness; open, clear place or space, glade, lawn. John 14. 3, 19. — osoro hān no nti, yehū po 'ne, the atmosphere is so clear that we can see the sea to-day; osebo nam na odu hān (= petē) mu a, osuro, when the leopard in his roaming about comes to an open place, he is afraid; obi nnantew h. mu nyera okwañ; cf. John 11, 9.*

h ā n ā h ā n ā, *a. bright, brilliant, glossy, shining, glittering, resplendent; cf. hān, hyēhyē; adaka no (hō) ye h., this furniture is glossy, bright, highly polished.*

ha-nām, *game, deer, venison.*

ahānnān, *four hundred. Gr. § 78, 3.*

h ā -n è -h ā, *here and there; woko Akūropōn yi, nko h., ... do; not go to certain places (to others you may go).*

h ā n 'h ā n, *red. v. hān.*

h ā n k ā r e, *pl. n-, circle; any thing circular, made of string, cloth, iron; hoop.*

ahānkrón, *nine hundred. Gr. § 78.*

n h a n ō á [eha, wood, nōa=āno, border] *the border of or between the bush and a plantation.*

ahānsīá, *six hundred. — ahānsón, seven hundred. Gr. § 78.*

h a n s p ā [Ger. handspaten] *spade.*

o-h a n t ā n, *a kind of large tree.*

ahāntān, *pride, haughtiness; arrogance; cf. ahōkyere, ahupō; — ye ah., to be proud.*

o-hāntanní, *pl. a-fo, a proud, haughty person. pr. 1295.*

ahāntan-sem, *proud or haughty speaking, behaviour or demeanour; arrogance, conceitedness.*

ahānnu, *two hundred. — ahānnúm, five hundred.*

ahānwòtŵé, *eight hundred. Gr. § 78, 3.*

h ā r a, *v. [red. hārahāra] Ak. = yera (F. yew), yerau [yera-*

hāram, v. = yeram, to yawn, gape. yerau].

h a r a m a t a, *pl. a- [Sp. harmatan, an Arabic word] the harmattan, a dry wind from the interior of Africa, which blows in December, January and February toward the Atlantic ocean and is accompanied by a dusty haze; cf. ope. pr. 1296.*

h ā r ā n, *s. 1. to shine, glitter, glister (oŵia, okanea, sika); to be bright, glossy, splendid, beautiful; cf. hyerēn; wahyehye ne dañ mu mā ahārañ, he has adorned or decorated his room beautifully. —*

2. *to make shining, bright, glossy, beautiful*: wəah. ayeforo no, *they have adorned (dressed up, trimmed up) the bride beautifully*; ahyehyede ah. ayeforo yi, *this bride is adorned with finery and jewels*; behārañ me mā meñko agoru.

o-hārañ, *n. brightness, splendour*; mónfwe nsoroma hārañ few hāraññ, *adv. brightly &c.* wapue h. [biakō!

hāre, *v. to row, paddle*; pr. 1731. F. kwàne.

hare, harehare, F. hahare, *a. 1. light* (not heavy, not burdensome); cf. duru. — 2. *thin* (leather): pr. 1419. — 3. *quick, nimble*; ne hó yè hare, *he is quick, nimble, active, lively*; yè wohō hare! mā wo hó nye hare! *be quick!* aboa yi yè harehare = tutu mmirika ntemntem, *this animal is very swift*; ne nañ yè hare, *he is light-footed*; cf. wēwē. — 4. *light, slight, frivolous, vain, wanting dignity or solidity*: oye nehō hare, n'anim yè hare, n'adwēnem yè (no) hare, *he is lightminded, frivolous, a blackguard, a mean, shameless person*.

o-hare, *inf. quickness, swiftness, briskness*.

o-harem', o-hareso, *quick, swiftly, briskly*; oye n'ade háresò ahàsā, *three hundred*. Gr. § 78. [háresò.

hāse, *cask, tun, pipe, puncheon*; cf. opánkran, púm'pā'.

hata, *v. [red. hatahata] to spread* (clothes or other things for the sake of drying by the sun or wind); *to be spread out*; ode ntama h. aŵia mu; ntama a ehatae no awo. [G. ka.]

hātā, hātahata, *a. thin*, of things that have a flat, extended surface, as nhōma, *paper, leather*; asonhōma yè pìpři, na oguañhōma yè h., *an elephant's hide is thick, but a sheep's skin is thin*; syn. fráfrā, trátrā.

ahataw (F. = ahabañ), *the bush and weeds shooting up afresh on a newly prepared plantation*. pr. 1298.

hatē, *adv.* = hā, nnahō. Acts 20,7.

ha-twēá, *bush-dog*, = odemerefūá, odòmpó, *q.v.*

haw, *v. to trouble, disturb, disquiet, afflict, distress, annoy, vex, fret, worry, plague, persecute, bother, pother, harass, importune, perplex; to hurt, wound, pain, grieve, mortify &c.* F. ha, Mt. 5,10. Mk. 5,35. — óhàw me, syn. óguàn (Ak. odwāne) me hō, ohíáhíia me hō, óhyè me ahōoyáw', óyè me ayayade or aninnyāne; wo na wohaw wohō, *you hurt yourself!* — F. oha nehō, *he disquiets himself*. Ps. 39,6. — intr. *to be troubled &c.* wáhàw = wabēre, aden no, *he is weary or tired* (of); F. ha, *to faint*, Mt. 9,36. n'ani ahaw, *he is lazy, idle, indolent, sluggish, slothful*; cf. onihāfo, okwadwero; — odé no ahaw, *the yam has become watery by lying too long in the ground*.

o-háw, *inf. trouble, affliction, distress, plague; troubling &c.*

o-hawfo, *pl. a-, one who troubles &c.; affliiter, tormentor &c.*

hāwhāw, *a. watery, insipid, vapid*, used of yam not yet ripe or fit for eating; nkani a enye yè h. = gyiriwgyiriw, nwenenwéne.

e-hayi (pronounced ehāi) = eha yi. — hayi-hayi, *hither-thither, this way-that way*: mprenpreñ odañ nehō ko hayi, na mprenpreñ odañ nehō ba h. bio, *he turns now that way and then again this way*.

ahá-yó, *inf.* [ye ha] *chase, hunting; kó ah., to go a hunting.*

ahayobóa [aboa a woye no ha] *an animal pursued and taken by sportsmen, game.*

o-hayófo, *pl. a-, sportsman, hunter; cf. obommofo.*

e-hē, Ak. ehene, *pron. interr. where? whither? whence? Gr. § 60,3. 61,1. owó hē? where is he? odi gua wó hē? where does he trade? okó hē? where did he go to? ofi hē? where does he come from? from whence is he?*

ahē, *pron. interr. [Ak. señ] how much? how many? eye ahē? how much is it? pr. 2476 f. 1660. wosi ahē? how many are they? – how dear? at what price? Gr. § 60,5. 61,2. Woato nño ahē? how much palm-oil have you bought? woato nño no ahē? how dear have you bought (or, what have you paid for) that palm-oil?*

e-hē-fá, *where? on or to what side? eh. na woate sā pen? where did you ever hear such a thing? okyeree no kwan koo h.? whereto did he lead him? F. Mt. 2,2.*

hēhā [hāhā]: onipa yi de me hēhā bō me dim-mone kyere ñ krofo, *this man disparages, bespatters, defames, calumniates me before the people; cf. sopa &c.*

hēm, *v. to blow one's nose; ohēm ne fwenem, he blows his nose.*

ahēmá, *a. in cpds. white, light; cf. ahwenhemá.*

ahēmá, *n. dawn, day-break, the first appearance of light in the morning; ah. pe, with the first ray or gleam of daylight; wotuaa ah. koo oda no so, lit. they prevented (i.e. anticipated, had the start of) the dawn went to the grave, i.e. they went to the grave before day-break, very early; monsorè ah. mměra na yenni asem no, rise early and come to settle the dispute or palaver.*

hémahema, *a. very early in the morning; anopa-h. (= anopatútu) na wokoe, they went away very early; akwánkó h. sē de, mintumí meńkó bí dá, I can never set out on a journey so very early.*

ñhema-da, *morning-sleep.*

ahemadakyé, *the time before sunrise (4 to 6 o'clock), when the cock crows and the birds begin to sing; at dawn, just before or about day-break.*

o-hém mā, o-hémmea, *pl. ñ-, [ohene, obā or obea] queen, a woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom, a female monarch; the consort of a king, wife of a chief; cf. ohenyere.*

ahemmāñ, *pl. id. [ohene mañ], kingdom, monarchy; cf. aheni; the people and territory or country subject to a king; a people having a king; Akp. the town of a king = ahenkūrow.*

ahemanakyé, *s. ahemad...*

o-hémmea, = ohemmā.

ahemfí [ohene ofi] *the king's or chief's house, dwelling, residence, palace. — ahemfi-soafo, master (lord steward) of the king's household,*

o-hem-fóro = ohéne fòfóro.

[chamberlain.

o-hem-móné = ohene bòné.

o-hem-pá = ohene pá, *a good king; also a courteous title in addressing a king.*

o-hem-pəfo, *pl. a-, royalist. mmāra-so-h., legitimist. Hist.*

o-hem-póporo = ohéne kàkraká, *a great king.*

o-hem-p o ñ, *pl. a-, emperor; cf. kaesare. Hist.*

heñ, *F. 1. = yeñ. Gr. § 58. — 2. = hyeñ, ship.*

o-heñ, *Ak. = ohéne.*

hen, *F. = ehē, ehene. Mk. 14,12.*

e-héna, hōna [*F. wana = hwana, Aky. nhwan, ihwāe*] *pl. hēna-nom, pron. interr. who? whom? whose? Gr. § 60,1. 61,1-3. — hena dea? whose? belonging to whom? Gr. § 62. Wofre hena? hena na wofre no? whom do you call? hena sekañ ni? osekañ yi ye hena dea? whose knife is this?*

henakyir, nsatseaba h., *F. = ahenniakyiri, the fourth finger.*

a hen-ná ñ, (*pl. id.*) [*ohéne dán, ad.*] *a room or house of the king.*

e-hene, *Ak. = ehē; eh. fā na woreko? which way are you going?*

hè ne, henehéne, *a. itching, prurient; cf. hyew, hyerehyere; me hō ye me hene or henehénehene, my skin itches, is irritable; me nsa hō ye me h., me nañ ye me hh. (= ekeka me), my hand, my foot is itching; eye me h. na mañhūane a enye yiye, it itches so that I cannot help scratching.*

o-h é n e, *pl. a-, ahemfo (Ak. oheñ) 1. king, prince, chieftain, chief; in Akp. this title is given to the chief of every town as well as to the chief of the whole country; in As. its use is more restricted; cf. odekūro, omanhene, osafohene, osee. In public assemblies frequently other words and names are used to designate the king, e.g. katakyie, opanyiñ, Agyakwa &c. — 2. the office of a king, kingship, royalty: odi hene, he exercises the office of, or he rules as, a king; odi ne hene yiye, he rules well; wodi aman so hene, they rule over the nations; woagye ne nsam' hene, the kingdom has been taken from him, he has been dethroned &c. — 3. di ahene, to make a pompous exhibition or display of royalty: oredi ahene 'ne = ohene rebefi gua de nehō abekyere (a.s. abekyia), he is about publicly to display his royalty (or, to give a reception); ahene a ebehyaia mu nna-no no redi ah.'ne, the kings who came together the other day will turn out in parade or appear in state to-day.*

ahèné, *pl. ñ-, Ak. afwenee, coral, pearl, bead; string of corals or beads. pr. 1319f. ahenepá, ahene-panyiñ, a precious coral, having the value of gold, as bótá (kakawa), bodóm, adiaba, nēnkyénemma, nnyāné, asen, teteaso. Other kinds are: bankoroapém, abiá (pr. 443), abrokókòkòté, dadépóti, áde, adebònóā, adobé-aba, adòbodobò, adwèrèbiā', adwó-a-abirí (nhūwá-tùntúm), mfansú, mfúfuwa, oguāñ-aniwa, nhíá, nhūwá, kabònóā (nè adebònóā), aketebín, ñkoruwá, ñkwādŵó, ñkwantabén, mmôbitíri, mmoròkòkòá, mmorótóá, mmo-tā', anyinyíren, mpénemē (mpr.), osá-aniwa, nsénkwāne, nsibíā, ntáka, ntankamagyánèwá, ntántóá, ateá-mògyā', átòā', tokótòkó, ántópántíri, ántarakùró, atwēbewú, ntwómma.*

ahenné(e) [*ohene ade*] *the insignia of the king or chief, consisting in the chair (ahennua), the sword (afōa) and the ornaments (trinkets of gold and corals).*

o-héne-ba, *pl.* ahene-mma, *son or child of a king, royal prince.*

ahene-basá, *beads stringed & tied round the wrist.*

ahéne-dí, *inf. the pompous exhibition or display of royalty, s. ohene 3.*

ahene-mma, 1. *s. oheneba.* — 2. *the best sort of sandals; s. mpaboa.*

ahene-mma-nsateā, *a tree with edible fruits.*

ahéne-asén, *beads worn round the hips.*

o-henewá, *pl. a-, a small, petty king, prince, chief.*

ahenewá, *a small bead.*

ahénewa, *a name given to the members of certain families in different T'wi tribes, in answer to a salutation. Gr. § 147,9.*

heñhañ, *red. v. hñ.*

ahéñhëmá, *ahwenhema, s. osũ.*

ahenni, *inf. [ohene-di] 1. kingdom = kingship, exercise of kingly dominion. — 2. kingdom, meaning a land and people under kingly rule; cf. ahemman.*

ahenniakyiri [ohene adiakryiri] 1. *the successor to the throne, prince hereditary. — 2. ring-finger, the fourth finger from the thumb, coming after the nsateāhéne; it is also called nsatēa safohene.*

ahennim', 1. = ohene anim, *the king's face; the place before the king; nea ohene ankasa te ho, the king's presence; oko ah. akokā asem, he went before the king to report. — 2. = ohene dan anim, the place before the king's dwelling; the court.*

ahēñkorā' (tet. ayonkorawa), *a kind of tree; mmofra de n'aba si ntew.*

ohēñ-késé = ohene kese. — ohēñ-kúmā = ohene akumā.

ahēñkūrow *pl. ñ-, [ohene kūrow] the town in which the king resides, residence, capital.*

ahēñkwā, *pl. ñ-, [ohene akoa] the servant of a king (or of a fetish = abosonkwā).*

ahen-sáw, *a climber, the fibres of which are made into a kind of sponge (hama bi a ewo wuram' a woboro ye sapow); the sponge itself: mēpe ah. bi matò máguaré; cf. osaw, sapow.*

ahéènsiá, *ahensiá, As. awénsä', a kind of mouse or rat. pr. 1326.*

ahentam, = ohene ntam, *pr. 1327.*

héntiá (héntuá), *pl. ñ-, noose, running knot; loop; mesh, stitch; — wabo (hama no) h.; wodé sã mmóa, wodé kyekyere ade; — mabono h. du na mereye wo nnuā so, I have ten stitches on the needle and am knitting.*

ahentów [ohene tow] *a small lump of "fufū", as becoming kings, who ought to eat little, cf. e-tow, ñkwaseatow.*

ahēññuá, *pl. ñ-, [ohene agua] the stool or chair of a king or chief, throne. — 2. its carriers. — ahēññwá, Ak. id.*

o-hen-yere [ohene yere] *pl. -nom, a wife of a king; cf. ohemmā.*

hetsew, *F. roof. Mt. 8,8. Mk. 2,4.*

he... he... hi... s. hye, hye, hyi...

hĩ, *v.* to come or draw to an end or close; to close; to be fulfilled or completed; [cf. hini, ehiñ, ñhiñ, ñhiñā.] — m'adagyew rehĩ, my leisure is passing away; me bere ahĩ = aka ketewā sè na asā, my time is nearly spent; me nna a mede merebeko no rehĩ or reye ahĩ, my days to go away are nearly at hand; ohĩa ahĩ ato no, poverty has (now finally or fully) overtaken him; — to be spent, wasted or worn out by frequent use: osékāñ no rehĩ or ahĩ akà kètewā bi, e.s. woasew dade bi asew asew na eresā; otuo no āno ahĩ; — to cease burning; ogya no ahĩ = aŵie dew mā aka nnyansramma ñkō. *Syn.* sã, fwere.

ahĩ, *perh.* an *inf.* of hĩ: an ending, stopping, reluctance to proceed, used of what is irksome, tedious, which causes dislike or displeasure (ade a eye tañ or dennénennen), *pr.* 1328; — indignation. *Phrases:* ye ahĩ, to provoke, to excite disgust, indignation, resentment: asem yi ye me ahĩ = tañ, this matter is vexatious, irksome, afflicting, provoking, teasing, loathsome, disgusting, repulsive, odious to me, I have had enough of it; ne hō ye me ahĩ, = mfonee, I am weary or tired of him, I loathe him; n'anom' kasa ye ahĩ, his talking is intolerable. *pr.* 1492. — tew ahĩ, to be refractory, to resist; to set at naught, to despise, utterly disregard; watew me ahĩ, = wásèn mé sò, wammú mè, n'ani anso m'asem, m'asem anso n'ani, he disregards me, disdains, slights or scorns to obey me; watew m'asem ahĩ = mekã mekyeree no se: nyé sē! na obuu so koyee; watew ohene asem ahĩ e.s. ebia wo-nè ohene abofo a osomaa won koo ho kodii asem no anni asem no yiye na woyaw se wofwee won; — watew won ahĩ, = ompe won nneyee, won nneyee nyé no fe, nsó n'ani, he has become averse from them, he disapproves, disowns or disavows them; oponko no atew né wúra (só) ahĩ, that horse is refractory against his master. (Matew nea eye tañ ahĩ maba = manyã mayi nea eye tañ (adi, or) maba guam'. Obi haw wo haw wo haw wo na dakoro eye wo tañ a, wuse: matew ahĩ, asem yi, minní so bio.)

ahĩ, 1. fright, affright, dread, terror: oyi no ahĩ, he frightens him = oyi no hũ, cf. bō pirim or piriw. — 2. mockery, derision, insult; oyi no ahĩ, he mocks at him (= odi ne hō few).

hĩa, *v.* = hiñ; dompe, kasae, nsœ ahĩa me = ahĩñ me, a bone is sticking in my throat. *pr.* 444.

hĩa, *v.* 1. to straiten, distress, perplex, trouble, to press with poverty or other necessity; me hō hĩa me, I cannot move (in a too narrow place);... se biribi or dodo, I am so pressed, in a great strait (2 Sam. 24,14), much troubled; ehō hĩa me (dodo), it is of (great) consequence to me, I am very desirous to obtain it; — ade hĩa me, I am distressed for want of money or food, am needy, indigent, poor; *pr.* 796-801. — *impers.* ehĩa me, I am in a strait, in distress, perplexity, trouble; ahĩa me, I have been reduced in my circumstances, have become poor, indigent, needy, I am in need, in want, in distress, *pr.* 775. 1329-35. — 2. *impers.* to be required or needful; ehĩa me sika. I need or am in want of money; ehĩa se.., it is required or necessary that.. cf. etwa se, Gr. § 157,2. 255,1 b. — enhiã, it is no matter, of

no importance, I don't care for it. N'ani afura nti ehia no se obi kyere no kwan, or, ehia no kwankyerefo, because he is blind, he wants or needs to be conducted by somebody, he is in want of, stands in need of a guide. — Red. hiahia, q. v.

o-hiá, *inf. poverty, indigence, want, necessity, straitened circumstances, straits; pr. 332. 740-45. 1336-56. — ohia de no, hia no, akā no, poverty has overtaken him, he has become poor, has been impoverished; odi hia, he is needy, destitute, hard up, poverty stricken; pr. 880. ohia rehī ato no, poverty stares him in the face, awaits him (s. hī). — ohia-da, day or time of necessity, trouble, danger, distress. pr. 1357.*

hīa (Aky.) some membranous part on the liver of an animal.

ñhīá, a kind of bead; s. ahene.

hīa-fwē, *inf. wodi h., they take care for each other, help each other, in time of need, = wodi mmoa or nnōboa.*

hīahīa, *red. v. hia; 1. me hō hīahīa me, I am straitened or pained, Luk. 12,50. — 2. tr. ohīahīa me hō = oguañ me hō, he troubles me, is troublesome or loathsome to me, presses me hard or close, is hard upon me &c. pr. 1358.*

hīahīa, a. F. = hihīā. Mt. 7,14.

o-hīání, *pl. ahīáfó, 1. a poor man (= nea onni biribi, oh. pa); cf. obērefo. pr. 1359-78. 2864. — 2. a quiet, unpretending, unassuming private man (nea ompe ne hō asem, otrā bābi komm; me de, meye ohiani bi a mete me bābi); — cf. ayemfo.*

o-hīani-damas, *imitative damask. — ohīani-ago, velveteen.*

ahīaniwá, (*dim.*) = ohīani 2., ayemfo.

o-hīa-toñ, (*inf.*) *sale enforced by necessity, forced sale.*

o-hīa-asubō, *baptism of an infant whose premature death is apprehended.*

ahīde = ade a eye ahī.

hīe, *v. [red. hīehīe] Ak. hini, to open, to let out; hīe poñ no = bue dan no āno, open the door! hīe yeñ, open to us! Mat. 25,11. hīe no, let him out! kohīe nnuañ no, let the sheep out! cf. hini, bue.*

hīehīe, *red. v. hīe. — ahīhī, pr. 1379.*

hieroglífi [Gr.] *hieroglyph, a character in the picture-writing of the ancient Egyptian priests; nsenkyerene-kyerew. Hist.*

hīhīā, a. *narrow, strait, straitened, close; cf. tēatēā, mūamūā.*

hīm, *v. [red. hīnhim] to move or cause to move one way and the other: intr. to shake, tremble, shiver; to totter, stagger, reel; to roll; to swing; dua ahabañ him, the leaves of the tree shake; ehyeñ him, the ship rolls; ehū mā ne hō him, fear makes him tremble; awow nti ne hō him, he shivers from cold. — tr. to shake, agitate, to make one tremble or totter, to swing; to wag, wave, flourish, brandish; mframa him nnua, the wind shakes the trees; mframa hīnhim po mu nsu, the wind agitates the water of the sea; oponko him ne dua, the horse wags his tail; ohim nehō, he swings. Syn. popo, posow, wo-sow; fēre, fefere.*

ahīm, *inf. di ahim, to shake: ode ne ti di ahim, = ohīnhim ne ti; — to wave, soar, hover: akrōma redi ahim wo ahūmu. — twa ahīm, F. to be lunatic. Mt. 4,24.*

hīma, *v.* [*red.* hīmahīma] 1. *to shake, wag*; ohima ne ti, *he shakes his head*. — 2. *to turn, change*; omā ne ti himae = dañe, *he shook or staggered him in his resolutions, he caused him to change his opinion or intention*. — 3. *to remove, withdraw*: hima wo nsa, wo ti, wohō, *turn aside*; — *to drive away*: wahima wo tamfo, *Zeph. 3, 15*. — 4. *h. okwañ, to alter the direction of a way, to transplace a way*. — 5. *to turn aside, diverge, deviate gradually from a given direction*: asubonteñ no nè okwañ no himae, asu no hima fi kwan no hō, *the river and the way parted*. — 6. *to arrive at puberty*; obea no ah. (= adañ nehō, abōe bra) nti woye no popomporúwá. — 7. *to punish, chastise* (? obs.) *pr. 131. Ahímǎ, ib.*

ñhīmahō-bea, ñhīmahō-dantabañ, *tropic, the place, or circle, or zone at or over which the sun in its vertical position gradually shifts its apparent course from the northern side of the equator to the southern, and vice versa. Geog.*

ahīmbiribiriw, *F. earthquake. Mk. 13, 8.*

hiñ, *v. to stick fast*; nsōe ahīñ me (ahīñ me menewam'), *a fish-bone is sticking in my throat*; tǔwerebo, mahīñ dade ntam', *the flint-stone (says), I am hemmed in, wedged in or sticking between iron, i.e. I am in a strait. Red. hiñhiñ; wobegyee asem no hiñhiñ' mú, they interceded, interfered or interposed in the matter (stopping the proceedings).* — Ahīñ me ahañ me, *prop. I stick fast am loosed, i.e. I am in a dilemma, critical situation, strait, perplexity, I am doubtful which to choose, undetermined what course to pursue.*

e-hiñ, *pl. a-, edge, corner* [*perh. end, extremity, cf. hi*]; As. = tǔwea; *septum, diaphragm, e.g. the white of an egg intervening between two yolks of the same egg (ñkesua no mu da hiñ); cf. ñhiñ, duhiñ, nañgyehiñ.*

ñhiñ, *the root of a tree, espec. the buttress-like part above ground of some large trees, as, onyā, owowa; cf. ntini.*

ahīnǎ, *pl. ñ-, a pot, earthen vessel, with a gibbous belly and comparatively narrow opening, for water, palm-wine, palm-oil; cf. kuku. pr. 485. 1380-83. 2188.* — ahīnǎ', ...nawá, *pl. ñ-, dim. of ahina.*

ñhīnǎ, ñhīnǎnǎ, ñhīnǎra, ñhīnǎ ara, *n.* (supplying also the place of the Eng. *adj.*) 1. *all, every, prop. the whole (number or sum, of individual objects).* — 2. *whole (in contradistinction to fragment), prop. the whole, total, totality, entireness; the whole quantity or amount.* — Wadi ne ñhīnǎ, wannyaw me biribi, *he has eaten all and left nothing for me; pr. 2327*; ne sika ñh. asā, *all his money is gone*; Onyank. wō mmā ñh., *God is everywhere*; won ñh. de won hō, *they are all free men*; da or nna ñh., *every day, always, pr. 2378. nnipa ñh., all men, i.e. every body.* — Ne hō asem ahye asase no ñh. so, *the rumour of him has spread over the whole country*; yerebebubu dañ no ñh. agu fam', *we are going to break the whole house down.* — *Observ.* The pronunciation of this word being very unstable, a great variety of forms is met with in the earlier attempts to write it, as: ning-yinǎra, ninyinra (= ne ñhīnǎ), yina, ninwa, adingna (= ade ñhīnǎ), niyina, nenana (*Níg. Exp. Voc.* under *all, each, every,*

whatever, whole); iniara, inyiana, inyinā (R.), inginā (Diet.), nnyinā (Chr.), nyinarra (Mf. Gr.) nyinara (Prk.) — When the Ed. had learnt that in Elmina it sounds hīnā, he changed the writing into ñhīnā, and thinks it probable that it is made of ñhī no ara, *even the end, utmost, last remainder*, cf. hī, v., chin, ñhīn. This is confirmed by the way in which it is rendered more emphatic, viz. eñka being added to it, the meaning of which is: *there is not wanting* (see ka); consequently “eñka-ñhīnā” means: *there is not left or excluded even the last remainder, i.e. all or the whole without exception.*

hinam, v. *to squirt, spirt, spurt* (water or spittle from the mouth); cf. anohyira; — awo h. ntasu, *snakes eject or discharge slaver*; wohinam no so, *they spit on him.*

ahin-anán, n. & a. *quadrate, square; four-cornered, quadrangular*.
ahin-asá, n. & a. *triangle; three-cornered, triangular*. [gular.
ahin-asíá, n. & a. *hexagon; hexagonal, sexangular.*

hiñhim, red. v., s. him; — ohinhim ne ti de di adehyesem, *he waves or tosses his head in pride and arrogance.*

hiñhiñ, red. v., s. hiñ.

hini, v. 1. *to shut, close, lock* a door, a gate; hini dan no āno = *kōkā opoñ no hini āno*; hini berapae; minhinì dán no ānò (= *ménto poñ nom'*) ana? — opp. hie; cf. mūa. — 2. Ak. = hie, *to open, unlock*; hini dan no, *open the room*; opp. to mu. — 3. intr. *to open, be opened.* pr. 713.

A hinime, name of a month, about *October*; s. osram.

hintábéa, -bere, -bew, *hiding-place.*

hintahintaw, red. v., pr. 393. 1265.

hintahunu, the smallest kind of *ant.*

hintaw, v. Kuk. fñinta, F. hōta, hunta, *to hide, conceal*; *to be hid or concealed*; wakohintaw or wah. nehō, *he has hid himself*; wah. ne sika, *he has concealed his gold*; ade a ahintaw ñhīnā befi adi, *all that is concealed will come to light.* — h. is also used to express the *adv. secretly*: woye hintaw, or, wohintaw ye, *they do it secretly*; a hintawe, *hiding-place.* [pr. 183-85. 1384.

ahintáw-mù, *in secret, secretly, stealthily, by stealth, clandestinely.*

hintiw, v. [Ak. sunti, F. purow] *to stumble, to strike or knock the foot against, to hurt the foot by knocking against something*; mahintiw bo, *I have knocked my foot against a stone*; mah. me nan, *I have hurt my foot (by knocking it against something).* pr. 1387.

hintíbó, *stumbling-stone.*

hintídùá, *stumbling-block, any cause of stumbling or falling, cause of offence or sin, occasion of sinning.*

hinti-hintiw, red. v.

hintiñ, v. *to excite, rouse, stir up*; me bo ah. me, *my heart is stirred up, my anger has been roused or excited.*

o-hínti(m)pràkú, *a piece of wood contrived so that it flies back*

upon whatever touches it; *duasiñ a wode sũm afiri; ehuañ a, ebo wo; — masi anõmã no h. pr. 1385f.*

ahí-sém [ahi asem] a vexatious or provoking word or matter, = asem a eye ahí or tañ, ahantánsem; okã ah.

ahĩ-tew, *inf. reluctance, unwillingness, displeasure, dislike.*

ahĩ-yē, *inf. teasing, vexation, provocation.*

ahĩ-yí, *inf. mockery, derision, scoff, scorn; cf. fewdi.*

o-hĩyífo, *pl. a-, mocker, derider, scoffer.*

hm hm, *interj. an expression of faint-hearted or reluctant compliance, acquiescence or assent, or of anger. pr. 3568.*

e-ho, *pron. of place, Gr. § 60,3. that place, there, thither; sometimes applied to time: then, cf. ehobere; onam ho, there he goes; owo ho, he is there, he is present; onni ho, he is not there; ehō ye, it is well; — di ho, to be the second, the next in a row, in rank, s. di 23. — It may take the adj. pron. no after it: ehō no, wudu ho a, wobehũ biribi, there, if you come there, you will see (experience) something! — It may stand as an attribute in the poss. case before a noun: ehō awow señ ha de, the cold in those countries is severer than here. — In connection with some verbs, as gye, sere, it answers to the Eng. prep. from: wagye me ho sika, he has taken money from me; osere me ho ade, Gr. § 225,3. — woba no ho, F. = woba ne ñkyeñ. Mt. 14,29. Mk. 12,18. — ye ho, F. to be done, to come to pass. Mk. 11,23. 13,4. 29f. — enye ho, be it so! — When ho stands in apposition to a noun of place, it must be rendered in Eng. by that: tũrom' ho, nnua abien sisi ho, two trees stood in that garden. — ehonom (a kind of plural form), thereabout(s). — The emphatic particle ara may be added: ehō-ara na ope se oko, he desires to go just there; wote honom-ara, they live thereabouts, nowhere else. — Cf. ho-nè-ho.*

ho, *v., red. hoho, s. horo.*

ho, *v. Ak. = how.*

hó, *interj. expression of contempt; obi kã asem bi na enyé wo de a, wuse: hó!*

hõ, *interj. expressing disdain and defamation: wohuro no hód = wobo no tutuw, they deride or revile him with shouts; woso no hõ, they speak indignantly of him. — hõ hõ hõ, F. interj. of shouting.*

hõ, *a. & adv. 1. deep, hollow; ne kuru nom' da tokuru hõ, there is a deep hole in his wound; n'aniwam' aye hõ, his eyes are hollow i.e. sunk in their orbits or sockets; cf. hoññ. — 2. leaky, presenting a gap or opening to see through: osuhye no mu da ho hõ nti, odañ no ñwini, because the roof has holes large enough to see through, the house is damp, lets water in; mpāpae hõ, a fissure, cleft or crack that can be seen through.*

hò, *adv. & n. loudly, aloud; a roar, uproar, hubbub, tumult, riot; wotēm' hõ, woye hõ, they cry aloud, they hollo, halloo, make a loud noise, hubbub or riot; cf. hobobobo, hũ.*

óhõ', óhòó, *interj. F. = ñ'noó, dabi, no, nay; Gr. § 146,3. Mt. 5,37.*

hò, *interj. an expression of disgust at some stench. pr. 460.*

e-hō, Gr. § 118-120. *the exterior*: 1. a) of things: *the outer or outward part, outside, surface, appearance*; — b) of persons: *the human frame*; — c) *the whole body*; — d) *the whole person*. — 2. of place: *the outward parts, the space without or outside* (excepting cases in which a kyī or a kyiri stands); *nearness, proximity*. — 3. a) of local relations: *on, at, by, near, to, sideways, about, around, against*; — b) of causal relations: *of, at, about, touching, concerning, relating to*. Gr. § 121, 2. 240, a. 243 Rem. 1.

A. Examples in which hō is the grammatical subject of a sentence.

1. Ne hō ye hū, — n̄wōn̄wā, — serew, *his appearance excites fear, — wonder, — laughter*. — 2. When denoting the outer part of a thing of which the predicate expresses an action, condition, or quality that may be perceived by the senses of vision, smell, or touch: it is, in Eng., generally left untranslated, its *attribute* being the subject of the Eng. sentence: Mpatā hō wō abon, *fishes have* (lit. *the surface of fishes has*) *scales*; adaka no hō ye hānāhānā, *this furniture is very bright*; ahina hō ye hyēhyē, pr. 1383. — nantwi bi ni, ne hō kōkō nē fufu, *there is a bullock of a red and white colour*; akōa (afānā) no hō ye fe, *this fellow (woman) is pretty*; wō hō aye fi, *you are dirty*; ne hō ye n̄wini, ye tañ, *he is nasty, ugly*; ahohow hō bon, *the red ant stinks*, pr. 215. 2427. wōn hō ye hūām, *they are or become sweet-scented, have a sweet smell*; opōn no hō ye torotoro, *this table is smooth*; oye onipa a ne hō n̄hwi-n̄hwi, 1 Ki. 1, 8. okura poma, ehō apow-apow, *he has a knotty stick in his hands*; mahū dua bi, ehō nsōe-nsōe, *I have seen a tree with the bark full of thorns*. — 3. In the sense of *body* (in contradistinction to *mind*) hō occurs in a number of expressions which denote conditions and qualities of the bodily constitution of man: Wo hō te deñ? *how are you?* me hō te yiye or me hō ye, *I am well*; me hō ye pēsē or pintiññ, *I am perfectly well*; me hō ye kakra, *I am tolerably well*; me hō nyé korā, *I am not at all well*; me hō nye me deñ, *I do not feel well*; ne hō aye no deñ bio, ne hō agyae, *he has got better again*; ne hō ye deñ, ne hō pirim, *he is strong, healthy, stout; he has a strong constitution*; ne hō him, popo, saw, *he shakes, trembles, quakes, shivers*; ne hō ye hyew, *he is hot*; ne hō huru no, ye no hyew or hyerehyere, *he feels hot*; ne hō keka no, ye no hene or henehene, *his skin itches, is irritable*; ne hō apa, *his body is bare*, espec. of beasts: asē amā oguañ no hō apa, *the mange (scab, or itch) has caused the sheep's hair to fall off*; ne hō abubu no korā, *he is entirely shattered, broken down, exhausted, strengthless, laid low*; ne hō aba ne hō bio, ne hō asañ, *he has recovered from his sickness, is well again*; ne hō tua ne hō, *he is fat, well fed, corpulent*; ne hō t̄wā, ne hō ye hare, kamkam, w̄e-w̄e, *he is nimble, quick, active, brisk, alert*; ne hō da ho, *he is uncovered, exposed, denuded*; ne hō afi, *he is pure, clean*; fig. *he has been cleared from guilt, acquitted, justified*; ne hō tew, *he is bright, pure, blameless, holy*; ne hō ye no yaw, *he feels pain in his body*; oyare; ne hō worow, *his skin peels off*. — ne hō awu, s. wu. — 4. Other combinations of hō, *body, self*, with a verb, have, by a transfer from the bodily to the mental province, become expressions for mental conditions and affections. In some such phrases hō signifies

the things round about or the circumstances of a person or thing. Ne hõ abow no, *he is disheartened*; ne hõ bo no, F. *he is amazed*. Mk. 2,12. ne hõ d̄wiriw no, *he is amazed, terrified*; ne hõ ad̄wo, agow (no), akā, kā ne hõ, asān no, pesew no or sepew no, ato(no), atu no, *he is at ease, calm, composed, comfortable, happy, joyful, rejoiced, contented &c.* ne hõ afom no, *he is in anxiety, cast down, dejected, dismayed*; ne hõ hīa no, kyere no, yeraw no, *he is in a strait, in distress, trouble, perplexity*; ne hõ haw no, hwānyān no, pere no, nseñ no, titi no, *he is impatient, restless, uneasy &c.* ne hõ hyia ne hõ, *his means meet his wants, he has all he wants*; ne hõ āwow, *his means are dried up i.e. exhausted*; ne hõ t̄wa, ne hõ wo, *lit. his about is smooth or dry, i.e. he is not disorderly (sakasaka), he is clever, adroit, smart, well-mannered*; ne hõ ye sakasaka, *he is disorderly, ill-mannered.* — 5. In some phrases hõ means *the space about, the way to get at, or a source, a place to receive something, or the concerns of a thing*: Afuw no hõ da hõ, *the access to the plantation lies there i.e. is open, not impeded, the plantation is not fenced in*; ñhõma yi hõ ye me nā or hīa me, *I am anxious to get this book*; ñhõma yi hõ ye nā, *this book is not easily to be got at*; asem no hõ hīa, *that word (or matter) is of importance.* — Ne hõ ye fow, *good wages may be had from him, he gives good wages.* Me hõ wõ ade, – akyede, *I am fortunate in getting things, – presents.*

B. Examples in which hõ is an attribute in the possessive case: Wo hõ ade ye deñ, *things belonging to your nature are very hard, i.e. your dealings or manners are troublesome (?)*, there is not much help to be had from you; – wo hõ ade ye nā, *things from you are difficult, i.e. there is little to be expected from you.* — In most cases hõ in the poss. case must, in Eng., be rendered by prepositions: Okõ no hõ asem ni, *this is the history of that war*; ne hõ hū nti woguañe, *from fear of him they fled*; wakyerew me n'akwantu hõ ñhõma, *he has written me a letter about his journey.*

C. Examples in which hõ is the object of the predicate:

1. hõ in the reflexive pronoun forms the object of refl. verbs, cf. Gr. §57. 218,1 a. — 2. hõ = *the outside, outer part*: dufua ne dua a woa-fufūaw hõ kakra.

D. When hõ is the locative complement of a predicate, or the specific complement of a verbal phrase (Gr. § 208. 213. 214), or when it occurs in an adjunct of place, concern or cause, it always refers to an attribute expressed or understood, and is, in Eng., rendered by prepositions or adverbs of place. Ote poñ hõ, *he is or was sitting at the table*; me nso migyinaa hõ bi, *I also stood by*; yeaben kūrōw no hõ (Gr. § 208,3), *we have come (close) to, or, are near the town*; eti bõ akyene hõ, *a skull sticks to the drum, pr. 1111*; mfonini señ dañ hõ, *the picture hangs on the wall*; Akwam' da Firaw hõ, *Akwam is on the river Volta*; agyinamoa de ne ti t̄wit̄wiw ne nañ hõ, *the cat is rubbing its head against his leg*; – wakā wo hõ asem yiye, *he has spoken well of you*; ne hõ asem hyee (wõ) asase no ñh. so, *the report of him (his fame) spread over the whole country*; ñkyene nsé ne hõ se: meye de, *salt does not say of itself: I have a pleasant taste, pr. 1942.* mab̄ere (wõ) no hõ, *I am tired of him*; mid̄weñ me

nua hō, *I am thinking about my brother*. Mékã nè hō; mékã nò hō; ode nnipa ha kãa dom no hō; Gr. § 214,1 b. Rem. 6.

Verbs that have hō for their common complement:

bō .. hō, *to be double*; caus. *to double, reduplicate*; — bata .. hō, fām .. hō, kã .. hō, *to join, be added*; caus. *to join, add*; — dura .. hō, kata .. hō, *to envelop, cover*; — goru .. hō, di .. hō fēw, *to mock at*; guan .. hō, hia .. hō (caus. of hō guan, hō hia), *to trouble*; — tew .. hō (caus. of hō tew), *to clean, make bright, holy, to sanctify*; — tu (atade) hō, *to brush (clothes)*; tñiw (asepatere) hō, *to brush, rub, clean (boots) &c.*

hoa, *v. to be white, pale, light-coloured*; dñete hoa na sika bere, *silver is white and gold is red*; — *to be bright, to shine, glisten, glitter*; — *to turn, grow, or become white &c.*, pr. 2931. — okom nti n'āno ahoa, *his lips have become pale with long continued hunger*; — *to ripen*: abūrow no ahoa = abere, aye kō, *the corn is ripe, yellow or white (to harvest, John 4, 35)*; pr. 672. — hoa hō, *to make white, to polish*; dñete dñinne hō biri a, odñumfo na ohoa hō. Red. hoa-hoa, *q. v.*

hoa, *n. a light colour; light-blue cotton-yarn or cloth*; wahye no hoa, *he has dyed it light-blue*.

hōā, *s. hōawa*. — hoae, *F. whiteness*.

hoahoa, *red. v. 1. s. hoa*. — 2. *to praise or extol beyond merit; to flatter*; — h. nehō (refl.), *to boast or brag (wō .. hō, of..)*.

o-hō-añká-ní, *a selfish, self-sufficient person*; nea ompe se onipa hō kã no, na ne ñkutō pe nehō. pr. 1417.

hōānyāñ, *s. hwanyañ*.

e-hōara, *just there, (at) that very place*; pr. 3251. *s. eho*.

hōawa, *s. ofñéawa*.

ahobá, *F. s. awowá*; ode n'āno asi me ah.; medze me nokwar si w'ano ah., *thereto I plight or give thee my troth*.

ahobadze, *F. pledge*.

ahōbā', *the generative fluid of the male, sperm, animal seed*; e-hó-bere, *that time, then*. [cf. nsu.

ahōbo, *F. s. ahōbow*.

ahō-boā = onipa hō aboa; cf. tibia, nsaboa; — ne hō mmoa kekã no, *he is in a flush or glow, from excitement, joy, passion*.

ahō-boā, ahōboabóá, *inf. preparation; syn. ahōsiesié*.

hōbōbōbō, *adv. loudly, aloud, noisily, clamorously*; sū, kasa, bom', tēm' h. = hō, hū.

ahō-bow, *inf. (F.) [hō, bow v.] wonder, astonishment, amazement; surprise*; eye me ah. (= ahōdñiriw, ñwoñwā), *I marvel, wonder, am astonished*. Mt. 9,33. 13,54. 22,33. 27,14.

ahōbodze, *F. wonder, miracle*. Mt. 24,24.

ahō-dādā, *inf. [dādā nehō] self-deceit, self-deception*.

ahō-dañ', *inf. [dañ nehō] turning, conversion*.

ahō-dannáñ', *inf. [dannañ nehō] repeated change or transformation; nimbleness, agility, versatility*. pr. 2547.

ahō-dàsó, *inf.* [da nehō so] *readiness, preparation, precaution, circumspection.* Ah. nye hū, *pr.* 1393.

ahō-d e(e), F. ahōdze [ehō ade] *personal property, effects, things; gener. property.* — e-hō-dé, *inf.* [de nehō] *independence, liberty.*

ahō-edén, ahō-odeñ [hō ye or wō odeñ] (*bodily*) *health and strength; strength in general, power, might, valour; cf. tumi.* — o-hō-odeñfo, *pl. a-*, *a strong, healthy, stout man or person, a man of valour; cf. oberañ, otwētñemfo, otumfo.*

ahōoden-ne, ahōoden-sem, *valiant, powerful or mighty deeds.*
ahōodeñ-ñwuma, *mighty works.*

ahō-dóm, *inf.* [dóm nehō] *effeminacy, delicacy, softness, weakness; oye ah. dodo, he is too delicate (in feeling), too tender or weak.*
o-hō-dómfo, *pl. a-*, *weakling, tender, delicate, effeminate person.*

hodo, ahodo, Ky. s. horow, ahorow.

ahō-dwāne, Ak. = ahōguan.

ahō-dwírá, ahōdwira, *inf.* [dwira nehō] *purification.*

ahō-dwiriw, *inf.* [hō dwiriw] *terror, horror, amazement; cf. ñwōñwā, ahōyeraw.*

ahō-dwō, ahōdwoee, *inf.* [hō dwō] *rest (from trouble); quiet, peaceful, happy state and circumstances.*

hodwō, hodwōhodwō, *a. & adv.*, *slack, lax, relaxed, loose; weak, feeble, strengthless; syn. bētē, berew, borogō &c.; oye adwu-maye mu hh., he is slack in his work.*

hodwōw, *v. 1.* *to be or become slack, relaxed, loose, weak, feeble; n'adesoa ah., his load is no longer tight; wabō akwakorā nti or ne yare nti wah., from old age or from sickness he has become weak; ne nsam' ahodwōw = agow.* — *2. tr. to slacken (adesoa mu, to make a bundle less tense or tight); to loosen (hama or epow mu, a string when tied, or a knot), opp. mia, yere mu; to untie, = sãñ, opp. kyekye; to weaken, enfeeble, debilitate, relax; wōahōdwōw no hodwōhodwō, he has been entirely disabled, sprained or exhausted (so that all his limbs are, as it were, out of joint).*

ahō-fa-di, *inf.* [fa nehō di] *emancipation, manumission, liberty.*

o-hōfadifo, *pl. a-*, *an emancipated slave.*

ahōfadi-pefo, *the liberal party. Hist.*

ahōfamā, *inf.* [fa nehō mǎ] *voluntary offering of one's self for some purpose, voluntariness, volunteering; devotion.* — ah. dōm, *a volunteer company, corps of volunteers, free corps.*

o-hōfamāfo, *pl. a-*, *volunteer.*

ahō-efé, -oféw [hō ye or wō oféw] *beauty, fairness, fineness, handsomeness, grace, elegance, prettiness.* — o-hōoféfo, *pl. a-*, *a fair, handsome, pretty person; = nea ne hō ye fé; cf. oso.*

ahō-fi, *inf.* [hō fi] *cleanness; innocence; acquittal; deliverance (by the verdict of a jury).*

ahō-fōm, *inf.* [hō fōm] *dejection, depression of spirit or mind.*

ahō-ofwām, Ak. = ahō-ohūām.

ahō-fwèsó, *inf.* [fwē nehō so] *chastity, pudicity; heedfulness.*

ahofwí, *debauchery, dissoluteness, intemperance, lasciviousness, lewdness, licentiousness; extravagance, lavishness, prodigality; rioting.* — cf. nnyennyentwí.

o-hofwini, *pl. a-fo, debauchee, sensual or dissipated person; prodigal, squanderer; cf. ogyennyentwí.*

ahofwí-sém, *profligacy, vicious and pernicious or destructive dealing.*

ahō-gono, *inf. [hō gono or gow] 1. ease, easiness; freedom from pain, disturbance, trouble, toil, distress, exertion, annoyance, poverty and difficulty; rest, quiet; absence of any thing that ruffles, discomposes or frets, tranquillity, peace. (Asem bi nni wo so, nso wonné bi kaw bina wowo biribi to biribi di.) — 2. carelessness, indifference.*

ahō-guañ, *inf. [guañ hō] vexation, harassing, troubling (act. cf. ahōyeraw, pass.). — o-hōguañfo, pl. a-, a vexatious, troublesome person, vexer, troubler, disturber.*

ahō-gye, *inf. [gye nehō] self-defence, self-deliverance.*

ahōgye-kō, *war of independence, liberation-war.*

ahō-gyigyem', *inf. [óyè ah. = ode nehō gyigye mu] interference, (inter)meddling; forwardness, cf. tètètèréyè.*

o-hōgyigyemfo, *pl. a-, busy-body, saucy or inquisitive person, meddler.*

ahō-hārāñ, *inf. [hō hārāñ] splendour, magnificence; cf. anuonyam.*

ahō-eháre, -oháre, Ak. ahō-ohére [hō ye hare] *swiftness, quickness, lightness, nimbleness. pr. 506.*

ahō-hīa, *inf. [hō hīa] distress, embarrassment, perplexity, pressure (passively), trouble.*

o-hōhīafo, *pl. a-, = ohōguañfo.*

ahō-hīahíá, *inf. pressure (act.), vexation, tribulation, trouble.*

ahō-him, *inf. [hō him] trembling.*

hoho, *red. v., s. horo.*

o-hóhó, *pl. a-, 1. stranger, foreigner, cf. onanani, omamfrani. — 2. guest; meye no h. = migye no wo me fi, mekōkye no aduan, I show him hospitality; meye ne h. = mesoe ne nkyen, I put up, take lodgings at his house, am his guest; wakósoe h., he has gone to take lodgings.*

ahōhoahóá, *inf. [hoahoa nehō] boast, brag, bravado, ostentation,*

hoho-bèá, *a foreign place; oko h., he went abroad. [puff.*

ahoho-dañ, *a house (or room) for strangers or guests; inn, hotel.*

ahoho-duañ, *food of a guest, food obtained by the hospitality of others.*

ahoho-fi, *a house where travellers are lodged and entertained; syn. ahohodañ; cf. asoe.*

ahohórá, ahorohórá, Ak. ahorohórowá, *disgrace, dishonour, ignominy, infamy, shame, scandal; wáyè ah., n'anim aye ah., he has been disgraced (perh. disgraced himself), has become infamous, abject; bo or ye .. ah., to defame, disgrace, dishonour; to insult, abuse,*

revile; syn. yaw, kã anim, tēetē, mǎ ani wu; cf. didi atēm, gu anim ase. — ahohora-bō, ahohora-yē, inf.

o-hohóràní, *pl. a-fo, an infamous, despicable, abject, vile person (onipa a oye bone na obi mmu no; opp. onuonyamfo).*

ahō-horañ', *inf. [horañ nehō] arrogance, assumption. Ah. na ede kō ba, pr.*

hohore, *red. v. hore, to heave, swell, rise (said of dough]; to grow fast, thrive: abofra no ahohorè kokūrō, onipa no ah. aye kēse.*

hóhore, *mucus, spittle, phlegm; obo waw na ofe h., he coughs and throws out phlegm; cf. ntasu.*

hohoro, *red. v. horo.*

àhóhòw', *a species of ant, emitting an offensive smell, of a reddish colour, living on trees, espec. lime- and orange-trees. pr. 2427.*

àhóhòw' = ahuhuw, huruhúrów a efi nipa anom', *breath; n'a-nom' ah. boñ, yē hũām, yē hyew.*

o-hóhó-yé, *a-, inf. reception and entertainment of strangers or guests, hospitality.*

ahō-o hũām, *sweet scent or smell, grateful odour, fragrance.*

ahó-huru, *inf. [hō huru] heat, warmth.*

ahōhuru-bere, *summer.*

ahō-hwānyāñ, *inf. s. hwānyāñ.*

ahō-hyehye, *inf. [hyehye nehō] = ahōhoahoa.*

ahō-hyèsó, *inf. [hye nehō so] self-command, self-discipline, chastity.*

ahō-ehyew, -o hyew, *heat of the skin or body in fever &c. cf. ahōhuru.*

o-hōkafo, *a single man; nea onni bi ñkã ne hō, onni yere, nni mma; cf. ohōkwafo.*

ahōkeka, *inf. [hō keka] itching, pricking, tingling; prickly-heat, a cutaneous eruption of red pimples, s. fifisē.*

ahōkeká, *inf. [kekã nehō] adornment, decoration; attire, dress.*

ahōkekãdé, *ornament, adornment; set-off, finery; trimmings; jewels.*

o-hōkwafo, *pl. a-, 1. nea okunu se oyere mfām ne hō, a single, unmarried person, also a widower or widow; cf. ohōkafo, osigyāfo, okunafo. — 2. nea oyare bi ñkura no na biribiara nyé no, a sound, healthful, hale, hardy, robust, staunch person.*

ahō-kyere, *inf. [hō kyere] = ahōhĩa.*

ahō-kyere, *inf. [kyere nehō] ostentation, vanity, (self-)conceit, vain-glory; cf. ahantañ, ahōhoahoa, ahōhyehye, ahōm, ahupō.*

o-hōkyerefo, *pl. a-, an ostentatious, vain, self-conceited person.*

hom, Ak. F. *pron. s. mo & Gr. § 58 Rem. 1. 2.*

hōm, *v. [red. hōnhōm] F. ohōm no so, Akr. ohye no so, odi no so mmerantesem &c. to outrage, treat with violence and wrong, roughly, rudely. — hōm do, F. to rule over. Mk. 10,42.*

hōm, *a-, F. = hōme, strength. pr. 1510. Mk. 12,30.*

ahôm, *inf.* F. 1. = ǫhôme. — 2. óyè ah. = ɔye ahôkyere, ahan-tań, *he is haughty, proud.* — 3. n'ahôm kã nohō, *he is happy.*
[Mt. 5,12. Ps. 128,2.]

ahōma, F. 1. = hāmā. Mk. 1,7. 7,35. — 2. = nhōmā.

nhōmā, tet. hōma, F. ahōma, wōma, nwōma, 1. the skin or hide taken from an animal body (*diff. were*); cf. oguañhōma, nantwi-nhōma, asonhōma. — 2. leather. — 3. paper; cf. borō-nhōma, krâtā'. — 4. playing-card(s); tow nh., *to play (at) cards.* — 5. letter, epistle; cf. mǎnā-nhōma. — 6. book; *syn.* brūkū'. — 7. nh. or nhōmam', *book-learning; literary knowledge; ɔsūa nh., he learns to read; he studies; onim nhōmam', he is an educated, learned or literary man, a scholar.* — nhōmā, nhōmawá, pl. nhōma-nhōma, *tract, treatise, pamphlet, little book.*

añhōmāgũañ [nhōma a águán] *a dried skin; owu ye añh. yaw,*
[pr. 3491.]

nhōma-káń, *inf.* = nhōma káń, *reading books; cf. Gr. § 203,1.*

nhōma-kyeréw, *inf.* *writing on paper, writing of letters or books.* — di nh., *to correspond, have epistolary intercourse.* — nh. hō kwanñyā, *liberty of the press.* — nhōma-nyansa, *science.*

nhōma-pòé, nhōma a woapo no aye krâtā', *parchment. 2 Tim. 4,13.*

nhōma-sūá, *inf.* = nhōma sūa, *learning from books.*

nhōmā-tintim, *inf.* *printing; nh.-tintim-afiri, printing-press.*

nhōma-tow, *inf.* *card-playing.*

hōmań, v. [red. hōmahōmań] *to swell (of a bud, a carcase), to bloat, distend; to be puffed up or bloated, inflated or flushed (with pride); to puff oneself up; wahomań ako won so, he flew upon them, railed at them, used rough and angry words, insolent and reproachful language, against them. 1 Sam. 25,14. Cf. horañ.*

e-hom-ara, F. = mo ara.

home, v. 1. *to breathe; wawu, ɔñhome bio, he is dead, he breathes no longer; ontumi ñhome nsi so, he cannot breathe well, breathes with difficulty (ne home no nsi so yiye, enté senea dā ete no).* — 2. *to rest, repose; maběre, mekoñhome kakra; oñigyinae mehomee wo Aburi; se woforo bepow yi wie a, wobehome.* — 3. *to vibrate, pulsate, beat or throb, as the arteries and the heart.*

ǫ-hòm é, e- (*inf.*) 1. *breathing, breath.* — 2. *strength: ǫ, akoa yi n'ni home, ah, this fellow has no strength (to work, to fight).* — 3. *Phr. me home tew, lit. my breath rends, i.e. my strength fails me, I can bear it no longer, am in consternation, despair, despondency; it is used in the present tense; in the pret. and perf. tense the phr. "me hō yeraw me" is used for it.* — 4. *rest, repose: eyi ansā-na manyā ǫh., now at length I have got rest; ǫh. bi nni asase so, there is no rest on earth.* — 5. *Phr. me hōme kã me hō, my rest is undisturbed, I have peace; cf. ahōmekā.*

ahome, (*inf.*) 1. *breath; sigh; gu ah., to sigh. pr. 291.* — 2. F. *rest, repose: kógye wo ahòm é, go take your rest; mǎ minnyé m'ah., let me have my repose.*

ahome-gú, *inf.* *a sigh; sighing.*

ahome-gyé, *inf.* recreation, refreshment, recovery of strength and spirit after toil; F. *rest*. Mt. 11,28 f.

ahômê-kâ, *inf.* [me home akâ me hô] satisfaction, gladness, joy, happiness.

ahome-téw, *inf.* [home tew or tew home] breathlessness, the being out of breath; distress, excessive trouble, vexation &c. biribi a etew wo home (something that takes away your breath or rest) e.s. emmâ wunnyâ ahomeyé, ehaw wo; *syn.* abotu, ahôyeraw. Owô de ahometew (a.s. ahôyeraw) na oka. pr. 3446.

ahô-eméréw, -oméréw, weakness, infirmity, debility.

ahôm-gye, -kâ, F. s. ahomegye, ahomekâ.

ahôm-kâm', F. gladly. Mk. 12,37.

o-hómo, shouting to welcome a person; bô h., to make a noise in welcoming; cf. bô tñi. Woboo homo gyee no awo.

homofó, the criers in chasing game.

homtseñ [ahome tenteñ] F. gu h., to sigh deeply. Mk. 8,12.

hôn, v. [red. hoñhoñ] to pull out that which stuck fast (the blade of a knife, the iron of a hoe from the handle, a nail from the wall); to extirpate (a horn from a goats head: hoñ oguañ abeñ no, hoñhoñ abeñ no); to screw out, unscrew; hoñhoñ akyene no mfëwá, take out the screws of that drum.

hoñ, v. to seize by the nape and push away; óhòn no = owô no ñkonsiaw, opo no taw, osum no atiko.

hôn, v. [red. hoñhoñ] to swell; me nsa rehoñ, my hand is swelling; n'afono ahoñ, his cheek is swollen; - tr. to cause to swell: mfä hoñ me nañ, the Guinea-worm causes my leg to swell.

o-hôn, marrow in the bones; brain; tirim h. the brain(s); hoñntini, the nerves.

hónn, a. & adv. deep, very deep, said of a wound, a well, the eyes in their cavity; cf. hó.

hônñ, the humming or buzzing of flies; wotu a, wote woiñ ntabañ mu h. — cf. hōnyōhōnyō.

o-hônám [= hō nām; onípa hōnām, nè hōnām] 1. the body of a man or animal; pr. 1420-22. o-nè me te se ohōnam nè ntama, we are close or fast friends. Cf. onipadua; efunu, amū. — 2. the flesh, Scr. - ohōnám akónno, fleshly lusts.

o-hōnam-ani, outward appearance; ohōnam-ani ha-yi, outwardly; - ohōnam-ani-ade, outward, bodily, temporal (not spiritual) things.

ahōnam-dzen, F. health.

o-hōnan-néw [ohōnám dew] sensual pleasure, sensuality, voluptuousness.

o-hōnam-nípa, a person of one's own flesh i.e. family, kin, kin-

o-hōnañ-kóro = ohōnam koro, Mt. 19,5. [dred or people.

hōnañ-kuru = hōnam mu kuru, pr. 1423f.

hó-nè-hó, 1. there and there, certain places there; woko kũro nom' a, ñko h. — 2. intermediate, middling; indifferent; owô h., he wavers, is undecided.

hóhóm, (*pl.*) *a-*, a spirit; the spirit of man [ah. = osámán a.s. súnsúm, ahúmu ade neñ; sunsuma na tetefo frē no sa(se): ne h. asore no so akye (orebewu neñ); onipa wu a, ne h. fi no mu kō soro]. Onyame h., the Spirit of God; Hóhóm kronkron, the Holy Ghost; hóhóm ahōto, spiritual joy or happiness; hóhóm-mu-ade, spiritual things.

ahóhóm, a mild, gentle wind; cf. mfare, mframa, ahum.

hóhóm, *red. v.*, s. hom; ñhóhóm me sò, mã menhómè!

hóhón, *red. v.* hōn.

hōhōn, *red. v.* hōn.

o-hóní, *pl. a-*, a figure made of clay or wood, meant to represent a sick person and put at the outskirt of the town for the spirit supposed to be troubling the person; image, statue; idol. [G. amagā.]

ahō-nim, *inf.* [nim nehō] 1. self-consciousness. — 2. conscience. Kurtz § 12. 154. 173. — ñkwā a ah. wom' or ah. ñkwā, personal life.

ahōnimfo, 1. rational being; 2. person within the Godhead.

ahō-ninnim, *inf.* [hō ninnim] beginning recovery, gradual restoration from sickness, convalescence.

hono, *v. intr. & tr.* [*red.* hónhono] to melt (not by fire, cf. nāñ), to dissolve, liquefy; to steep, macerate; ñkyene, asikre no ah.; wa-nōa ode no mã ah., she has over-boiled the yam; agègēnu ne dokono a wode nsu hono nom; ag. is a beverage of maize-bread macerated in water; — ode nsā honoo yeñ, he pressed upon us to drink.

e-hono, 1. bark of a tree, dua (hō) hono or abon; rind, husk, shell; abrobe hō h., the rind of a pine-apple; akutu hō h., orange-peelings. — 2. scales; apatā hō h. or abon, the scales of a fish. — 3. F. = sare, grass for thatching houses.

hōnta, *v.* F. = hintaw.

hontoñ, *a.* = tenten, long.

o-hō-nto-wo-sò, an unexpected trouble, espec. used of debts in which one is involved by unexpected swearing. Wunnim nea amane fi na wote hō a, oh. abeto wo so; asem a wunnim ase no na ebia abeto wo so. Oh. te se obonsam: ankye na adādā nnipa = abeto nnipa so. [On the etymology cf. "Me sunsuma ato me so = me hō aye yiye"; perh. "oh. abeto wo so" means: a matter in which your own self did not fall upon you i.e. did not protect you, has come to fall on you.]

ahō-nũ, *inf.* [nũ nehō] F. nnũhō, repentance. pr. 1425.

ahō-nyā, *inf.* [nyā nehō] the state of having got one's own self i.e. a) one's living or livelihood, i.e. wealth, riches, b) one's liberty, i.e. independence; cf. ehódé, ahōfadi. — ahōnyā-de, wealth, riches.

o-hōnyāfo, *pl. a-*, a rich, wealthy man; cf. odefo, osikani.

o-hōnyānyí, F. *id.* Mt. 19,23. Mk. 10,25.

ahō-nyānyāñ', *inf.* [hō nyānyāñ] horror, shudder.

hōnyōhōnyō, *n. or adv.* imitative of the humming or buzzing of bees or flies; odowá ye h., the bee hums; cf. hōññ.

ahōodeñ and other words beginning ahō... seek without regard to the o.

hōpàé [nea ne hō apa] (an animal) *naked, bare, or bald* on the body; oguañ h., *a bald, naked sheep or goat*. Cf. tipae.

ahō-pe, *inf.* [pe nehō] *self-love, selfishness, egotism*.

o-hōpefo, *pl. a-*, *a selfish, self-interested person*.

ahō-pere, *inf.* [ne hó pèrè no] *eagerness* (ntem a worepe de akoye biribi a egye wo ani); *impatience*.

ahō-pere, ahō-perepéré, *inf.* [peré nehō] *self-defence*. — ahō-pere-ahōodeñ, *ability to defend oneself*.

ahō-popo, *inf.* [ne hō popo] *trembling; alarm, fear*.

o-hōprafo, *pl. a-*, nea okura mārā de pra ohene hō, *lit. a sweeper about the king, a bearer of an elephant's-tail before the king; cf. gyaasefo*.

āhórà, *contr. fr.* ahohora; woye me ah.

horáñ, *v.* *to raise, enlarge, swell, puff up, expand; spread; syn. hōmañ; to make or talk much of; wohorañ wohō papa, you make too much of yourself, you are arrogant, assuming, overbearing; wa-hórañ, he has become haughty, inflated with pride; cf. wápòw; ne diñ ahorañ = ne hō asem ahye, ahyeta, he has become renowned; oh. ne diñ, ode ne diñ ah. kūrōw yi ñhīnā, he talked much of his dignity in the whole town; ohorañ me bo = ohuru me bo, he excites my anger; ñhorañ wo bo sa, do not fret yourself thus. [Diff. hārāñ.]*

hore, *v.* *to raise, throw up; mfote hore síw, the termites throw up earth, raise a hill; - to swell; n'āno ahore pow, he has pouting lips (by nature); his lips are swollen (forming a bump, by accident); red. hohore, q.v.*

horhora, F. = ahohora. Mt. 1,19.

horo, *v.*, red. hohoro, also hoho; 1. *to wash, espec. by repeated rubbing; to rinse, cleanse*. The three forms are discriminately applied thus: a) hoho with anim', anom', nsa, nañ, *to wash the face, mouth, hands, feet*; b) horo with tam, atam, ntama, atade, *to wash a cloth or clothes*; also akonñua hō, *a stool &c.* c) hohoro with tirim, ahina mu, kuruwa mu, *to wash the head, the inside of a pot, cup, mug, jar, jug &c.* — Ohoro fa ayi mu sika, *he treats earth with water in order to separate the gold contained in it, i.e. he washes gold.* — 2. *to chide, reprimand*: ohòro no, = oyaw no, obo no ahohora.

ahoro, *a plant with broad leaves*; ahabañ tetrete a wode tñiw aŵowa.

horo, a-, s. horow, a-.

ahorohórà, -hórowá, s. ahohora; Rog. 874.

horohoro, *a. puny, small and feeble; tender, weak; soft; unripe; sickly*. Abofra (no ye) h. = ab. keteketewa a wawo no se 'ne no; - odé h. a ennyiñi na wodi no, wofre no odedōmā; - abūro-ñhwí ye h., abibi-ñhwí ye denneñ, cf. ñhwí; - n'anim ye h., *he looks sickly*; - obūroni hō(nām) ye h.

hòrobobo, *a. bloated*; wáyè h. tā hó se nèa oyaré pàpasisi.

horónòà, *blister*; abo h. = dodoñku, *it has raised a blister*.

nhòrodo, *not yet fully ripe, soft, green (corn);* woŵe abŵrow mu bi nh.

horow, *a.* [Ky. hodo] *different, various; several.*

ahorow, *n.* 1. *kind, species, variety; okasa ahorow bebrē, many kinds of language i.e. many different languages; ahoro nhinā bi, F. of every kind. Mt. 13,47. — 2. times (in multiplication); edu ah. du ye oha, ten times ten are one hundred.*

ahō-sa ñ, *inf.* 1. [hō sañ] *recovery, restoration from sickness; cleansing, F. Mk. 1,44. — 2. [sañ nehō] vindication, (self-) justification.*

ahō-sā ñ, *inf.* [ne hō sāñ no] *lit. looseness, freedom from restraint; hence joy, joyfulness, happiness, frolicsomeness; gladness, glee, enthusiasm; also extravagance, unruliness.*

ahō-sepéw, *inf.* [ne hō sepew no] *joyfulness, joyousness, cheerfulness, gladness, gaiety, joviality, hilarity, happiness.*

ahō-sesew, *inf.* [sesew nehō] = ahōsiesie, 1.

ahō-siesié, *inf.* [siesie nehō] 1. *preparation, preparedness, readiness; cf. ahōboaboa, ahōdaso. — 2. F. adorning. 1 Pet. 3,3. cf. ahōkekā.*

ahōsóre, *inf.* [sore nehō] *carefulness about one's own person or self; chastity.*

ahō-sinsĩám, *inf.* [sĩam]: ah. n. s. wode wo nsa abo nsum' afa wo hō bābi mpeñ 2 a.s. 3 de reyi biribi agu; a.s. biribi akā wo hō na wóyè no sā' yìyí gù.

hōta, *F.* = hintaw.

ahō-otañ [hō ye tañ] *F. ugliness.*

o-hōtefo, *pl. a-, a holy, righteous person, saint.*

ahō-tew, *inf.* [tew nehō or hō tew] *sanctification, the act of sanctifying oneself; blamelessness, chastity, sanctity, holiness, the state of being holy or sanctified.*

ahō-tewē [s. bef.] 1. *the state of being (or, things being) bright, clean, tidy; cleanliness, neatness; onyé ne nneema afiafi, ne nhinā ahōtewē. — 2. F. glory; holiness.*

ahōtsewefo, *F. the righteous. Mt. 9,13. Mk. 2,17.*

hotiri, *v.* *to take out from .. by force; to snatch, wrest, wring from; h. ne nsam' sekañ no, wrest the knife from his hand.*

ahō-to, *inf.* [ne hō ato no] *quiet, quietness, peace; happiness, joy; comfort, comfortable feeling.*

ahō-to-ase†, *inf.* [to ne hō ase] *self-neglecting, unconcernedness.*

ahō-to-só†, *inf.* [de nehō to so] *reliance (upon).*

o-hō-trāfo, *pl. a-, [nea otrā..hō] lit. a by-sitter, assessor, judge lateral; counselor, adviser; minister of a sovereign or regent; pr.1310.*

hotse, *v.* *F. = fŵete, pete, to scatter, strew. Mt. 12,30. 25,24.*

ahō-tutúo, *Ak. = atutuŵ? samē?*

ahō-tŵětŵé, *inf.* [tŵětŵē nehō] *tardiness, slackness, slowness, sluggishness; backwardness, dilatoriness; lingering, protaction; oye ah. = wosoma no a, ommó pánkrañ ñko.*

how, *v.* 1. *to dry on or by the fire*; wode gya na wode how apatā; fa nām gu gya so how; nām no ahow. — 2. *to be not sufficiently boiled, underdone*: wonōa aduan na woamfa nsu añnu mu senea ete a, na emmen, na wose: aduan no ahow = anwen (efise ogya nni ase, nsu pabi nso nnim', woammua so nso yiye). *pr.* 639. — 3. *to be light, not weighty or heavy in flying or walking*: wotow kyew ko soro a, ehov; mafon nti, menama, na mehow; *to be ineffective*: bemma no how, *the arrow has no power to go far*, emu ye hare, enyé duru pi; — okā asem a, na ehov se ben = enná korā; asem a ye rekā yi, yebo so a, ehov = eten ani, ani nná bābiara. — 4. *to be weak, remiss, slack, loose, not fast, not close, not well joined*: ekyew no how, *the cap does not fit tight*; ehov so = enná so, enyā okwan pi; biribi a ehve ade bi mu na entó so pe na ofā nwen ho; *syn.* hodwov, *cf.* bo so. — 5. *to be lofty*: Akuapem asase how soro kyen Krobo. — 6. *Phr.* ..were how, how .. were, *s.* were.

o-hov, *inf.* *s.* how; *blasting*; *cf.* opo, *withering*. *Deut.* 28,22. *Am.* 4,9.

ahō-wov, *inf.* [ne hō ašov] *exhaustion of means or property*; ah. nti outumi nyé mfefew-ade a ne mfefo ye, *from want of means he cannot equal his comrades in finery*.

ahō-yáv, *castigation, punishment*. *Mat.* 25,46. [i.q. seq.]

ahō-eyáv', -oyáv' [ne hō ye no yaw] 1. *pain, suffering, irritation*; wohve no ah. = wove no ayayade. — 2. *irritability, touchiness, pettishness*. — 3. *envy, grudge; ambition, jealousy; malevolence*; ahōeyáv é! wo ani abere me! *that is nothing but malice! you envy me! Cf.* apese-neñkō-nyā.

ahōeyawde = ayayade.

o-hōoyáv'fó, *pl.* a-, *an envious, jealous, malicious person; syn.* obófo; odi wo sika ana wo adwuma hō aboro; ade a obi ye na eye no hō ye no yaw.

ahō-oyéà, *Ak.* = ahōeyaw, *pain &c.*

ahō-yeraw, *Ak.* ahōhāra, *inf.* [ne hō yeraw no] *uneasiness, anxiety, mortification, vexation, tribulation, wretchedness, anguish*; *cf.* ahometew; *pr.* 3446.

hrāhrā... *s.* hānāhānā.

hrāñ, *s.* hārañ (& horañ).

hu, *v.* *s.* huw.

ohu, *a kind of pap*; mmore a woayam na woati bi anōa na wode afra m' bio; awi a wode suohyew akā se wokā abete no.

hũ, *n.* or *adv.* *imit.* of blowing or of a confused noise: mframa bo hũ, *the wind blows strong*; ankōnam mmo hũ, *pr.* 1708. nnipa no kasa hũ = hóbòbòbò; kũrow nom' aye hũ = hō. — 2. *completely*: wadow kwae no ñh. hũ, *he has cleared (away) the wood altogether*; *syn.* korā; *pr.* 983.

hũ', *interj.* an exclamation to call one from a distance.

hũ, *Ak.* hunu, *v.* *to see*; *diff.* fwe, gyeñ, kari. 1. *to perceive by the eye, to behold, discern, descry*; mihũ no (= m'ani tuaa no) wo ho mprenpreñ (*Ak.* mihunuu no ho sesē ara), *I saw him there just now*; ohũ se wawu, *he saw that he was dead*; — *to have in sight*;

to take notice of. pr. 187-93. 1428-53. 2023. — 2. to discover, find, find out, invent; mefŵefŵe me pāne na minhũ, *I am looking for my needle and cannot find it.* pr. 483. 2670. — 3. to recognize: mihũ no ne yarepa so na manhũ no bio, *I saw him on his sick-bed and did not recognize him.* — 4. to perceive by mental vision, note with the mind; to form an idea or conception of; to discern, distinguish; to know, pr. 1014. — to understand, comprehend. — Phr. hũ ase, — akýiri, — mu, to understand (the meaning or reason, the consequences, the contents); hũ āno, to understand how to manage. — 5. to learn; perf. to know, understand, be conversant with, be able; cf. nim; pr. 565. 592. 1430. 1438. 1452. wahũ nehō so fŵe, *she knew how to guard herself, she has kept herself pure or chaste.* — 6. to know, to have sexual commerce with. Gen. 4. — 6. to perceive by the organs of taste and feeling; syn. te. — 8. to experience, suffer: wobehũ biribi, *you will have to suffer something!* pr. 586f. 1451. Phr. hũ amanne, to see adversity i.e. to be in affliction, to suffer; to be tormented (F.) — 9. Phr. hũ m̄ā., F. to feel for, sympathize with; — hũ .. mmobo, to look at.. with compassion, to pity, commiserate, have compassion or mercy on; — hũ .. anim, to obtain admission or admittance before; mahũ ohene anim 'ne, *to-day I was admitted to the presence of the king.* — 10. Phr. Wuhũ den na woaba yi? lit. *what did you see that you have come?* i.e. *what induced you to come, why are you come?* wuhũ den na wobesāmānā no yi? *for what reason have you summoned him?*

hũ, v. to burn the hair from a dead animal; moye den ni? ye-hũ aboa, — oguañ; wohũ abirekyi hō wō afikyiri.

e-hũ, n. fear, fright, terror; ehũ akā no, *fear has befallen him, he is frightened.* — ye hũ, 1. to excite fear; éyè hũ, *it is frightful, awful, dreadful;* ne hō ye hũ, *his appearance excites fear, he is frightful, formidable, terrible.* — 2. to be fearful, afraid, timid: óyè hú sè akóko, *he is as timid as a fowl,* = òye ohúfo. — bō hũ, F. to be amazed. Mt. 12, 23.

ahũ, 1. a treasure found in the earth or ground; sika a wotu wō fam' a.s. nnupũn mù; syn. odŵen, asasedé; — tu ahũ, to find or dig out a treasure hidden in the ground; watu ahũ (afa), *he has found some hidden treasure;* wafa odŵen. — 2. = ahũnu, a thing seen. pr. 1455.

hũá, v. [red. hũahũa] to smell, scent; memā no aduañ a, ohũá fŵè ansā-na odi, *when I give him food, he smells (or snuffles) at it before he eats (it);* okramañ de ne fŵene ahũahũa ara akohũ abokā no, *the dog has with his nose traced out i.e. has scented the carcass.* Cf. ehũã, hũãm. (hũã tie, pr. 1565.)

hũã, F. hwã, Ak. fŵã.

hũã, v. 1. to scrape, scratch; hũã ode, to scrape or scratch off the burned parts of the roasted yam; to graze, to rub or brush lightly in passing (cf. hũãsu); syn. tŵere, tŵerew; cf. hũāñ, hũane, & red. hũhũã. — 2. (hũa, cf. red. hũāhũã) to bring a fresh leaf into close contact with fire to make it flabby, flaccid: tew ahabañ no hũã (kā, tōtō) gya posa sō kuru no mu. — 3. [inf. ahũã] to beg, to crave for; ohũã aduañ, okohũã no aduañ, *he craves for food, begs food from him;* obehũã ha dā; pr. 213. cf. sere.

ahũã, *inf.* begging (for food). *pr.* 207.

Hũã, *pr.n.* the country to the east of the Volta beyond Akwam and Anum, called by the inhabitants Epe, by the Akras Ayigbe, by the Europeans Krepē. Oko Hũām'; Ohũānī, *pl.* Hũāfó.

e-hũã, *smell, odour, scent* (good or bad). — *te h.*, to perceive the smell, to smell; mete atuduru h., I am smelling the powder; (*tie h.*, *pr.* 1565.) — *gye hũã*, to scent, smell: akramañ gye hũã na wotoa won aboa; migye no hõ hũã. — *yi h.*, to give (yield, produce) a good smell, *Ca.* 1,12.; to have a bad smell, to stink, = *boñ*.

hũã, brode hũã, the viscous juice oozing from a newly cut bunch of plantains (atompráda mu nsu fitā a eye mā; se ekā wotama ana wonsam' a, eka ho, it stains the clothes or hands).

hũã, *a. & adv.* viscous, viscid, sticky, glutinous; tenacious, tough; *syn.* hũānī, tǔǔ, sǎ, mǎ, fǎ, prǎprǎ &c. Me fufū so hũã.

o-hũãe, *pl. a-*, broom; *syn.* oprae; wode abe berew na wode ye.

o-hũāfó, *pl. a-*, beggar, mendicant.

Hũāfó, the people or inhabitants of Hũã.

hũãhũã, hũahũa, *red.v.* 1. *s.* hũã & hũa. — 2. *refl.* (*s.* hũã 2) to bask; fa gya mā minhuāhuā mehõ (= mento) kakra, provide some fire that I may warm myself a little.

ahúàhá, a kind of plant.

ahúàhā, the tobacco-plant, growing wild in the country.

Hũām', = Hũāmú.

hũām, *v.* to pluck, pull off, out, or from, with a twitch; *syn.* pañ, poñ, tew, tu; obi renhũām won me nsam', John 10,28f. — 2. to decrease, abate; *syn.* hũān, tǔǔ; nsu no ahũām. — 3. to smell i.e. to investigate by smelling; combined with *tie* & *te* or *fǔe* & *hũ*: mihũām tā matie se eye ana; ohũām tā fǔe (Ak. ofwam tawa no fǔe) se ebeye de anā? I smell, he smells the tobacco to know whether it be good.

o-hũām, 1. the scent or odour emitted from sweet-smelling substances, perfume, fragrance, aroma. — 2. sweet-smelling substances, perfumes; aduru bi a eye hũām, se krobów, beweonua (two kinds of gum), mmôwa (a bark), ofwentéā (a fruit), péprè (aloë), osíkó, fofôwa, nhwáne, osõñweré. — *ye* or *sra h.*, to apply perfumery to the face, neck, arm-pits, upper arms.

hũām, hũām hũām, *a.* odoriferous, fragrant, sweet-smelling; — *ye h.*, to be fragrant, smell sweetly; ne hõ ye hũām, *pr.* 2427. éyè h.; ñnó hũām hũām.

o-hũām mō, *inf.* [hũān, bō] or hũām mō [obo a ehũān] disappointment; bō or di h., to disappoint; to be disappointed; wadi me h., he has disappointed me; ete se wáhũān biribi a ekura ade bi mu na ade no abō fam' (afǔe ase). *pr.* 1458.

hũàn, *v.* [*red.* hunhũān] Ak. fǔwane, 1. to pull or draw away, off or forth, to withdraw forcibly, espec. a thing from under some other object; wasoma me soro ahũān m'ase antǔweri, *pr.* 3002; wahuān ne nañ, he has forcibly withdrawn his foot. — 2. to disjoin, dislocate,

put out of joint; to sprain (?) with *mu: wahũān ne nañ mu*, *he has sprained his foot*; — *to be dislocated, out of joint: ne nañ ahũān.* — 3. *to snap, to spring or fly up or back, rebound: afiri no ah., the spring has snapped off, pr. 3031.* — 4. *to burst, crack* (of eggs in hatching chickens). — 5. *to recede, flow back, lower, ebb: epo ahũān, the sea ebbs.* — 6. .. *so hũān, to decrease, decline, diminish, lessen* (of fluids or any thing accumulated, of strength, pain &c); *eso ah., it has become less or lower; ne tumi so rehũān, his power is on the decline; ne kaw no so ah., his debt has decreased; — caus. huan .. so, to diminish; wahũān me kaw so amā me, he has lessened my debt for me; opp. dore, hyia so.* — 7. *óhũān apakye = oto ap., okā (he touches) ne nañ mu, ne sisi mu, ne gyā mu, he limps, walks lamely, in consequence of a dislocation or fracture in a joint or leg.*

hũān', v. [red. hũān'hũān] Ak. fũāne, to peel, to strip, draw or tear off the skin, husk or rind; h. abũrow = yi bũróhono fi abũrow hō; h. akutu, to peel an orange; h. kwadu hō hono, apatā hō hono, to peel off the husk of a banana, scrape off the scales of a fish. Cf. hũā, hũane, wae.

hũāné, v. Ak. fũane; to scratch (nehō, the skin when itching). — *h. ñkóróm, to snore.*

ñhuāne, s. ñhwāne.

hũānĩ, a. = hũā, tũā, tũānĩ.

o-hũā-sú, Ak. ofũāsúo (hũā, to graze, nsu, water] the water or moisture of the grass and bushes from the morning-dew or rain, wetting the clothes of the passer-by; oh. afow me ntama. pr. 256.

ahũ-bo a, 1. aboa a wokum no a wohũ ne ñhōma. — 2. (ehũ-bo a) aboa a eye hũ, pr. 1459.

ahũ-de, 1. ade a eye hũ, a fearful thing. — 2. ade a woahũ, a thing found out, invention; cf. aborehũde, anyansahũde, anyāde. — ahũde-adwene, inventive power or faculty of mind, ingenuity.

hũfo, huwfo, s. huw.

o-hũfó, pl. a-, a timid person, coward. pr. 1460.

ahũgyá = bodua, nantwĩdua, a cow's tail, used as an ornament on festive occasions.

huhâ, innumerable; mpém mpém huhâ (opedu ahorow opedu, ten millions) = opehuhâ, opepehâ, opepetô, innumerable or countless thousands or myriads.

huhu, s. huhuw.

hũhũ, a. [red. of ehũ] fearful, alarmed, full of fears and apprehensions; oman mu aye h. = wokekā asem se ebia dom reba n.a. na wosuro ntia oman no abo tũi.

hũhũa, ananse h., a spider's web or net. Ak. ntontan.

hũhũā, red. v. hũā, 1. to graze, to rub, touch or brush lightly in passing; ote ponko no so a, na ne nañ h. (= tũē) fam'; ne ntama h. (= sesā) fam'. — 2. with hō or akyi: to be near one: oh. me hō, he is always near me; woko bābi a, mih. wo akyi (wo hō), I crave to be near you wherever you go.

ahuhuá, 1. *a little famine, scarcity of food*; nnansã yi ah. abakakra, *provisions have become rather scarce in these days* (in May or June, when the yam begins to grow). — 2. s. ahuhuwa. — pr. 1253.

o-huhu-bo, pl. a- [obo huhuw] *a false weight*. pr. 1461.

ahúhu-de, = ade huhuw, *a vain, futile, useless, worthless, contemptible, mean, base, vile thing or things*.

ahuhu-dze, F. *lasciviousness*, Mk. 7,22., *wickedness*.

ahuhu-dwumã, *trifling, domestic work*.

hũhũhũhũ, *murmuring*; kasa h., *to murmur*, cf. ñwĩñwĩ. pr. 2187. dzi..hũbũhũ, F. *to murmur against*. Mk. 14,5.

Hũhũhũhũ, *name of a month, about June*; s. osram.

o-húhũ-ni, pl. a-fo, = onipa huhuw, *a mean, base, vile, abject, wicked, worthless fellow or person*. pr. 1090.

o-huhurow, s. ohuruhurow.

ahúhusem, = asem huhuw, *vain or idle words or talk, nonsense, futility, vanity; meanness, baseness, vileness*; akoka yi di ah., *this fellow is full off nonsense, plays wanton tricks*.

húhúw, *a. vain, worthless, useless, good for nothing; common, despicable; mean, base, vile*; se wonní sika a, ankã eye ade huhuw bi kwa, *if gold (gold-dust) were not used in commerce, it would be but a useless thing*. pr. 917. Cf. hunu, funu.

huhúw, red. v. huw, *to blow repeatedly*; h. ñkwañ, *to blow or cool the soup*; ñkwañ no ye hyew dodo, huhuw so na enñwo! pr. 1462. — Ohuhúw' ne bá no, oprapra ne ba hõ huhuw no hõ = ósòre ne ba, ofwẽ ne ba so yiye, *she is very particular or careful with her child*.

ahúhúw [huw, *to blow*] 1. *breath; whiff, puff; blast*; n'anom' ah. ye hyew, ye hũãm, bon, *the breath of his mouth is hot, — smells good, — stinks*; mede m'anom' ah. memãã ne hõ yee no hyew, *I warmed him with my breath*. Cf. ahohow, ohome, ahuhuá, ohuruhurow. — 2. = ahuhude.

ahuhuá, 1. *blast, the hot stream of air coming from a fire*; mframa hyewhyéw à efi gyam'. — 2. s. ahuhuá.

a-hũ-káñ [hũ kañ, *to see first*]: wadi me ah., *he has seen me first*. pr. 2910.

hũm, v. s. hõm.

e-hum, *down, the fine, soft, hairy outgrowth from the leaves of some plants*; ade bi a ete se ñhwĩ wõ sasono nè afwẽrew nè awórán n.a. hõ.

o-hũm', *a yearly festival, annual custom of the Guan people* (Date, Kyerepon, Mamfẽ, Mampõn, Tutu, Asantemma) and part of the Akems, celebrated with feasting, playing and dancing; amañ a wõkasa Guan ñh. na edi hum, tese Akropõnfo nè Aburifo tũa odwira; cf. odwira, aberekwasi, akonhuro. — odé-hũm', *a festival for the fetish at the time of planting (?) yam*; s. ohumkan; — abeté-hũm'.

o-hum, pl. a-, *a brazen gun, blunderbuss*; tuo tiã bi a wóde di ahemfó anim'; ñwówá na wõtã de ye ne dade a eda ne bõnã mu no.

ahúm, 1. *a strong wind, gale, storm*; mframa k̄es̄e or bebr̄ē, cf. mfare, oprannā; ah. retu, *a storm is rising*; ah. tui na ebuu dua guu kwan̄ mu; ah. abesi man̄ mu; ah. abetu ade a etua oḍan̄ atifi no k̄o; ah. abefa onipa afi hyeñ nom'. — 2. s. ahun̄ 3.

ahum, *introduction of a song*; b̄o ahum.

-hũmã, *adj. (in cpds.) common, not sacred*; s. dahuma, oni-humani.

ohũm'-da, da a Guan̄fo di won̄ afrihyia, s. ohũm.

ahumfo, won̄ a wokura ahum di hene anim, s. ohum & gya-asefo.

ahum-kán, *the time of the first ohum custom*. — ahum-di, *inf.*

ahúm-nè-ahám, *mistle-toe, a parasitic plant on trees*.

ahũmóbó, ahũmóbòre, mmoborohunu, *inf.* [hũ.. mmob̄o] *pity, sympathy, compassion, commiseration, mercy*; cf. timob̄o, ayam-hyehye. — n'ahũmobar̄ dōsō dodo, F. *he is most gracious*.

ahũmobar̄-do, F. *mercifully*.

huñ, Ak. = hunu, *a. &. adv.*

ahun̄, Ak. ahuno, ahunu, 1. ahúnmù, ahunum, *the air, atmosphere, the apparently empty space above the earth*; cf. w̄im; [fr. hunu, a.] — 2. ahúnmù àsì or ato nó sò, *something invisible (from the air) has come down on him i.e. he has fallen in a swoon, is in a fainting fit, has had an epileptic fit*; ah. ye ade a wunhũ, ete se ohome ara; cf. ahum = mframa, ahon̄hom, & ahunum, piti, beraw, abiribiriw). — 3. ahun̄, ahun̄mu, ahum, ahuntw̄am kakra, *a little while*; mã ahun̄ ntw̄am' kakra ansã-na mentoa m'a-sem so, *wait or let me wait a little and then I shall proceed in my relation*; wokoyi, ahun̄mu tw̄am' kakra a, b̄era, *you are going now, but come again in a little while*; ahun̄mu fa mu kakra a (or, ahun̄ [ahum] kakra fam' [tw̄am'] a), na agyae, *in a little while it will be over*; ahun̄mu faa' so no, osoree, *after a little while he arose*.

ahun̄-mu-hyeñ, *air-balloon*; cf. mframa-toa.

huna, v. [red. hunahuna] 1. *to importune, tease, defy, provoke, challenge*; wope se wo yon̄kō hye wo ase na wohye no so a, na wuhuna no neñ; wode asem̄mone bi (anuḍeñ) h. wo yon̄kō; ahene 2 ye ḍom na obiakō ñkoa betw̄am' a, ope se ohaw won̄ na eye won̄ wura abufuw (tañ). — 2. de nehō hh... mu, *to obtrude upon, to be burdensome to; to intrude among*; ḍde nehō hunahuna adw̄umayefo no mu te se nea oye adw̄uma no bi, nanso onye bi. — 3. *to threaten, frighten, terrify*; ḍde abā, sekañ, tuo, huna no = yi no hũ. Ps.10,18. cf. p̄op̄o.

ahunahuro, *by-name of the dog*.

ahún-àní-àñ kã-nsa [ade a emã aniwa hũ (nea ewo ðan̄ mu) na nsa de, eñkã] *lattice; lattice-window, trellised window, window with crossbars; Venetian window blind, jealousy*.

ahũnanyãñkwã, F. [nea wuhũ no a wunyã ñkwã] *a saviour (one from whose sight you obtain life)*.

huñhón, *a kind of pot-herb or vegetable*. pr. 2537.

huñhũań, *red. v.* hũań.

ñhũñhũnii [huñhunū] 1. the *dust of worm-eaten wood*. — 2. a *worm that eats wood; wood-fretter, wood-worm*. — 3. *adj. worm-eaten; watow dua ñhũñhunii ñkō, he has felled a tree worm-eaten throughout*.

huñhunū, *red. v.* hunū.

o-huñkyeree, 1. [hũnu = hũ, & kyere = kye] *nea wuhũ no akye; "ō, oh. ni!" here I see a friend whom I have not seen for a long time!* — 2. [ehũ, kye]: Wose: hũñkyeree, na wonse se: nnañkyeree, *pr.* 2809. = wose: woye hũ a, na wokye, na wonse se: woye nnam a, na wunyiñ kye. (Obi ye nnam bebrebe wo okō mu a, enna wokā no sa.)

ñhũñi, *inf.* [hũnu] Ak. = ñhũi; wanyā ñh., *he has often seen*.

ahuñmu, *s.* ahuñ, ahunum'. [Gr. § 104,5.

hũno, Ak. = hunū.

hunta, huntsa, F. = hintaw. *Mt.* 10,26.13,35.44. *Mk.* 4,22. *cf.* sũma.

hunū, *v.* 1. *espec. with mu: to hollow (out), make hollow, excavate; to corrode; mmoā h. dua. — 2. to be worm-eaten: dua no ah.; mmoā ẁe mu ade no, na ehunū gu se kyekyeré. — 3. Phr. n'anom' ahũnu, lit. his mouth is empty, he has no appetite i.e. he is in trouble, is grieved.*

hunū, *a.* 1. *empty, void, hollow. — 2. unsubstantial; vain, worthless, unsatisfying; — 3. idle, inactive, unemployed, unoccupied. — 4. unfruitful, fruitless, ineffectual. — 5. mere, simple; bare, naked; without any thing else; — wokoe oko-hunū, = wokoe no, wonnim aseñ-kō ase, they went in their simplicity (lit. a mere going) i.e. without knowledge of the matter in question. — 6. having no proper right: ñkũrofo hunū ne nnipa bi a womfrá wo abusũam' na odo so ana ayonkōgoru so na wo-nè wo trā. — 7. groundless, false (ntam). — Cf. huhuw, kwa; cpds. adehunū, aseñhunū, ntañhunū.*

hunū, Ak. huñ, *adv. merely, only, for nothing, to no purpose, in vain, for no reason, without reason; òtañ me ara hunū, he hates me without cause. Syn. kwa, teta, gyañ.*

hunū, *v.* Ak. = hũ, *to see &c. pr.* 1453.

o-hũnu, *one who has seen, pr.* 1454.

ahũnu, *a thing seen, pr.* 1455.

hunū-amanne, *ade a emā wuhũ amanne; h. bra = amanne-hunū-bra, pr.* 1456.

ahunum', *s.* ahuñ; ahunum = *ade-to-wo-so; ete se abiribiriw, nanso etetew wo aní so a, ensañ mma bio se abiribiriw.*

ahupō', 1. *imperiousness, arrogance, presumption, insolence; violent behaviour. — 2. exaction of unlawful profit: imposition, extortion (óyè ah., onam bō ñkũrofo ah., = odi tumi hye ñkũrofo so gye won hō nneema); cf. amimdi. — 3. exaction of undue reverence: pride, haughtiness, ambition; óyè ah., obo ah., = oye hũ hũ, ne nneyee mu oye se owo biribi, nso onni ahuro; vainglory; oye n'ade hũ hũ, he does things in a light-minded way, acts frivolously. Cf. ahantañ, ahōkyere-hunū, ahōhoahoa.*

o-hupōfo, *pl. a-*, an arrogant, overbearing &c. person; òye oh., e.g. he goes to settle matters as in the king's name, and the king has not sent or empowered him.

ahupō-se m, doings or dealings implying ahupō, *q. v.*

hura, *v.* 1. to be covered, set or overgrown with; to overgrow, to shoot up on; ne ti ahura dŵen or dŵen ah. n'atifi or ne tirim, his head is covered with hoary hair; esiw no sò ah. mměre, or mměre ah. siw no so, mushrooms have shot up on that ant-hill. — 2. de..h., to convey, throw or cast to; ne diñ ye me se ohũām a mframa bō de hura me, his name is to me as a fragrance which the wind blows or wafts to me (Ca. 1,3.) — 3. h. hō or mu: to soil, make dirty, bemire, bespatter, besmear, bedaub, stain, defile, pollute; *intr.* to be soiled, dirty, polluted, defiled &c. ohura dan no mu; o dan no hō ah., n'a-daka hō ah. = aye fi, agye ntuw; ne nnade hō ah. = agye nkā-nare; — oh. ne som hō = onsóm no yiye na osom no sakasaka, he is disloyal or dishonest in his service. — 4. h..a nim', to abuse (with words), to revile, vilify; to disgrace, dishonour; to insult, affront; cf. hye aniwu, bō ahohora.

hurae, a disease causing violent pain in the limbs; emã wo nnompem' tutuw wo; ne nua ne atutuw.

ahurahuradŵo, 1. [ade a ahurũ-ahuru na asan adŵo bio] a quick but transient bubbling or boiling up; mmã ennye ah., na mǎ enko so se afi ase yi. — 2. a plant that can be used for salad.

hurenhuren, *a. & adv.* smart, keen, sharp: mako hyehye m'anom' h., my mouth burns intensely with-pepper. — 2. unmitigated, not softened by any admixture; wayam osiām a.s. aduru h., nsu anká. — 3. brisk, quick, sprightly: akokoa h. = abofra a oye hyew, n'ani ye den.

huri, *v.* Ak. = huruw.

[pr. 1463-65.]

o-hurí, Ak. ohurie, a kind of stinging insect, gadfly (?) = otén.

huro, *v.* to hoot, cry out or shout in contempt, to mock, deride, jeer, flout; to expose to derision, to put to shame by crying hô, hû, yê! wohuró nò = wobō no tutuw; Nkrañfo huro kom.

à húro, 1. Ak. = ahuru, foam, froth. — 2. scum i.e. dross, refuse, recrement; hence what is vile or worthless, a trifle; = fŵē, a little something; enyé ah., it is nothing; enká ah., nothing at all is wanting; memfá menyé ah., I do not make anything of it.

o-huroñ, a kind of small tree.

hūròñhūròñ, *adv.* quick and tall (of growth); abofrá no m'péw, na ónyìn h. = onyìn ntem-ntem, tentēten, oběrañ, ako soro ntem-ntem; — adedenkrūma nyìn h., the castor-oil plant grows fast, shoots up vigorously.

ñhurodo-ñhúrodo, *pl. n.* the holes, loops or gaps in stuffs or mats of loose texture; — *adj.* loosely woven: ntama (kete) no mu ye ñh.

hùru, *v.* 1. to boil, bubble, effervesce; to foam, froth; to be violently agitated, to rage; nsu rehuru, the water is boiling; nsu a ahuru, boiling water; aduan no huru gu, the food boils over; epo h., the sea is raging horribly. — 2. to excite, agitate: h. mañ no ani,

=tane.. ani, *to stir up the people*, Ac. 17,13. — h. bo, *to stir up the breast* i.e. *to provoke, arouse to anger or passion, to incense*. — 3. hō huru, *to be hot*; me hō h. me, *I am hot*. — 4. huru dŵira, *to announce the beginning of the yam-custom on the previous evening (Wednesday) by beating drums &c.* — h. būronyā, *to celebrate Christmas eve*.

àhúru, *foam, froth, spume, scum*; cf. ahuro; ogyam' ah., *the water or froth oozing out from green wood in burning*.

ahurubía, *pl. ñ-*, a kind of bird, pr. 1466.

hurú-fēm, *inf.* [huruw, fēm]: hye h., *to give forth upon usury*.
[Eze. 18,8.13.]

ahuru-fi, *inf.* [huruw, fi]: wodi (dañ no mu) ah. = wohuruw fi adi, *they jump forth (out of the house) one after the other*.

o-huruhúrów, *steam, vapour*; oh. fi señ mu, — bakam', *steam rises from the pot, — the lagoon*.

hurúhùruw, *red. v.* huruw, *to leap, jump (repeatedly) as one who is rejoicing; to gambol, skip about, in sport*.

ahuruhurúw', *inf.* jumping. pr. 1268.

ahuru-si, *inf.* [huruw, si]: di ah., *to exult, rejoice exceedingly*; woate asempa na wohō ato wona woretew akrayam a woredi ako-
nè-aba.

ahurusí-dí, *inf.* exultation.

ahurutoá, F. ahrutsia, *pl. ñ-*, a poisonous serpent, with a big head and black and light-yellow streaks; *viper, asp.*

o-húrututu, *the lungs*. [G. fluffa].

hùrutututu, *a. boiling, bubbling (of water on fire); raging, foaming (of the sea or a swelling river)*: éyè h., *it casts up foam*; nsu no ani ye h. = menem-menem.

huruw, *v.* Ak. huri, 1. *to leap, jump, hop, skip, spring, bound &c.* h. si, *to jump for joy (to jump so as to place oneself again on the ground)* pr. 378. *red.* huruhuruw, *q. v.* — ohuruw fŵee kwan so, *he quickly resumed his journey*. — 2. h. sika, *to lend money on usury, practise usury*. Deut. 23,19. Ps. 15,5. Obi ah. no sika akotua ne ka na awo no (ado, adōsō); oh. no sika = ofem no sika ñhye no da senea wohye no dā, na ohye no da-tiā, na wammetua a, óbù gu só.

hū-se, *a thing or matter seen and told*; se eye mo atoro ō, se eye mo h. ō, mo ara mokofaa asem no, *whether it be a lie on your part, or whether you have seen and told it, it is you who have brought (out or on) the matter*.

ahū-tu, *inf.* [tu ahū] *the finding or digging out of a treasure hid in the ground; digging after hidden treasures*.

hutūhūtū, *a. rugged, rough with hair, shaggy*; okūntū no ani ye h. = wō ñhwī dodow; *opp.* dabō, torotorotoro, asawa biara nni ani (nsore wō ani); cf. fukū &c.

hūtūmā, F. = mfutumā, *dust*. Mt. 10,14. Mk. 61,1.

huw, *v.* *to blow*; ohuw ne nsam', *he is blowing upon his hands*; pr. 1427. — *syn.* fita; — *red.* huhuw, *q. v.*

ñhûwá, a kind of bead; ñhene ñketeñkete bi.

hwa, F. *see* **hūa**, Ak. **fwa**.

ñhwāne, a kind of *perfume*: civet; ohūām bi; nea okāñkañ kyima na okopopa ne to a ewo dua no hō no.

hwānyāñ, *v.* 1. *refl. to stir or rouse oneself up to lively action or vigorous exertion, to stimulate oneself, to exert oneself*; asafobi hw. wōnhō wō ofie na wōnhw. wōnhō wō dom āno a, wofre wōn hūfo; wōhw. wōnhō kyere nnipa nti, wōn hō ye hū; ohene wō hō na wañhw. nehō a, wonsuró no; ohw. nehō = okānyāñ nehō, oye nehō kese, okā nehō mā obi wō hō a ohū se ne nsam' ye duru (a. s. oye onipa). — 2. ne hō hwānyāñ no = onsen ne wērem', *he is agitated, in perturbation*; cf. ne hō sepew no. — 3. hw... mu, *to agitate, disturb, derange, disorder, throw into confusion*; ohw. ntramam', sikam', ntadem', nnipam' = opetē ntrama &c., omā woye sakasaka; ohw. ñkrañ mu, ntetea mu, = se woye kōmm a, omā wosore na omā woye mānyāmānyā; ohw. ne ñhwī mu, *she dishevels her hair, puts it in disorder*; cf. pesew.

hwāñyāñhwānyāñ, *adv. disorderly, in a disorderly state or manner*; ode ntrama guu dañ mu hō hw. = sakasaka, cf. mānyāmānyā.

hwe, F. = fwie. Mk. 26,7.

hwē, *v.* As. = hūā, fwa, *to scrape, scratch*.

hwēa, fwea, F. *breath*.

ñhwēa, F. ahwēa, *sand. pr. 917. ñhwēá-sò, (in) the sandy desert*.

ñhwēa-dōñ, *sand-glass*. — ñhwēa-ñhwēa-bó, *sandstone*.

e-hwene, F., Ak. ñhwen, *nose*; s. efwene.

ahwēñ-hēmā, s. osūā.

ñhwéntēā, ofwentēā, a kind of *perfume*; duaba bi a wōhata na wōayam; s. ohūām.

ahwen-tokur, F. *nostrils*.

hwētī, hwītī, s. fwēti.

ñhwī, Ak. ehwi, *the hair*; abūronhwī ye horohoro, ebeabea hō or esesāhō; abibiñhwī ye denneñ, epompono; cf. akura-ñhwī, ehum, hūtūhūtū, sakū. — abo-so-ñhwī, dua-hō-ñhwī, *moss*.

ñhwī-ñhwī, *a. hairy*; ne hō ñh., *he (his garment or body) is hairy. 2 Ki. 1,8. cf. horohoro, sakū, fukū*.

hwī, s. fwi.

hw, before o, o, u, is often written in F. (by Parker), where other dialects have merely h; e. g.

hwo, hwoa, hwohwo, hwōm, ahwōm, hwōñ, hwotse,

ahwuhwudze, ahwūm, hwun (hū) &c. —

see all these words in the place they occupy without w.

hwom, *v.* F. (*perf.*) *to ebb*; s. hūāñ.

hy = χ'.

hye, *v.* [*red. hyehye*]

1. *to stick (fast), to be put, set, fixed, inserted* (hō, mu, ase, there, in, under &c.) espec. in the *contin. form*; petea hye ne nsa, *a ring is put*

on his finger; *dadekyew hye ne ti*, he has a helmet on his head; — *hye mu*, to be comprised, included in (= *wɔ mu*, *fra mu*); to set in afresh: *oyare no abehyem'* = *asan aba dennennen*; *hye .. a se*, to be concealed under, covered by, subject or subordinate to, dependent on, in the power of. (cf. 14-16.) — 2. *de (fa) .. hye* (caus., cf. 1), to put, set, fix, stick, insert; *mede mensa mehye me kotokum'*, I put my hand into my pocket; *ode tā hye n'abrobuam'*, he fills his pipe (with tobacco); *fa (asem no) hye (nhōma)m'*, put or write it down (on paper); *ode .. ahye kotoku nom'*, he has put it into the bag; also he has sealed the bag = *wasiw kotoku no āno*. — *de .. hye .. nsa*, to deliver, surrender; to give in charge of, commit to one's care. — 3. *hye .. anan mu*, to put instead of, i.e. to replace, restore, repay, give back, re-imburse; to repair, amend, compensate, indemnify; *mehyee no ne sika ananmu*, I paid him his money back. — 4. to put on, to wear (of clothes fitting to the body or parts of the body, cf. *fura*; of shoes, hat, rings); *Kramofo hye batakari*, *obūroni nso hye atade*, *Mohammedans put on castans*, but a European wears a coat; *ohyee ne kyew*, he put on his hat. — *hye hama*, s. *hāmā*, pr. 170. — 5. to measure (corn, by putting a calabash into the corn and the corn into the calabash and thereby filling another vessel); *mede kora mehye abūrow*, I measure corn in or by means of a calabash. — 6. to fill; *ohyē tā*, he fills a pipe; to pour in (*nsā*); *ohyē no nsā*, he serves him out liquor; pr. 1471. — *hye sapow mu nsu*, to fill a sponge with water; *hye atuduru*, to fill cartridge-boxes with powder. — 7. *hye .. mā*, to make full, to fill; *hye .. dodowura* or *nwuradodo*, to enlarge or swell the numbers, swell the ranks of (without increasing the valour or value): *asansafo na ahye atufu no dodowura*, unarmed men have swelled the number of those who carry guns. — 8. to dye, tinge (*ntama*, *asawa*, cloth, thread, by putting or dipping it into the dye, cf. *bibiri*, *hoa*; pr. 387). — *ohyee dukū kōkō* or *ode aduru kōkō hyee dukū*, he dyed a handkerchief red (or, with a red colour). — 9. to tan (*nhōma*, hides, by steeping them into an infusion of bark to convert them into leather). — 10. to impress, stamp; *hye nsow*, *hye agyirae*, to set a mark upon, to mark. — 11. to bring to the possession of some quality, into some state, to impart &c. *hye banin̄ha*, *nikurañ*, to encourage, cheer; *hye .. bēre*, to weary (out), to jade, tire, fatigue; *hye .. (mu) deñ*, to strengthen, confirm, corroborate; to ratify, sanction; *hye .. akoñmu-dēñ*, to impart strength to the neck; pr. 400. *hye .. mpāmdēñ*, to comfort, support, strengthen; — *hye .. nkyene*, to salt, pickle, corn, cure by salting; — *hye .. prowe*, to spoil (a child), to effeminate; *woahye wohō prowe*, you have spoiled yourself; — *hye .. yamgya*, to grieve, make angry, to enrage. — *hye nīm*, *ntwō*, to ascribe victory, defeat to., pr. 1470. — 12. to bring to some performance: *woahye no asuko* = *woakā ne ti ahye nsum'*, they have immersed him, baptized him by immersion, cf. *bɔ asu*. — 13. to fix in the ground: *hye mpām*, s. *mpām*. — 14. to put, fix, lay; *hye ase*, to lay a foundation, i.e. to begin, commence; F. Mt. 12,1. Mk. 4,1. 5,17. cf. *fi ase*. — 15. to set, fix, hold out to; *hye ase*, to lay a foundation i.e. a promise, to promise; *hye bɔ*, to promise, to make a vow, to vow. — 16. to order, bespeak, give orders for, to commission (also with *ase*): *mekohye kete* (*ase*)

w_oh_o, *I am going to order a mat there*; — h_ye a_wo_fo, *to bespeak (hire) people for working the clay (in building a house)*. — 17. *to appoint, prescribe*: o_ko_mf_o b_i h_ye_e a_du_ru m_ãã n_o, *a fetishman indicated to him a remedy*. — 18. *to appoint, set, fix (a time)*; h_ye t_ar_e, *to appoint a day for the plastering of a house*; o_hy_e (n_o) d_a = o_to n_o d_a, *he appoints (him) a day*; m_ah_ye n_o s_ra_m s_e o_mm_et_uà m_e k_a, *I gave him a month to pay me in*; pr. 109.194. — h_ye d_a, *to do purposely*: m_an_hy_e (d_am') d_a b_i m_an_ye; w_at_u a_hy_e d_a, *he has postponed it*. — 19. *to fix, set up, institute*: h_ye a_fã, *to celebrate a festival*; h_ye m_om, *to issue a decree*; h_ye m_mã r_a, *to give, make, enact a law or laws*; h_ye a_pã m, *to set up a covenant (?) s. pã m*. — 20. *to set, constitute, appoint*; h_ye p_an_yiñ, F. Mt. 24,45. — 21. *to predestine, predestinate, appoint or ordain beforehand*; s. h_ye b_ea; *to be predestined for*, pr. 621. 22. *to command, charge*: o_hy_e a_bi_en y_i n_a o_hy_eè n_o k_et_e s_e o_ny_e, *these two commandments he strictly enjoined on him*. — 23. *to compel, constrain, force, oblige*; *to impel, urge*: pr. 195f. o_hy_ee m_e s_e m_en_om a_du_ru, *he compelled me to drink a medicine*; s_e o_mm_a a, m_eh_ye n_o n_a w_ab_a, *if he do not come willingly, I will compel him to come*; Gr. § 279,2 a. — 24. *to put to*: h_ye a_da_ns_e, *to call to witness*. pr. 164. — 25. h_ye .. h_o a_ko_to_ko, *to institute an inquiry or search after a missing person or thing, to set in operation endeavours to seize or recover*. — 26. *to obtrude, to force, press or urge upon*: h_ye a_fe: o_de m_e h_ye a_fe o_de n' a_fe h_ye m_e, *he makes or considers me his comrade, forces his companionship upon me*. — 27. h_ye n_eh_o, a) *to force oneself i.e. to do with reluctance*; — b) *to fix upon, resolve, determine, make up one's mind*; — c) o_hy_e n_eh_o f_ie, *he confines himself to his house*. — h_ye n_eh_o s_o, *to suppress one's own feeling or desire, to command one's own mind, to be master of one's self or passions*. Gen. 43,31. 45,1. — 28. h_ye .. s_o, *to press upon, oppress; to restrain, check*; h_ye w_o t_ek_re_ma s_o! cf. James 1,26. 3,8. — *to suppress, subdue, stifle*. — 29. *to cause to bear or act upon or affect*: h_ye .. n_se_w, — d_om_am_fi_ri, *to curse, accurse*; cf. b_o d_ua, d_om_e. — 30. y_i .. h_ye, *to transfer (a duty) to, make over to*; s. a_ko_mm_a. — 31. h_ye is also used as an aux. v. serving for the Eng. prep. against: *to refer to, relate to, direct against, have for its object*: n_e b_o a_fu_w a_hy_e m_e, w_am_un_a a_hy_e m_e, *he is angry, sullen, on account of me or against me*; w_ok_as_a h_ye_e n_o, *they spoke against him*. — 31. b. d_e a_tu_o h_ye .. m_u, *to fire at or on, give fire upon*. — 32. d_e .. h_ye .. y_am', lit. *to put into one's breast, bosom, or belly, i.e. a) to bear a grudge, or malice*: m_ed_e n_o (or a_se_m n_o) m_ah_ye m_e y_am', *I owe him a grudge (= m_et_an n_o, w_ad_i m_e a_se_mm_on_e b_i n_a m_in_yi_i m_im_fi m_e t_ir_im e)*; — b) *to adopt, to take or receive as one's own child*; s. y_am'. — 33. y_i .. a_ni h_ye .. ñ_ky_en_mu, lit. *to take off one's eye and put it aside, i.e. to disappoint*; w_ay_i m' a_ni a_hy_e m_e ñ_ky_en_mu, *he has disappointed me*. — 34. h_ye .. d_a s_o, *to accumulate treasures*. pr. 667. — 35. h_ye .. k_wañ, a) *to provide with money for a journey*, cf. a_kw_an_hy_ed_e. — b) *to lay in ambush on the way*, = t_ew, s_iw k_wañ. — 36. h_ye .. f_er, F. *to abuse, insult*, Mt. 22,6. — 37. h_ye .. n_se_w, F. *to secure, make safe or sure*. Mt. 27,65. — 38. h_ye s_um, F. = d_ur_u s_um, *to be darkened*. Mt. 24,29. — 39. h_ye .. n_ts_ir_im, F. *to advise, persuade, instigate*. Mt. 14,8. 27,20. Mk. 15,11.

hye, v. [red. hyehye, q. v.] to extend (intr.); 1. to swell: n'afuru ahye, his belly is swollen. — 2. to spread: n'asem ahye, his fame has spread abroad; oyare no ahye (wo) asase no ñh. so, the disease has spread over the whole country: ohiani bu be a, enhye, pr. 1361. syn. hyehye, hyeta, terew. — 3. to reach: m'ani ahye hō = mahū no kakra, I caught a sight, glance, or glimpse of it; onipa no bae no, m'ani anhye ne hō (= m'ani ammo no so, manhū no) na okoe, when the man came, he went away before I had got a sight of him. — 4. to reach, border: eha na m'akurā hye, here is the border of my plantation; cf. ohye.

hye, hyew, v. [red. hyehye, hyehyew] to burn: 1. hye, to burn = to hurt with heat or fire: aŵia hye or hyehye me ti, the sun burns my head; okanea hyee me nsa, the light burnt my hand. 2. hyew, to consume or destroy by fire: wode gya hyew kūrow no, they burned the town with fire. — 3. to be on fire, to be consumed by fire: odañ rehyew, the house is burning. pr. 263. — 4. hyew gya, to burn charcoal. — 5. hyew atuduru, to blow up (tr. & intr.) with gunpowder. — 6. to dry up (tr. & intr. of plants, from an excess of heat); abūro no ahyew korā, all the maize-plants are withered. — 7. to be consumed (in battle, by famine, sickness &c.), to die in numbers: aguan no mu nnipa-mma hyew se sare, in that flight people were consumed like grass. — 8. to be lost (said of money, espec. in weighing out gold-dust for separated items): mede agyiratwe metotoo ñkoko mfua-mfua, na emu ñkoko 2 ahye. — 9. to spend or expend (money) uselessly or to excess: mahyew sika bebrē wo me yare yi hō. — 10. Phr. "Wo gya anhye me!" your fire has not burned me! i.e. your saying or threat has not made any impression, has not had any effect upon me. — ohye, inf. burning, being burned. pr. 621.

o-hye, inf. 1. the act of fixing, putting on &c. cf. hye, v. — 2. compulsion (Mf. ñhye). — 3. commandment, cf. ahyede, ñhyehye.

e-hye, gum, resin, espec. gum copal; cf. amane, nsu.

o-hye, pl. a-, border, boundary, limit, frontier; me-nè no bō hye = to fuhye, I border upon or confine with him; wode hama to hye, they mark or fix the limits by a line or cord. Cf. hye, v. 4. & hyebañ.

hyè, hyèhyē, a. (or n.) famous, famed, noted, renowned; distinguished, eminent; of note, of distinction, of rank; (syn. onuo-nyamfo; cf. hye, v., odehye;) wo a woye hyē no na wuwu a, woye wo ayi yiye na wobo ase kaw; onyé hyèhyē, he does not make much of himself = omfá nehō ñkyeré se oye onipa bi, na oye ne nneema ñhinā abotoasem' (abodam') nè komm; onipa yi ye hyèhyē, he seeks to attract the attention of others.

a hye-anáñmù, ñ-, inf. [hye anañmu] reparation, compensation, repayment, restitution, restoration, indemnification; amends, return; retaliation.

ñhye-asé, F. a-, inf. [hye ase] foundation; beginning; commencement; promise; di ñhy., to give a promise, make an agreement.

hyebañ: bōhy. = bōhye, da hyia, to have a common boundary.

o-hye-bea, predestination, fate; cf. ñkrabea.

hye-bea, F. -bew, a place where to put &c. Mt. 26,52.

ahy é-de [hye, v., ade] *commandment*; cf. ohye, mmära, mom.

hyèden [= hye den, *put on strength, be strong*] a condoling or consoling salutation; omää no hy., *he consoled or comforted him*. (at the death of a relation).

ahyedo, F. = ñhyeso. (*Mf. an overpowering.*)

e-hyé-dùá, *gum-tree, copal-tree (Elæocarpus copallifera? Rhus copallinum?)* s. ehye. — o-hyé-dùá, *a boundary-tree*.

hyee, a. Ak. s. hyew.

hyee-w-hyéèw, a. *burning*; ne yam ye no hy., *his conscience pricks him*. — hyeèw-hyeèw, *adv. flaming, sparkling*; obayifo dew hy. = yerèw-yerèw.

o-hyefo, *pl. a-, oppressor (s. hye 28.)*; dictator. *Hist.*

o-hye-hámá, = hāmā a wosesā de kyere ohye, *a string indicating or marking out a boundary*.

hyèhyē, a. *glittering, glossy, bright, shining*; ahina a wode ko asu hō ye hy. *pr. 1383*. — cf. hāññ, hāñhāñā.

hyēhyē, a. s. hyē.

hyehye, *red. v. 1. s. hye, v. — 2. to put in due order for any purpose, to make trim, firm, compact, tight and snug, to adjust, arrange*: otamōnwémfó benwenè tám à, ohyehyé n'asáwá ànsā, wō asá nè bōsò mù; — ohyehye adesoā, *he packs a load*. — 3. *to trim, dress; to attire, adorn; to decorate*; espec. of women: woahyehye ayeforo no, *they have dressed the bride*; ope se ohyehye ne hō papa, *she is very fond of dressing*; cf. kekā, mia. — 4. hy. so, *to join together; to proceed with or in*: ade kyēe no, wode asem no hyehyee so, *on the next morning they proceeded with the palaver*. — 5. hy. dom, *to raise, fit out, equip an army (cf. 2)*.

hyehye, *red. v. 1. = hye, v. — 2. de.. hyehye, to cause to be spoken of*: ode m' ahyehye = wakokā me hō nsem pī akyere ñkūrofo. — 3. F. *to magnify*. — 4. hy. nehō, *to boast* = hoahoa nehō.

hyehye, *red. v., s. hye, hyew. 1. to burn (vehemently)*; to scorch. — 2. F. *to be grievous to*; cf. ne yam' hyehye no.

ahyehyedé, *ornament, adornment; jewels*; cf. ahōkekādé.

ahyehyee, *a shed or hut on a plantation for the reception of tools or produce and for shelter from rain; lumber-room*.

ñhyehyee, *ordinances, cf. nsiesiei, ahyede*.

ñhyehye-hō, ñhyehye-mú, ñhyehye-só, *inf. = ade a ehyehye (a.s. wode ahyehye) hō, - mu, - so*.

hyehyew, *red. v., s. hye, hyew*.

ahyehyew-nsa [ade a ehyehyew nsa] *a kind of nettle*.

ñhyehye-wo-akyi, *boasting. pr. 1473. 2765. Cf. akyi*.

ahyem', F. *covenant, agreement. Mk. 14,24. = apām; s. dzi ahyem*.

ñhyem', F. = ñhyiam'. — ñhyemdañ = hyiadañ. *Mt. 10,17. Mk. 1,21*.

ahyemma, *pl. ñ-, [ehyēñ, dim.] boat*; cf. okorow, obonto.

ahyem-firi, *inf. [hyēñ, v., fi, v.] going in and out*; di ahy., *to go in and out, to frequent, resort to or visit often*; odii yeñ mu ahy.,

he went in and out among us, Acts 1,21, munnni dan mu ho ahy. sa!
do not thus constantly go in and out of that room!

hyèn, *v.* [*red. hyenhyèn*] *to blow, sound, or play a wind-instrument* (abeñ, torobento, adakabeñ, ñkontwě,...).

hyeñ', *v.* [*red. hyeñ'hyèn*] *to enter, — mu, into.*

hyeñ, *a.* (only in cpds.) *white; cf. oduahyèn, tumm-nè-hyèn.*

hyèññ, *a. & adv. bright, brilliant, -ly; oŵia, osram, nsoroma apúe hy. — hyèñ'hyèñ', = hănāhănā, bright, glittering.*

e-hyeñ, *the moon* (called so from its silvery light or lustre); *cf. osram', obosóm.*

e-hyeñ, *string, chord of a musical instrument, cf. sañkūhyèn.*

e-hyeñ, *bubble, air-bubble, soap-bubble; abo hy., it has formed (or risen in) a bubble.*

e-hyeñ, ñ-, *pron. F. = yeñ. Gr. § 58. Mf. p. 102.*

e-hyeñ, *F. ñ-, pl. a-, Ak. yeñ, ship, vessel (cf. ahyeñwá, ahyemma, okorow, batadewa, obonto); Mk. 3,9.4,1.38.5,36. — hy. apue kùsū, a ship has come in sight dimly; hy. no abegyina kùntaññ, the ship has come in and rides at anchor in its full size; hy. no atu kò Guā, the ship has weighed anchor and sailed to Cape Coast.*

hyeñ-horow, hyeñ-nodow, *multitude of ships, fleet.*

ahyeñ-hyeñ-mú: di —, *to be interlaced, interwoven, entangled.*

ñhyeñ-mú, *inf. introduction.*

ñhyeñ ò á, ohye āno noho, *the farthest point or part of the border.*

hyennùá [hyeñ dua] *mast of a ship. — ahyeñwá, dim. of ehyeñ.*

hyera, hera, *v. F. = hara, yera, yew, to perish. Mt. 26,52.*

hyera, *pl. ñ-, F. pot, pitcher. Mk. 7,4.14,13. cf. ahina, pore, kuruwa.*

hyereba-hyereba, *a. & adv. hasty, precipitate, rash, foolhardy, inconsiderate, careless; oye hy. = n'adwēnem' ye no hare, he is light-minded, unsteady; oye n'ade or okā n'asem hy., he acts or speaks inconsiderately; aberante hy., a very brisk lad.*

hyere-hyere, *F. hyerew-hyerew, a. & adv. 1. hot, burning, fervid; me hō ye me hy., I feel very hot. — 2. acrid (?) — 3. urgent.*

hyereñ, *v. to shine, glister, glitter, sparkle; to be bright, brilliant, splendid; to flame or flare up; ogye ogya no ahyereñ, he stirs the fire, increases its burning; ogye asem no ahyereñ, he enhances or enlarges the palaver. — a. shiny, bright. — n. brightness.*

o-hyerem-mó†, = obo a ehyereñ, *a brilliant.*

ahyese, *F. = ñhyease. Mt. 13,35. Mk. 1,1. ahy. no, in the beginning.*

ahyé-sém, = asem a ahye, asem a woakokā gyám'gyám' mā aterew, *a report which has spread rapidly.*

ñhyèsó, *inf. [s. hye, 28] 1. oppression, tyranny, despotism; deñ ñhyesó ni! what a tyranny! oye ñhy., oye ahōm, he is despotic. — 2. check, restraint; restriction. — ñhyeso-dé, despotic or tyrannical actions. — ñhyeso-do, F. of necessity. 2 Cor. 9,7.*

o-hyèsòneho, *there is the border. — ohyeso-hene, margrave. Hist.*

hyeta, *v. to spread (abroad), to be made known extensively,*

to be divulged, propagated; ne diñ hyetae, his name became widely known, he became famous or renowned; cf. hye, hyehye, horañ, terew.

hyew, red. hyehyew, v. s. hye, hyew, v.

hyew, hyewhyéw, a. 1. hot, very warm; ñkwañ no ye hy., the soup is hot; cf. nsuohyew, hyerehyere. — 2. hot, fiery, fierce, wild, vehement, ardent, very active, impetuous, violent, passionate; oye or n'ani ye hyew, he is fierce, impetuous, passionate, cf. krāmā-krāmā, abufuhyew. — 3. warm, comfortable; ne fi ho ye hy.

ahye-ye-de, duty, obligation. D. As.

hyia, v. [inf. ñ-, red. hyiahya] 1. to meet, fall in with, come together, assemble, join, converge; mihyiaa no okwañ mu, I met him on the way; pr. 1071. — kehyia.. kwañ, F. to go to meet; Mt. 25,1. — me nè no hyiae (wo) wuram', I came together with him in the bush; afe āno reye ahyia, the end of the year goes to meet (the beginning of another year) i.e. new-year's day is at hand. — 2. intr. to be close together, so as to touch reciprocally (said of the teeth); pr. 2831. — 3. to agree, accord, be accordant; enkohya, it does not fit properly. — 4. to meet or encounter in hostility, to come upon; ohyiá no à, otumí nò, when he attacks him, he is a match for him, he is able to withstand successfully. pr. 3223. — 5. to call, send for; to cite, summon; cf. fre; to call together, convene, convoke; to invite; Onyame ahyia no, God has called him (away, or to him, by death); ohene hyiahya ne mamfo, the king calls his people together. — 6. hyia oyere, to marry, take a wife; cf. ware; hyia ayeforo, to marry, celebrate a wedding. — 7. hyia mu, hyiam', to meet or assemble in the same place; to have an interview; mpanyimfo hyiam' (wo) abonten so, the elders assemble in the street. — 8. hyia so, to fill up by pouring in, to pour into; pr. 2545. opp. huàn so; nsu yi abe-hyia nsu yi so; wahyia so = wamā aye mātō. — 9. Phr. me nsa hyia m'adwuma, my hands suffice for my work = metumi m'adw. yo, m'ade a mewo ye nhĩnā, mitumi yo; — me nsa hyia mehō, I provide with my hands for all my wants. — ne hō hyia nehō, he has all he wants. — 10. da hyia, bo hye hyia, s. ohye, hyebañ. — twa hyia, s. twa.

ahya, inf. F. dzi ahyia, to assemble, = kohya fākō. Mt. 22,34.

àhyiá, àhyi'ō, interj. a salutation to a person who is met with on the way. — ahyiáhyiá, interj. the reply to that salutation.

ñhyia, inf. a meeting, interview; an encounter; a call, calling, invitation, summons.

hyia-dañ†, pl. hyia-adan, house of assembly, synagogue.

ahyiae, a place of meeting, joining or assembly.

ñhyiaet†, circuit, circumference, compass? cf. afefarem'.

hyiahya, red. v., s. hyia, 5.

ahyiaakwa, ill luck, fatality, misfortune, disaster; wobehyiaa ahy.; obekāā ahy. a woakodi.

ñhyiam', inf. a meeting, assembly, conference, convention, convocation, congress, synod, council. F. ñhyem'. — hyim, s. him.

hyira, v. [inf. ñ-, red. hyirahyira] 1. to bless, to wish happiness to, to invoke or bestow a blessing upon; Gen. 1,28.9,1.12,2. Deut. 33. — 2. to invoke; hy. wo Nyankōpon se obedi wo akyi ana, call on

your God that He may assist you. — 3. *to bless, praise, glorify for benefits, to extol for excellencies; Ps. 103.* — 4. *to esteem or account happy. Jer. 4,2.* — 5. *euph. to curse, blaspheme; 1 Ki. 21,10. Job 2,9.* wahyira ohene = watew gyedua ahabañ, *he has cursed the king's life.* — 6. hy. so, a) *to decide on (?), to give validity or authority to, to ratify, agree, assent to, to sanction: ohene ahy. so se wónkum no, the king has decided that he shall be killed; mahyira oguañ yi so se wónkum no, I have designed this sheep to be killed.* — b) *to dispose of (?), to renounce, resign, give over: wahy. so akye, he has given it up (as a present to a friend or for destruction) long ago.* — c) *to consecrate by prayer. Mat. 14,19. Lk. 9,16.* — d) *to accurse, devote to destruction; to destroy utterly; Deut. 20,17. Josh. 6,21.* — 7. Phr. Ohyira n'ano, *he blesses his mouth, is used for some religious or ceremonial observances of the heathenish negroes, viz. a) = oguare asum', he washes at the watering-place, s. asumguare; — b) he takes some water into his mouth and squirts it into the calabash again, uttering certain petitions to his soul (for money, length of life, honour, recovery of lost property &c.); or, he spurts the water to the ground and invokes a blessing or a curse on others; — c) he takes some consecrated fluid (water mixed with some "medicine") into his mouth, spurts it and mentions something by which he brought a curse upon himself, asking for the removal of the same, and for new blessing.* [b) Anopatutu mpanyimfo sore na wohohoro won anim a, na wode nsu no bi gu won anom', na wohinam gu koram' bio, na wokā won tirim asem biara a ehia won, se ebia (wose): Me kăra, mesere wo sika, mesere wo nnyiñkye, mesere wo anuonyam, me biribi wo bā-bi a, mā emmekā me nsa n. a. — Otu nsu de hyira n'ano = otu nsu de gu n'anom' na ohinam mu gu, na ode hyira obi a. s. ode bo obi dua. — c) Woabo wohō dua na nsew no akita wo (e. s. woyare), na okomfo kō a wofre ne bosom no abehye aduru amā wo, na wutu aduru no bi gu wo anom', na wuse: "Me kăra, se mabo mehō dua a, mehyira m'āno", na wokā wo tirim asen-kō a enti woboo dua no, na afei wuse: 'ne medañ nsew yi.] — Mihyira m'ano mepa, *I call upon my soul to ward off danger.* — ñhyirá, *inf. a blessing.* — ñhy. neno, *lit. blessing i.e. (all or nothing but) blessed is he. Mat. 5.* — Ohyira no ñhyira-fwéw, ohyira no nanso nekōma redomeno; cf. ñkommodom.

ahyira-dé, *a blessed thing; an accursed thing. Josh. 6,17.7,1.*

ñhyira-sém, *a matter about one's cursing the king's life.*

ñhyireñ, F. = ñfwireñ.

hyiréw, *white clay, a white kind of earth, used like lime to whitewash houses (sra odañ).* — bo hy., *to dig white clay and form it into balls; — bo, mā or sra obi hy., to make strokes with white clay on one's body to show that he or she has been acquitted of an accusation, or that a woman has been set free by her former husband to marry again; — obo n'anim hyire, Ak. he rubs his face with white clay i.e. entirely gives away his slave as a present to another person (— in Akp. only a blow on the slave's back is required for this purpose).* — woabo me hyirehunu. — gu hyire, *As. to divorce.*

o-hyiribi, *pl. a-, [Guañ] a light-minded fellow, = aperewa; oye ohy. = n'adwenem' ye no hare.*

I.

The vowel *i* does not begin any Tshi word, except when a preceding *y* is omitted (*ye n' 'iye* = *ye no yiye*); in F. it occurs as a *prefix* before close sounds instead of *e* (*ibi, idu* = *ebi, edu*).

J.

The consonant *j* is not used in Tshi. — Instead of F. *jue, jui, jo, ju*, see *dwe, dwi, dwo, dwu* (*džue, džui, džo, džu*).

K.

The guttural consonant *k* occurs before the vowels *a, ā, o, ɔ, ɒ, ō, u, ū*. Before *e, e, ɛ, i*, the simple *k* is used only when the next syllable of the same word begins with *s* or *t*, and when *e* is shortened from *a* (by reduplication, or in *kēnā=kārā*), in all other cases the *k* before palatal vowels becomes palatal and assumes the accessory sound of *y*, which is distinctly heard before *e, e*, — less distinctly before *ɛ, ē, i, ī*. (In Asante the pronunciation of the *y* is less distinct than in Akem, especially before *r*: *kā kere no* = *kā kyere no*.) Gr. § 10,1. — The gutturo-labial combination *kw* now occurs only before *a*; when followed by *e, e, i*, it is changed into *tŵ* (excepting in some Fante dialects). Gr. § 11. 12. (In Fante *kw* occurs also before *o, o, u*, where the other dialects have simple *k*.) — The simple *k* in single cases interchanges with *g* or *h*, as in *broḡō, ahahantwēre* = *brokō, akekantwēre*. Gr. § 19 B.

ka, *v.* [*red. keka*] 1. *to bite, to seize or wound with the mouth*; *okramañ aka me nañ*, *a dog has bitten my leg*; *owo ka onipa*, *the snake bites (man)*; cf. *kaw & sow*. — 2. *to sting*: *ntontom aka me nsa*, *a mosquito has stung my hand*; cf. *bo*. — *ka*, *v.* Ak. *s. kaw*.

ka, *v.* 1. *to remain, be left where or as it is*; *Benyamin kaa n'agya ñkyen wo fie*, *Benjamin remained at home with his father*; *mā eñka!* *let it remain as it is, let it alone, forbear, leave off, leave it undone*; *eno de, eka wo añkasa nsam' or wo fām'*, *as for that, it is left to you, that is your own business*; pr. 372. — *impers. aka me ñkō*, *I only am left*; *ebeka wo ñkō*, *you will be left alone*, pr. 1097. *ka* (= *eka*) *me ñkō a, añkā wobenyā nea wope*, *for ought I have to say, you might obtain what you desire*; cf. Gr. § 276,5. pr. 1476-79. cf. *to*, pr. 3283-86. — 2. *ka ho*, *to remain or continue in a fixed place, in an unchanged form or condition*. — 3. *ka so*, *to remain on or in, to abide with*: *mmere, wonnī ñka so*, *luxurious life is not indulged in or does not last for ever*. pr. 2036. — 4. *ka ak yiri*, *to remain or stay behind* (one's companions in walking &c.): *woaka ak yiri, mā wo nañ so!* *you remain behind, make haste!* — 5. *to die*: *waka bābi*, *he is dead*; *okaa awoē*, *it died at the birth, or, it was still born*. — 6. *not to be where it ought to be, to be wanting or missing*; generally *impers. aka dokono, kofa bēra!* *bread is wanting, go and fetch it*; *aka me biribi*, *I want something*; *eñká no fŵē*, *he wants nothing*; *aka mmofra no bi; woko hē?* *some of the boys are missing; where have they gone?* *obākō pe na aka*, *but one is missing*; *obiara ñkae e, won ñhinā wo ha*, *nobody is missing, they are all here*; *hena na aka?* *or aka hena?* *who is missing?* aka Kwaku, *minhū no*, Kw. *is*

missing, I do not see him; *eñká me e*, *mewo ha!* I am not missing, I am here. — Aka *kúmā* or *kàkrá* or *kétewā* (*sè*), (very) little is wanting, often corresponds with the adv. almost, nearly, soon: aka *kúmā* (*se*) na *wato nsum'*, he had almost fallen into the water; aka *kúmā* (*se*) na *dua yi bepo*, this tree will soon lose its leaves; *ekaa kúmā* (*F. dé = sè*) na *won nsa kãā ohene*, they nearly caught the king. — 7. *ka āno*, (to stick or be accustomed to one's lips,) to be ready, easy, fluent: *dwom a misūae no aka m'ano*, the hymn I have learned is always ready on my lips, or, on my tongue's end.

ka, v. to be common, often met with, usual, frequent; *ade a eka* (= *ewo ho dā*) *ni*, this is a common thing; *sā nhōma yi tā ka*, such books are often met with; *ntama yi ntā nka* (= *enni man mu dā* or *pī*, *wonnyā sā ntama no*), such cloth is seldom to be had; *sā nnōmā yi ñká dodo*, such birds are not very common; *woyee yen nido a eñka*, they showed us no little kindness. Acts 28,2.

ka, v. *F. = kae*. — *ka mmon*, *F. to wail*. Mk. 5,38.

kã, v. [*red. kekã*] I. to touch, to come or be in or bring into contact with, to join &c. (1-25); II. to move or stir, to be or cause to be active (26-40); III. to move in order to join (41-51).

(I.) 1. to touch, come in contact with, pr. 466. — to handle (slightly), feel i.e. perceive by the sense of feeling; *mfā wo nsa ñkã dade no*, na *ado*, do not touch the iron, for it is red-hot; *obekãā ahempōmā nō ti*, she touched the top of the sceptre, Est. 5,2. — *aduru no kãā n'āno*, the medicine touched his mouth; pr. 3315. *fwē ñkãā m'āno e*, nothing has passed my lips yet; *wode kãā n'āno*, they put it to his mouth, John 19,29. *okãā n'āno no*, *ompe se onom*, when he had tasted thereof, he would not drink, Mat. 27,34. — 2. *de .. kã .. āno*, to taste, eat; *ope se ode biribi kã n'ano*, he would have eaten, Acts 10,10. — 3. *kã .. fwe*, to examine by feeling or tasting, to feel, to taste, to try; *ode ne nsa kãā no fwee*, he felt him, Gen. 27,22. *kã nsā yi fwe!* try this wine! Ps. 34,8. — 4. to touch, hit, strike against; *kã gu*, to spill; *wakã nsā no agu*, he has spilled the wine; *kã mogya* (*gu*), to shed blood. — 5. to touch, come to, reach; *wo nhōma no kãā me nsa*, your letter came to hand, reached me. — 6. *nsa kã*, to attain to, obtain, receive, get, gain: *me nsa akã nhōma no*, I have received the letter; *ne nsa kãā nea ode too ne tirim*, he gained his purpose, Acts 27,13. — 7. to touch, to meddle, interfere or have to do with: (*mamfā me nsa*) *manká nhōma no*, I have not touched the books; *de nehō kōkã obea*, to touch a woman, 1 Cor. 7,1. — *mehō reñkã*, I shall have nothing to do with it. — 8. to touch, affect, strike, befall, seize, take possession of, become the property of: *ehū kese kãā no*, great fear befell him, he was sore afraid; *ohia akã no*, poverty has come upon him; pr. 1340. — *awerehow bi akã no*, some grief has befallen him; *una akã won*, they were heavy with sleep, Luk. 9,32; *asōmdwoee ñkã mo!* peace be unto you! — 9. to beat (a drum, *akyene*, *bommā*, *atumpañ*, *otente*, *mpintiñ*). — 10. to strike or flog with (*mmā*, *mpire*, *twom*); *wokãā no mpire*, they scourged him; Acts 16,23. *woakã no dade*, Ak. = *woakum no*. — 11. to make a painful impression on: *wadi asem(mone)* na *akã n'ani* = *amã n'ani aye no yaw*, or *wahū so akatua*, he has

done something (wrong) and it has affected his eyes (as pepper rubbed into the eyes for punishment) i.e. he has had to suffer for it, has felt the bad consequences in a manner not easily to be forgotten; *mēmā akā wo ani!* I shall let you suffer for it, serve you out for it! — 12. to touch, hurt, injure, harm, afflict, distress: *yēānkā wo*, Gen. 26,29. to transgress against: *yēakā* (= *yēafom*) *yēñ Nyāñkōpōñ*. — 13. *kā gya*, to hold to the fire for a moment, to wither (green leaves) by fire; *fa ahabaṇ yi kā ogya posa so kuru nom'*, put these leaves to the fire a little and then squeeze them out upon the wound. — 14. *kā .. hyew*, to warm (up), cook up: *kā nsu no hyew*, warm this water; *fa ñkwaṇ no kōkā no hyew*, take that soup and warm it (put it on the fire again). — 15. to dip up, eat up any kind of pappy or pulpy food or medicine with some other more substantial food, as bread, plantains &c. *fa nnuru yi nōa no ñkwaṇ, na fa aduaṇ biara kā*, boil these herbs into a soup and eat any thing you like with it. — 16. to stick together, be closely united in friendship; be on good terms, in union or concord; to agree together; to suit, accord, harmonize; *o-nè no kā*, or *wōkā*, they are good friends; *o-nè me ñkā*, or *yēñká*, we do not agree together; *aduaṇ yi nè nām yi kā*, this food and this meat agree well together; *aduaṇ yi nè me yafunu ñkā*, this food does not agree with my stomach. — 17. *me hō akā* (some part of me that was, as it were, attached to the departed, has gone from me, i.e.) I am in trouble about the loss of a relative. — 18. *ne hō kā ne hō*, lit. his self, or, what is about him, sticks or fits to his self (?) i.e. he is well content, contented, satisfied, pleased, happy, feels comfortable; *me hō kā me hō wō m'akurā ha*, I live quietly, peaceably here on my plantation; — *me hō akā me hō* = *me hō ato me*, cf. *ahōmekā*. — 19. *n'ahōm kā no hō*, F. he is happy, glad. Mt. 5,12. — 20. *n'ani kā*, his eye is pleased (prop. is attached to or captivated by any pleasing object), i.e. he rejoices, is pleased, rejoiced, delighted, glad, happy; *m'ani kā ha* (or *akā ha*, my eye has been caught or attached to, cleaves to this place), I like this place; *m'ani kā adwuma yi hō*, I like this work; *m'ani akā*, I am (or have been for some time in the state of) rejoicing. — 21. *n'ani kā ase or fam'*, lit. his eyes are fixed on the ground, i.e. he is bashful, modest, decent, chaste, sober, discreet, considerate, deliberate, careful (= *oye n'ade yiye*; opp. *onipa a n'ani ye sorosoro*, *oye n'ade sakasaka*). — 22. *kā .. hō*, a) to be in contact with, to adhere to, cleave to, stick to: *ewo akā me nsā hō*, the honey sticks to my fingers. — b) to be added, joined to, conjoined, connected with; to be given over or in; to belong to; *akyede yi kā wo asranne no hō*, this present has been added to your wages. — c) to accompany (in doing something), to go with, be with: *okā me hō na yekoo Osú*, he accompanied me to Osu; *Onyāñkōpōñ kā yēñ hō* (= *dī yēñ akyi*) *dā*, God is always with us. cf. 25. — d) *kā hō*, when connected (as an auxiliary verb) with another principal verb, is often rendered by the adverbs also, moreover, too, besides: *odi hīa na oyare kā hō*, he is very poor and sick besides; cf. Gr. § 237 c. — e) *de..kā hō*, caus. to add, join, annex, unite to; *fa kakra kā hō*, add a little; in Eng. we may often use the adv. more: *mā me kakra ménkā hō*, give me a little more; *omāā me bi mekāā hō*, he gave me some more; *manyā ñkesua*

du, na mepe du makã hõ, *I have ten eggs and wish for ten more.* — f) aduan no akã no hõ = ato no hõ, *the food has done him good, pr. 924f.* — 23. kã .. hõ (aduru), *to daub, paint*: makã poñ no hõ aduru, *I have painted the door (with colour)*; wakã adaka no hõ kòkò, *he has painted the box red.* — 24. kã nehõ, *to adorn or dress oneself*: wakã nehõ fefefe = wakekã nehõ, *she has dressed herself very nicely.* — 25. kã .. do, F. = kã .. hõ (22 c), di akyi(ri), *to join, to follow*; wòbakã' no do = wòbekãã no hõ; wónkã mo do = mónkã me hõ, múnni m'akyi. Mt. 4,19. 8,1.10.9,9.

(II.) 26. *to be in commotion*: ne tirim' kã, *his head is a little touched, affected with insanity (in a slight degree)*; *he is touched in the head, crackbrained, crazy.* — 27. kã nehõ, *to move, stir*; ònká nehõ bio, wawu, *he moves no more, he is dead*; *to bestir oneself, be active, lively, quick*; wón'ká wòhó ara?! *will you be quick?* — 28. kã .. nsa, *to be quick, active, agile, alert, diligent*; kã wonsa = kã wohõ, *be quick! make haste!* okã ne nsa, *he is diligent*; (diff. ekã ne nsa, *it comes to his hands i.e. he receives, s.5.*) — 29. kã .. máti, *to raise or draw up the shoulders, to shrug, give a shrug.* — 30. kã aduan, a) *to turn the food in the mortar with the hand*: mekokã aduan mamã me nã. — b) *to stir the food in cooking on the fire*; ode ta kã abeté, ñkokonte; cf. nũ mu. — 31. kã ñkwañ, *to deal or serve out soup, pr. 207.* — 32. kã afa, *to blow the bellows.* — 33. kã atuo, *to take up arms (prop. guns) in order to fight against some one.* — 34. *to move, put or set in motion, impel*; *to drive, compel to move on, urge or push forward, urge on and direct the motions of*; mframa kã hyeñ no kò anim', *the wind moves the vessel onward*; kã ññuan no kò ðañ mu, *drive the sheep into the pen*; kã ñkokò no fi adi, *drive the fowls out*; kã teaseenam, *to drive a chariot, 2 Ki. 9,20.* kã (afurum) no kò ara! *drive (the ass) and go forward, 2 Ki. 4,24.* — 35. *to excite, distract, agitate, trouble*: ne bone akã no, *his sin drives him about restlessly.* — 36. *to stir up, cause, bring about*, tokwaw, *a quarrel, brawl, scuffle, amanne, mischief (cf. kã, to speak).* — 37. *to move, actuate, incite, induce, instigate*: ðeñ na ekãã no se ommëra? *what induced him to come?* — 38. *to attack*; wòkokãã wòn ñkãakyiri, *they attacked them from behind.* — 39. kã okwañ mu, *to commit highway-robbery.* — 40. *to try to move or stir*: ekã no bābī émmá (or, me-, wo-, o-, wò-kã no bābī [scil. a,] emma, *wherever it is touched, or, try as you will, it does not succeed, i.e.) it will not do by any means*; wamã me adwuma a mekã no bābī emma, *he has given me a work to do which I cannot carry out by any means.*

(III.) 41. kã .. bom', *to unite, join, put together, reconcile.* — 42. kã .. bõ .. hõ, *to conjoin, connect, annex, combine, associate, attach, affix &c.* kã adwébaw (batabata hõ), *to bind the shoots of the yam-plant to the supporting stick*; s. adwobaw. — pata kã .. bõ .. hõ, *to reconcile. 2 Cor. 5,18f. Eph. 2,16.* — 43. kã .. fãm, *to join with an adhesive substance*: fa amane (hye, manno) kã kuruwa no fãm, *join or mend (the broken pieces of) the jug with gum.* — 44. kã .. to a, *to join, to bring to the proper place or connection, to set a joint, to set (a limb)*: okã me nañ a ahuañ no toa, *he sets my dislocated foot.* — 45. kã .. fõa, F. (= kã .. fũ, nũ .. fũ?) *to embrace*; odze n'aba kã no

fōa, *he embraces him*. — 46. *kā.. kũ.. hō*, *to bring near together*, *s. kũ*. — 47. *kā.. kũa anim*, *to join the opposite ends*, *s. kũa*. — 48. *kā.. hye*, *to trouble and force*, *i.e. to exact or enforce payment from*; *wabekā me ahye n.s. wode bi kaw na wabehye wo agye wo hō*; *cf. kā hye in kā, to speak*. — 49. *kā.. hye mu*, *to confine, shut up, close, straiten; to keep in (Lk. 19,43), hem in, urge, press upon*. — 50. *kā.. tom'*, *to shut, lock; to shut or lock in or up*; *kā poñ no tom'*, *shut the door*; *kā no to dañ mu*, *lock him up in the room*. — *kā wo āno tom'*, *F. = mũa wo āno, hold thy peace. Mk. 1,25*. — 51. *kā.. mom āno*, *to pack or roll up*; *wakā ne nh. amom āno*. — 52. *kā.. gyaw*, *to throw aside and leave i.e. to pass by*; *yehũ Kipro no, yekā gyaw beñkum (yegyaw too b.) na yekoo Siria, Acts 21,3*. — 53. *kā* is also used as a secondary verb in phrases like the following: *onñwu ññkā*, *may he not die, not even tasting of or touching it*; *ommmo ññkā*, *may he not break it, not in the least, not in the remotest manner, i.e. God forbid that he should die, — that he should break it*.

kā, *v. [red. kekā] to emit a sound, to utter, speak, say, tell; cf. kasa, se, be, besebese, bō 75-82., woro; — agyinamoa kā ne mene-wam', the cat emits a sound from its throat, i.e. it purrs; woakā, thou hast said it, Mt. 26,25. 64. — kā asem, to utter words, speak, talk; to deliver a speech, tell a tale; to preach; deñ asem na mokā? of what do you talk? okā me hō asem, he speaks or talks of me, often meaning: he speaks ill of me; okā (oto) anansesem, he tells a legend. — kā.. kyere, or kā with a personal object, to tell, to say to; okāā asem bi kyere no or okāā no asem bi, he told him something. — kā.. hye, to ascribe a saying to, to impute to; to speak against; wakā asem no ahye me, e.s. enyé me na mekæ, na obi aboapa (or apatuw) akā ato me so. — kā kaw, kā amanne, by spoken words to cause or incur debts, mischief, to involve oneself in debt, in (the mischief of) a public law-suit or fine. — kā.. mā.., to speak for, put in a word for, intercede, recommend; cf. kasa mā. — kā.. anim, or kā alone with a personal object, to rebuke, reprove, reprimand, reprehend, chide, scold, blame, censure; onipa yi, wakā me 'ne = wakā n'anim, watwiw m'anim 'ne; < tñiw anim; > kasa kyere, tu fo; kā ntam or kā alone, to utter an oath, to swear (upon, pr. 344. to appeal to by an oath); to conjure, call up, or bring about (a sickness); cf. ntam, di nsew. — kā.. sie, to foretell, predict.*

e-ka, pl. ñ-, ring. pr. 267. s. kā.

e-ka, pl. a-, (Ak.) debt; s. ekaw. pr. 747 f. 1497-1503.

aka, Ak. enmity &c. s. akaw, akaye.

akà, *water into which charms (short sticks [bofunnua] or pieces of string daubed with red wood [korow] &c.) are put to be used for an ordeal or trial to determine guilt or innocence. Phrases: bō aka, kō aka ase (pr. 379.); aka no atō no. Akabó ne se: obi wia ade a.s. oye bone bi a, na wokofa aka de bebisa no se ewom' ana. Wokofwefwe onipa a owō aka, na wabehono aduru nè nsu de atā hō aho-horo wo anim, na se wo na woyee sã bone no a, na wuntumi mmue wo aniwa, a.s. niwa (a cowry) ahyeñ wo aniwam'.*

o-kā, e-, ditch, trench, canal; the bed of a river; óyì ká, he digs (makes, sinks) a ditch.

ñkā, 1. smell, scent; — te ñkā, to perceive the smell, to smell. — 2. noise, report, rumour; mate ne ñkā (se obeba ne), I have heard of him, have had news of him (that he will come to-day); wotee ne ñkā (= ne hō asem terewe) asase no ñhinā so, his fame spread abroad in all that country. — 3. perception; te ñkā, to learn, hear, come to know, be informed of; mate ñkā se yeadan bone, I know from experience that we have become bad or sinful.

añkā, Ak. aṅkānā, aṅkāṛā, conj. then, in that case; (formerly;) under other circumstances. This word is put at the head of a sentence to indicate that the idea expressed in the sentence is no present reality, but either a) a thing of the past, or b) merely imaginary, its reality being excluded by another fact or being made to depend on the reality of another idea expressed in a conditional accessory sentence preceding the principal: (a) kañ no añkā O-nyañkōpon beñ fam', formerly (it was so that) God (or Heaven) was near the ground; (b) añkā meba, na meyare nti mintumí memmá, I should come, but I cannot, because I am sick; or, se menyare a, añkā meba, if I were not sick, I should come; — na añkā! (=na se ente sã de a, na añkā eden?) what else? of course!

kā, kàwá, pl. ñ-, ring, finger-ring; link of a chain; cf. peteá, kápó, nômăfúru, tɔ̀nkɔ̀kã'.

a k ā, a kind of fish. pr. 1899.

a ñ k ā, aṅkàwá, akaṅkawa, pl. ñ-, lime, lemon; s. duaba 2.

ñkā, F. = ñkae, remnant, rest, the others. Mt. 22, 6. 25, 11. Mk. 1, 38.

aka-bàsó = akagyinam'; security, surety (for the payment of a debt; lit. a coming up for debt); di ak., to stand or give security; mede no akabaso, I owe him money by standing security.

kā-beá, manner or way of speaking; òbéhũ ne k., he will know how to say that, to speak of that further.

k à b é r è, pl. ñ-, a kind of charm (suman bi) consisting of a stick driven into the ground and wound round with strings, intended to keep off evil spirits from entering the towns and houses and to avert their influence from the inhabitants; wokyeree bayifo k., they caught or bound a wizard by (or tied for him) a k., they have made fetish against him, by driving a stick into the ground and performing certain ceremonies with it, whilst imprecations are uttered against an offensive person, whose death or some other calamity is supposed to be effected thereby.

k à b ī, kàbikabi, a. (added to esũm, darkness) thick, deep, utter; cf. kusũ, tumm.

a k a-bó, inf. [bɔ̄ aka] undergoing the ordeal by water; s. aka.

a k á-bó, inf. [bɔ̄ kaw] making or contracting debts; osafohenedi no, eye ak., to be captain causes one to incur debts.

o-kabofó, pl. a-, contractor of debts. pr. 1506.

ñ k á-b ɔ̄-h ɔ̄, inf. [kã.. bɔ̄..hõ] annexion, annexation; combination.

ñkā-bom', *inf.* [kā .. bō mu] *union, joining, conjunction, compound, composition.* — ñk.-apām, *a separate league, confederation.*

kabonnāfo (ekaw, bonnā] *a person strolling and making debts; stroller, vagrant, vagabund; nea ontrā ne kũrom na onennam amañ so bō aka sakasaka; obo ka na ontua; cf. obadueduefo, kobōfo.*

kabònnóa, -ā, *pl. ñ-*, *a pad for carrying loads, undertaken on account of debts; sũmĩ a wóde soa adésoa; woabō ka na wókò-sóm bì na wosoa a, enna wofre no k.; woankasa wósòá apè ade a, enna wofre no adebònnóa.*

kabònnóā nè adebònnóā, *a kind of bead; s. ahene.*

kabonnóruwa, *pad, bolster; sũmĩ denneñ a ebinom de soa adesoa, ebinom ye no tentēteñ de to won sũmĩ ase.*

akabú, *inf. (di ak.) = akabó.*

ñkadā' [ka-dedaw] *old debts. Woye asōbiannaso a, wo ñk.yera.*

aká-dáñ [dañ kaw] *exaction of debts.*

ñká-deñ [kaw, deñ] *rigorous enforcement of payment; ódàn no ñk., he rigorously exacts the payment of the debt from him.*

kāde, *a kind of yam (bayere); s. odé.*

akāde [kā, ade] *seasoning, spice, condiment, sauce, any thing that makes eatables savoury; ade bi a wode rekā aduan hò adi na aye wo de: nām, mako, bútiru, asikre n.a., meat, pepper, butter, sugar &c. added to or eaten with any species of food; cf. atomde.*

ka-dedaw', *an old debt, pr. 1507.*

akádó, F. kadô, *shell-lime.*

añkā-dwēnā, *the young fruits of the lemon-tree. pr. 1805.*

kae, *v. [inf. ñkáé, red. kākāe] to remember, recollect; to remind, put in mind, call or recall to mind. pr. 1508 f.*

ñkáé, *inf. memory, remembrance, recollection.*

ñkàé [ka, to be left, remain] *remainder, remnant, rest, residue; the others. F. ñkā. Cf. nnekae, nnikae.*

o-kaefo, *pl. a-, remembrancer, reminder.*

Kaesare†, *Caesar, emperor; cf. ohempon.*

kafet†, *coffee, the berries (kafē-aba), the tree (kafē-dua), and the drink made from the berry; — ye kafe, to work, dress or prepare the plucked berries till they are ready for sale; nōa k., to boil coffee.*

kafirimá, *a kind of amulet or charm; cf. sũmāñ.*

o-káfò, *blood, used by hunters, = mogya, Ak. bogya.*

o-káfó, *pl. a-, [ekaw] 1. creditor: akafo rebedañ kaw. Lk. 7,41. — 2. debtor, pr. 1510. mahũ me k. = nea ode me kaw no.*

o-ka-foní, *pl. a-fo, 1. debtor, onipa a ode ka. pr. 1511. cf. ode-firifo. — 2. creditor: me kafoní a mede no kaw ni.*

o-kāfo, (*pl. a-*) *driver, taskmaster. Ex. 1,11. 5,6.*

o-kāfo, *pl. a-, As. a good friend; me k. = nea me-nè no kâ, mepe n'asem, medo no.*

ñkā-fra†, *inf. [kā .. fra] mixing. — ñkāfrade, the elements of a chemical mixture. — kāfra-nyansā†, chemistry; cf. adufra, -sem.*

ka-guam, *doubling or increase of active debts(?)* pr. 1512.

ka-gya, a plant growing on ant-hills. pr. 2926.2971.

ka-gyaw, *v. to wither, fade*; anopa na ahaban (ñfwireñ) yi ye fromfrom, na awia yi de, akagyaw = aye betē kōkō; cf. bow, guan, kisā, nyām.

aka-gyinaṃ' [ekaw agyinaṃ'] *security or surety for a debt*; di ak., *to bail, give or stand security*.

o-kagyinaṃdifo, *pl. a-, a bail, security, surety, guarantee*.

ká-hí [ekaw ahí] *refusing to pay a debt*; pr. 1513. otew no k., *he insults his creditor*.

káhíri, Ak. kahire, Akr. káre, *pl. ñ-, a pad*, consisting of a bolster stuffed with any soft substance, or of a cloth, or of a bundle of dry banana-leaves tied up in form of a ring, which porters put on their heads to rest their loads upon; pr. 1391. — bō k., *to make a pad*; cf. soñkahiri. — twa kahirim', *to break off connection*; o-nè n'abusūafo atwa k., *he and his relations have come to an open rupture, they have broken off the friendship*. — kahirim'twa, *inf. separation, break of friendship*.

ñkãhō, *inf. [kã..hō, to add] addition; the thing added; an adjective*; cf. mfákãhō, ñkekãhō.

añkà-hóno, *n. lemon-peel*. pr. 1514. — *adj. lemon-coloured, citrine*.

o-kã-hye, *inf. [kã..hye] 1. the act of enforcing or exacting payment; extortion; sã kãhye yi ase ne deñ? — 2. the act of imputing a saying to somebody else*.

káí, *interj. an expression in cursing a person*; e.g. in pursuit of a fugitive, an Asante man may, with his legs crossed, pronounce this word with the name of his king or fetish: Káí, Osee a, fwe ase e! cf. tram.

kaka, *s. keka*.

o-kaka = okekaw. pr. 1515.

ñkaka, *F. especially; s. eñkã-ñkã*.

ñkaka: ñkúku nè ñk., *potter's ware, pottery, earthen ware*.

akakabén-sò, *in a bold, daring, regardless, obstinate, forcible, violent manner*; yereko no ak. = akokobiriso, mmarmasem so, anuodeñso, aporiso.

akakabén-ne, óyè-, I oredi n'asem na se odi fo ò, odi bem ò, akakabénsém, odi-, I owò ahōodeñ ò, onni ahōodeñ a ode bedi ò, ono de, nea esi ne tirim ara na odi, *he acts in a wayward, wilful, stubborn, obstinate manner*.

kakàé, *any thing that frightens children; bugbear, frightful beast, terrific object*.

kākāe, *red. v. kae*. (Eto-dabi-a mekākae nsem pī, na se min-tumi meñkyere ase yiye nti, meñká.)

akaka-ñi [ani] *a bad, wild, angry face*; wantutu me ak. bi, *he made no bad face towards me*.

ákakàntwére, *s. akek...*

kakāra, -ā, s. kakra, -ā.

akákāragyá, Ak. akyekyeregya, a kind of *wild goat*.

kakáarakà, pl. ñ-, *cockroach*, imported from Europe; cf. *teferew*. F. *moth*, Mt. 6,19.

kakate = ntane-ani; bō k., *to be dispersed, disturbed, discomposed, unmanageable*; ññuan no abō k. = *atu apetē, woboa wōn ano a, enyé 'ye*.

kakawa, 1. Akp. *the smallest, least*. — 2. a kind of *yellow precious bead*, = bota; s. ahene.

akakaweré, s. akek...

kákóro, *a string of beads worn round the waist*; ñhûwá à woásina na wode abobare (akyekyere) ntama a.s. asawa hō de to asen mu.

kakrá, a., n., adv. *little, small; few; a little; a little while*; — mā mensu kakra, *give me a little water*; me hō ye kakra, *I am not very well*; trā ha k., *stay here a moment*. — agya k., *the father's brother* (cf. wōfa); enā k., *the mother's or father's sister*; cf. osewá.

kakrá, kakráwa, F. kakrába, *little, very little*; kakrá bi, *some, a few*; aka kakrá sè, *very little is wanting*. Cf. ketewa, kūmā, kwadā.

akakrā, *littleness, smallness, slightness, weakness*. pr. 48.

kàkrā, kakraká, a. & n. *large, bulky, extended, great; bulk, largeness, size*. — cf. kese, kokūrō, hāhārā...

akakramakoro, pl. ñ-, *a small beast of prey, in shape and size similar to a civet-cat*.

ñkakrá-ñkàkrá, *by little and little, by degrees, gradually*.

ñkākramantāñ: abō wōn ñk., *it has provoked them to a furious pursuit*.

kákresaw, a. *great, mighty* (ohene, osafohene); *big, large* (odoñko, asoamfo); ade a esō pī no; cf. otitiriw, kese.

ñkākũhō, inf. [kākũ..hō] *reduplication*. Gram.

kakūmā = eka, ekaa or aka kūmā, *it wants, wanted, is wanting but little, i.e. almost, nearly, well nigh*.

ñkāk-kyeree, inf. wanyāno ñk., *he has often, repeatedly, told him*. Cf. Gr. § 104,5. 105,1.c. 107,22. 230,2.

okāk-kyere, inf. *information; knowledge, wisdom*; pr. 1634. — cf. nyansa.

okáàkyíre [neaokaaakyiri] *the youngest child*; cf. apopayám'.

okáàkyíri = okyirikafo, *one who remains behind*. pr. 1516.

ñkāk-akyíri, inf. [kāk, akyiri] *aggression or attack from behind*; wokokā wōn ñk., *they are going to attack them in the rear*.

kām, s. kām-kam.

kām, v. F. = kame, *to deny, refuse*.

okām, pl. a-, ñ-, *incision, cut, gash, wound; hurt, damage; mark left by a previous injury, scar; flaw, crack in a vessel*; cf. ñkāmā; wōabō no kām, wōabobō no akām, *they have wounded him (anywhere,*

whilst *fe* means a wound only in the head); tafroboto no atew *kām*, the plate is damaged (Ky.). *pr.* 485. 589. 2680. — *di kām* = *di dem*, to be damaged, deficient (*eka hō biribi*).

kam', *kà mú*, with *di*: *kūrow no di kam* (*adi kamu* = *aka mu*), the town is besieged, invested, blockaded, blocked up; 2 Ki. 24, 10. *wodi k.*, they are surrounded, *woato dōm mu*.

akam, a species of wild yam, eaten in times of famine.

kama, F. lance, spear. (N.E. Voc.) — *kāmā*, *v. s. kame*.

kāmā, *a. & adv. fine; nicely*; *asoredan no ye k.*, *wamā me nhōma k.*; *wasiesie ne dan mu ara k.*; *woanwene kyew no ara k.*; *syn. fefe, guan̄n, &c.*

kāmā, *inf. [kā .. mā..]* intercession, recommendation; — *kāmā-nhōma*, a letter of recommendation; *cf. 2 Cor. 3, 1.*

ñkāmā' [*okām, dim.*] incision, cut, gash, wound; — *sa ñk.*, to make incisions in a human body, in wood &c. — *fwe ne mfēm ñk.*, F. behold the gashing wound in his side!

kāmā, a contraction of a conditional sentence: *if it be so, then*. *Obi besere wo ade bi na wuse wommā no a, ose: kāmā* (= *woammā me a*), *meko*, Ak. *kārā-āmmā-ā* = *wokā na amma (mu sā) a, mā meñko e!*

Añkāmā, *pr. n. of a man. pr. 1517.*

[*pr. 1518.*

añkāmā-brafo, *añkāmawá-frāmoa*, a by-name of *onunum*,

añkāmāseperepe, a by-name of the goat; *s. abirekyi*.

o-kāmāfo = *okasamāfo*.

kame, Ak. *kāmā*, to withhold or keep from, *pr. 628*; to refuse, decline, deny; to check, restrain, debar, hinder, forbid, prohibit, prevent; to object to, oppose, protest against; — *wope se wofa ade yi a, meñkame wo*, if you wish to take this thing, I do not forbid (it) you (I give it freely, gladly); *wobeko a, meñkame (wo)*, if you will go, I do not prevent you; *meñkame wu* (= *memā owu hō kwan*), I do not refuse to die; — to contend or be concerned for: *okame n'ade yi hō kyeñ no (ompé se obi fa)*, he has this thing of his more at heart, is less inclined to give it up, than that. — *k.* is often to be rendered by scarcely, almost, nearly: *okasa a, yekame ate*, when he speaks, we can scarcely hear what he says; *ekame mā aye du*, Ak. *ekāmā mā n'aye du*, it makes nearly ten; Gr. § 235 a. *ekame mā añkā me nneema nhīnā abobo*, almost all my things were broken; *ekame mā añkā wañie n'afuw nhīnā dōw*, he has nearly finished his plantation work; *wokame ahū*, they are near finding i.e. have almost found (it); *worenkame ahū*, it is scarcely to be seen.

akamekame, contradiction, contention, altercation, quarrel, struggle; *wodi ak.* (*woyaw biribi so a.s. wopere biribi*), they have a quarrel or struggle (about something), they are at variance.

akāmē, a sickness of children, making the face swell and injuriously affecting the skin in a line from the forehead to the crown of the head.

kamese-kwakye, name of a bird. *pr. 1519.*

ñkāmḡānā, Ak. s. ñkramḡōa.

kamfo, *v.* to extol, praise; *syn.* bō diñ, yi aye; ok. ne wura, *he praises his master*; wok. biribi a eye fe, onipa a oye biribi a eye ñwōñwā. *pr.* 1521.

ñkámḡó, *inf.* praise.

ñkámḡó, a kind of yam, of yellow colour, odé kōkōkō; *pr.* 1520.

Akamḡó, s. Okanni, Akañ.

ñkã-mḡuaw, *adv.* [ññkã mmḡuaw (?) kã, to touch, ḡuaw, to chip]: eyi ñhĩnā ñk., *all this may remain untouched, i.e. leaving all this aside, besides, exclusively of all this*; eno ñk., *setting that aside*.

kāmís'ā' [Port. *camisa*, *camisã*] shirt, shift.

kāmkam, *a.* brisk, lively, sprightly; quick, nimble, agile, active; strong, healthy, *syn.* wēwē.

akām mō, *inf.* = akām-bō.

ka-mu, s. kam.

kàñ, *v.* [red. keñkañ] Ak. kane, 1. to count, number, reckon, tell; k. ntrama, to count cowries. — 2. to read, used in the simple form with an object, in the red. form without an obj.

o-káñ, *inf.*, counting (ade-kañ, ntrama-kañ), reading; misūa okeñkañ or ñhōma-kañ, *I am learning to read*.

e-kañ, (F. ñ-) *n.* the first, foremost or former place, rank, or time; hence (*adv.*) kañ, kañ no, F. ekanno, ñkañ no, first, at (the) first; before; mefa nea ebeba k., *I will take what comes first*; — formerly; previously; waba nea kañ ote bio, *he has got (to the same place or into the same situation) where he was formerly*; ekañ no wokōe, afei de woye biakō, *formerly they had war, but now they agree*; — di k., to be first, foremost; to go before; cf. di anim; cf. Gr. § 83, 1. — kañ bēme, formerly, a long time ago; s. kañkyérékyere.

-kañ, *a.* in cpds. first; cf. abakáñ, adekáñ, aduankáñ, ahūkáñ.

kãñ, F. Ak. s. kãññ, kãne & kãñkãñ.

kãññ, *adv.* clear, bright, not dim; n'ani da hō k. (= biribiara se oyare a.s. asābow nni n'ani so), *his eyes are perfectly clear, he is quite lively, quite sober*; F. = hãññ, *q. v.* — ehō tew k., *that place or spot is light, luminous*; odañ no mu aye k.; kanea yi mã odañ yim' ye k. señ yi; cf. anikãñ.

Akañ, *pr. n.* of a country or nation and language; s. Gram. Introd. Notes § 1.3.4.8. & Okanni.

kãñā, *v. & n.* s. krã. — añkãñā, Ak. s. añkã.

o-kãna, -kyi, s. okyēñā.

ñkãnnare, F. ñkandar, rust [= nea ekã dade or nnade, that which affects iron or iron tools]; also copper rust, verdigris; — dō or gye (or ye) ñk., to gather or contract (or corrode with) rust, to rust.

kañ-di, *inf.* s. ekañ & okannifo; onnyae me kañ-di, *he does not leave off walking before me*.

kane, a-, Ak. s. kañ. *pr.* 966. — Akane, Ak. s. Akañ.

kãne, F. = kãñ, kãññ.

káne, kân, Ak. F. *stinginess, niggardliness*; óyè káne, F. = ne yam' ye ñwene, oye ayam-onwene, *he is stingy*; óbò no kân, Ky. F. = obo no ayam-onwene, *he is stingy or illiberal towards him*.

káne, a- (kane?), *competition, emulation, contest*; si k., *to contend, vie, or cope with, to do in competition; to rival, to strive to equal or excel each other*; cf. akánsí, operètóso; me-nè no sii kane tutuu mmirika, *I run a race with him*.

akáne, *euphorbia-tree, spurge-tree* (emu nsu ye bore, *the juice of it is poisonous*).

ñkañē [formed fr. kañ, *to count*, in analogy with ñkarii, nsu-suwi] *number; numbering, counting; list*; ne ñk. si sè; ode oman no ñk. beree ohene; kofa won ñk. (-ñhōma) no bera!

o-kanéá, F. kandzea, pl. a-, ñ- [Port. *candea, candeia*, G. kande, kane, or fr. *kāññ*?] *light, lamp, candle*; osoro or wim' akanea-puruw no, *the celestial luminaries*. Kurtz § 135.

kanéá-dua, *candlestick*.

akáne-sí, inf. s. akansi.

ñka-ñhīnā, *all or the whole without exception*. s. ñhīnā.

ñkàní, 1. a species of *yam* (with poisonous leaves) consisting of several varieties; s. odé. — 2. a kind of *butterfly*; s. afafantó.

ñkani-héne, a variety of ñkani 1.

O-kànní, pl. Akañfo, *a man of Akan descent; a man speaking the Akan or Tshi language*, s. Akañ. Oye Odoñko a.s. Okanni? oye Okanni ba. Akoa yi de, waye nehō Kanni, *this fellow has become like a genuine Tshi man*. The name is used for the inhabitants of Akem, Akwam, Akuapem, Asen, Asante, Dañkyira, T'wuforo, Wasa, in contradistinction to the Fantefo and the Nnoñkofo and other potofó. Dabiho na añkā nsuānofo potofó nè Ot'wini ñnuare guasen koro mu, nanso wo-nè nnipa-pá mma nnidí.

o-kànní [*id.*] *a nice, refined, well-mannered man*; oye okanni = ne hō ye fe, n'ani atew, onyé atetekwā; — okanni ba, pr. 1525.

o-kannifó, pl. a-, = okañdifó, better: odikañfó, q. v.

ñkā-aním', inf. [kā anim] *rebuke, reproof*; cf. animkā; esiane ne ñk. a okā won anim no nti, wo-nè no ñká.

akañkā' = añkā.

éñká-ñká, adv. *not to mention, not to speak of, especially*; mmofra yi ye mmofra bone, na eñk. na oyi de (onyé), *these are bad children, but above all this one*.

Káñkāñ, 1. Ñkrañ K., a town by the inhabitants called Kāñkā, Keñkā, Kiñkā or Giñgā, by the Europeans *Dutch Accra*. — 2. *Dutch*; K. brofo, *the Dutch*; K. Abrokyiri, *Holland, the Netherlands*.

káñkāñ, a. & adv. *stinking; with an offensive smell*; ne hō k., *he stinks*; eho ye k. dodo, *there is a bad stench*; efunu bon k., *a carcass stinks*; ebon káñkāñ(kāñ).

o-kañkañ', -né, pl. ñ-, *civet cat, Viverra civetta*; cf. hwāne. — by-name: agyakúmèdú.

kǎ̀nkǎ̀ntíri, the lid of a powder-case (toa a wode atuduru gum' ti).

akǎ̀nkàwá, s. ankā́.

kañko, Ky. = koròkúmā; etwa k.

ñkǎ̀nkōm, a kind of mushroom.

akǎ̀nkràma-kóro, -dú, pl. ñ-, s. akakr...

kǎ̀nkraññ, a., adv. large, broad, long and big; cf. kàkrā, kùntā̀n̄; oye onipa k. = oko soro tentententeñ; n'āno k. = n'āno teterē.

o-kǎ̀nkrāntā̀n̄, a lean man. pr. 2813.

kǎ̀nkua, pl. ñ-, the fruit of a tree called pāmóm (q.v.), used in bleeding as a cup (cupping-glass).

kañkuma, crocus, curcuma [Heb. karkom, Ca. 4,14, Ar. kurkum, Skr. kuñkuma].

kañkye, v. [inf. ñ-,] to pray, rehearse or speak a prayer; to invoke or call upon (the fetish). Mek. me tirim; mek. mabo mpae = mekā aseñ-kō a mígyina so merebebo mpáe; merek. mā me bosom na wafwe me ñkwā so. — Obi yare a.s. ofom bosom a, ode nsā a. oguañ de komā obosom na osofo no k. mā no se ómfa mfiri no a.s. ne hō nye ne deñ. — Osofo atifi na wokañkye bo, di nsew fweḡwe nokware.

ñkǎ̀nkyé, inf. Wobefi ase akañkye (a.s. asore) kañkyerekyere a, wose: Onyañkōpon nè asase, mómmegye nsā nnom, a.n. afei wo-afre obosom biara asere no ñkwā, sika, mma, ahōto n.a.

kañkye, a mark made by a stroke or line. D.As.

ñkañkyé, As. cake. (N.E.Voc.) s. kañkyew.

kǎ̀nkyḗ, pl. ñ- [Eng.] can, canister; watering-pot; any tin-vessel; tin, tin-plate.

kañ-kyerekyere, at the very first, in the first beginning; first of all; formerly. [G. tsutšu klenklen.]

kǎ̀nkyew, F.=dokono. [G. abóló' kómè, Coast lang. kenche.]

akano [ekaw āno] 1. price of goods, ne bo ankasa. — 2. bill of charges or expenditures, account of goods sold or delivered, invoice.

ñkansā, a medicinal plant.

kansā, kāsā, Mt. 26,35. s. the foll.

kānse [kāno se] or kānsé-sê, (conj.) though, although, even if; k. oko a, obi beba bio. Gr. § 141,1 B g. § 278,2.

akán-sí, inf. [si kane] competition, rivalry; race.

akánsí-dé, the prize set out for competition; a wager, stake.

kǎ̀ntāmma, otuo k., the cock of a gun or musket. pr. 3387.

kǎ̀ntamantō, the "language" of the drum of the chieftain of ñkǎ̀ntāmì, a kind of yam; s. odé. [Aburi.

kǎ̀ntāñ, collar-bone, clavicle.

kǎ̀ntān, v. to spread and stretch irregularly, to sprawl, straggle; to straddle; s. kenteñ; dua bā bi abu abekāntāñ kwañ mu hō.

kǎ̀ntāññ, a.&adv. straggling, stretched out irregularly; high

and broad; straddling; dua no abā ñhīnā aye k.; obarima no abegyina odañ āno k.; ne nañ k.

kāntāñkāñíkī, kāntāñkrāñkyī, sickle; a long, crooked sabre; dade kontonkye bi a Nnoñkofo de t̄wa sare nè mō; cf. kón-tonkūròwí, pāmpāñkwá.

kāntāñkūrodo, asase a owo nnua, an epithetic appellation of God (Onyañkōpoñ); okata nneema ñhīnā so, ohye nnipa ñhīnā nso so.

akantaññua, Ak. akantaññwa, s. akenteññua. pr. 1526.

o-kāntō, candle-wood, a certain tree and its wood which is burned as a candle or torch; dua bi a woso āno na edew se okanea; ok. kokō na edew, na ok. hyeñ a.s. fufu de, ennéw.

ñkàntó, crooked legs; wo nantu akurunkurum se adare, a.s. wo nannyéhiñ anim aye kōñkroññ. — o-kāntoní, a man having crooked legs, a bandy- or bowlegged person.

ñkántòm', F. a-, [ñkā.. nto mu, do not touch.. not put in] adv. not to mention, to say nothing of, (how) much less, (how) much more; omfi ase e, na ñk. se wañie, he has not yet begun, much less finished.

kanto-níni, a kind of tree.

ñkāññũāñ, a. uncovered (of a house), unfinished or beginning to decay; — odañ no aye ñk.; odañ ñk. = odañ a énní sùhyé, ná ereye abú; adañ ñk. ñkō na esisi ho.

kāñwē, a. fresh, new and strong; vigorous, unimpaired; florid; onipamono k., a fresh healthful youth; dua k., a green, fresh tree; cf. foforo, amono.

o-kāñwéñ, a kind of tree; wode señ baduaba.

kānyāñ, v. to stir, incite to action, instigate, rouse; — k. nehō to stir from long quietness, rouse and exert oneself, be active, lively; [cf. kā, nyāñ, hwānyāñ].

ñkānyāñ, ramp, prank, frolic, gambol; ramping, pranking &c.; agitation; oponkó no atèw ñk., the horse has become shy, rampant, frantic.

kānyaññ, a. prickly, spiny; thorny; kotoko hō k.; s. adwo-kú; syn. nnyā'-nnyā', ñwraññ.

akape, scissors.

kaper, F. [Eng.] a copper. Mk. 12,42.

akapěré, inf. [pere kaw] the shifting off of a debt; mibu wo ak., I shift off the paying of my debt to you upon another in reference to money due to me (e.s. mede wo kaw na obi de me bi, na mise wo se: kogye onipakō no ho tua wo kaw). pr. 2919. Cf. obutew.

akāpimafwé [kā, pim, fwe] familiarity, intimacy; di ak., to be familiar, intimate; to favour each other in return; me nè wo nni ak. bi, we have no close communion; cf. t̄wakā &c.

kapo, pl. ñ-, bracelet, armlet; sika, d̄wete, dade k., — of gold &c.

kǎra, v. s. kra.

kǎrā, v. s. krā, kǎnā, kěñā. — añkǎrā, A. s. añkā.

ò-kǎ'rá, s. òk'rá.

kara..., s. kra...

karada, karara, *n. noise, rustling*, e.g. of palm-branches. *pr.* 466.

karadada, *adv. (with) a rushing noise*; cf. kurududu.

kǎrá-àmmá-a, Ak. s. kāmā.

ò-kǎrawá, s. òkrā.

kǎráwá, s. a kind of *monkey*. *pr.* 1182. — 2. a barren, unfruitful male animal. *Job* 21,10. *boa onini ana òbarima a ònwo*; cf. obo-niñ, kyeneñe.

kare, *v.* is not used simply; s. *red.* kekare.

kárè, s. káhíri.

kari, *v.* [*red.* karikari] *to weigh* (gold, sugar &c.); *to pay by weight*; *to ponder in the mind, to balance*; *to take aim*; *to regard, esteem, care for*, *neg. to disregard, make slight of*, *pr.* 1527. — *de.. ani k.*, *to watch, view, review, muster*; *to observe, take heed to, attend to, mark*, *Lk.* 14,7. *to look searchingly at, to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or finding out something*: *nnipa a ewo ho ñhina, mede m'ani mekari won* (= *mefa won mu*) *a, mehū won mu tōrófo no.*

ñkarii, *v. n.* [kari] *weight, quantity of heaviness.*

karibo†, *pl. n.*, a stone used for a weight; a pound.

ò-karikari [nea òkarikari sika] a weigher of gold-dust.

kasa, *v.* [*red.* kasakasa, *q. v.*] 1. *to speak, talk*, = *kā asem*; *òkasa dodo, he talks too much*; *menè no kasa, I am speaking with him.* (F. *kasa nokwar dabā, speak the truth always.*) — 2. *to chirp, chatter* (of birds); cf. *akasanōmā*. — 3. *to crack, crackle* (of burning thorns, shoes), *to creak* (of a door on the hinges); *to crepitate, grate*. — 4. *tr. to censure, reprove, reproach, upbraid*; *pr.* 340; *to chide, abuse*; *mepe se me-nè wo trā; na wokasa me de a, mintié.* — 5. *to decry, speak ill of*; *woak. me!* — 6. *kasa kyere, a) to speak to* (cf. *kā.. kyere*). — *b) to instruct, admonish, exhort*; cf. *tu.. fo.*

ò-kásá, *inf.* 1. *speaking, speech; the peculiar manner of speaking, the particular sound uttered*; *pr.* 2479. — 2. *language, dialect*; *òkasa a edi aduasā = òk. ñhina-ñhina a ewo wiase; òk. ahorow bebrē wo asase so.* — 3. *word, expression*, cf. *asem*. — 4. *di.. kasa, to fine, mulct, amerce.* *Wadi no k. ne se: wodi òhene asem bi na òhene nè wo adi asem na wabu wo fō ná wagyè wo sika.*

ñkásá [kaw nsā] *additional payment for not having paid a debt at the set time*; *da a wohyee wo adu na woannyā bi ammā a, na wogyè wo sika foforo.*

akasa-bebùí [òkasa a wode buu be] a proverbial saying, by-word, proverb; (wode) áyè ak.

ò-kasa-běre, weariness from speaking; *fa òk.*, *to grow weary by speaking or admonishing.* *pr.* 3463.

kasa-bo-diñ, repeated mentioning of a matter, with indignation or cursing. *pr.* 1529.

ò-kásá-dí, a-, *inf.* [di kasa] *penalty, fine, mulct, amercement*;

syn. sikagye; — okasadi [=okasa a wodi no] yaw nti na onipa fi ne kũrom. — akasadí ye no fe, oye ak. (*actively*), he is in the habit of imposing fines.

kasae, *pl. n-*, a bone; *syn.* dompe, nsœ.

kasae†, *v. n.* a verb. Gram.

akasaē, *pl. n-*, a tingling instrument; aŵowa a woafitifti āno de aŵowa ñkā ahyehyem' na wōwosow de goru; *cf.* akasawá.

ñkasae, *inf.* talk, sayings; report, rumour, public talk; misuro hō ñk., I am afraid of its being talked about; ne ñk. nye de, the contents of his speech are disagreeable.

o-kasafó, *pl. a-*, talker, chatterer, babbler, prattler, loquacious person.

akasa-gũā, *n-*, slander, calumny, backbiting; *syn.* ntŵiri; muttering, grumbling; odi no (hō) ñk., he grumbles, mutters against him, gives vent to his ill feeling against him, yet not in his hearing; wo nè bi wo asem na wonká wo n'anim na wobō diñ yaw wo so; a.s. obi aye wo biribi, na wóm'fá mmō n'anim nyaw no, na wóyaw gù ahunm'.

o-kasa-gyefo, *pl. a-*, intercessor, mediator, advocate.

kasákàsa, *red. v. 1. s. kasa.* — 2. to talk much, talk noisily; to chatter. — 3. to dispute, contend in words, altercation, wrangle.

akasakásá, *inf.* dispute, contest, altercation, wrangling, quarrel, broil.

ñkasa-kōá [okasa ñkōa] the end or aim of a speech, scope, purport, design and tendency, meaning, import.

o-kásá-kyèré, *inf.* [kyere kasa] the teaching of a language; instruction in a language, grammar.

o-kasa-kyére, *inf.* [kasa kyere] admonition, exhortation; *syn.* afotu. — o-kasakyerefo, *pl. a-*, monitor, exhorter, instructor. *pr.* 911.

o-kasa-mãfo, *pl. a-*, (F.) mediator, advocate; *s.* okasagyefo.

o-kasa-mē, *inf.* lit. satiating with speaking i.e. talkativeness, loquacity, garrulity. *pr.* 1530.

kàsampëre, *As.* = sasabonsám, a wild man (satyr, sylvan) of a monstrous size, mentioned in fabulous tales.

ñkasanim, *pr.* 628. = ñkasae, nnompe, bones.

ñkā-sañ-mú, *inf.* repetition, (re)iteration in speaking.

akasa-nōmā, *pl. n-*, a kind of sparrow, prop. chatter-bird.

kasa-nyánsā, good advice; okyere no k., he gives him an advice.

kàsante [nea wokasa a onte] a disobedient person.

Kasante, *pr. n.* formerly given to a nation in the interior, frequently at war with Asante.

o-kasa-pén†, *paragraph.*

o-kasa-sañ-mú, awkward repetition in speaking. Wókàsá sàñ mú (= tí mu) pì; gyama wo wëre afi nsem a wose bekā no anā?

o-kasa-síe, *inf.* previous agreement; *pr.* 1533. — di k., to talk over a matter beforehand, previously; okodi k. ansā-na waba.

akasawá, *pl. ñ-*, a kind of *brazen bell* hanging inside a drum (kettle-drum) and giving a doleful sound; *cf.* akasae.

kásé, kase-n'ara, akasedze, F. s. kesé &c.

akásé, 1. the *indigo-plant*, *Indigofera tinctoria*. — 2. *indigo*, s. brū. — 3. *indigo colour*, blue, dark-blue; *cf.* bibiri, hoa.

kaseé, a message, official address or communication; obo (n'anom') k. = amaneé, he delivers his message.

kāasèé, privy, necessary-house; *syn.* duaseé, duásò, tea &c.

kásiáw, bunch, cluster, (of fruits, keys); *cf.* osiaw.

o-kasíe, a kind of animal.

[Hos. 10,11.

ñkã-sram-sót, *inf.* [kã, sram, so] 1. harrowing. — 2. harrow.

kã-su, manner or way of speaking, reporting or stating a matter; *pr.* 2878. *syn.* kãbea; yennyã asem yi akãsu, Ak.

kata, *v.* [red. katakata] 1. to cover; often with so, hõ, anim: to overspread, veil, envelop, enwrap, infold; *cf.* dura hõ; — k. mu, to line or finish the inside of, = dura mu. — 2. to cover, conceal, cloak. — 3. to cover, protect, defend. — 4. to extend over; be sufficient for. — 5. to overwhelm. — 6. k. mpã, to cover the back i.e. to bring up the rear, to be last, make the conclusion (of a train).

kátabañ, a. large; dua k. kokürõ si ho. — kátabañ, *adv.* very much; wõhyee no k. se ónye, they forced him very much to do so.

ñkata-bó [ade a ekata bo] breast-plate, cuirass; *cf.* adebo.

katae, the cover of a gun-lock.

ñkata-hõ, F. a-, *v.n.* cover, covering, envelope, integument; F. garment; *cf.* ñkatasó.

katakata, red. v., s. kata.

katakata-só-mũamũa-só: wodi asem no k. (= womfá asem no ntó kwañmu pefē, na wokã no ebí-nè-bí ara) they muffle or stifle the palaver.

ñkata-konmu [nea ekata kon mu] mantle, shawl.

o-katakyí(e), *pl. a-*, [also okwátakyi] a gallant, a brave, valiant, gallant, bold, undaunted, courageous, powerful man, hero, giant (F. Mt. 12,29. Mk. 3,27.); onipa a oye nnam na ne hõ ye deñ na osõ, *syn.* obërañ, dommanin; sometimes it is put for king; in *pr.* 2547. it is a by-name of the swallow, = bold, nimble; *cf.* akatanini.

katakyi, kw., bravery, valour; kw. nti odii nĩm, through valour he conquered.

katamáñ [nea okata oman] one who covers the whole nation or world, a mighty ruler, used also as an attribute of God. *pr.* 1534.

katamáñ, katamánsò, a very large umbrella of gaudy colours used on festive occasions; *cf.* kyinii, bamkyinii.

akatamasíaba, F. girl, maid, virgin. Protten, 1760. s. akatasia.

ñkata-mú, *v.n.* the lining of the inside.

akátanini = okatakyi, used of a tree in *pr.* 1535. waye nehõ ak. agyã'beñ [F. katanin-agyã'bèñ] a onni mfuwam' nanso onni kwaem', = odi amanterenú.

akatasia, F. girl, maid, damsel; s. ababā, obābasia. Mk. 6,22.

îkata-só, *v. n.* 1. *cover, covering, lid.* — 2. *great coat, overcoat, cloak, mantle.* — 3. *ne bone so nk., a colouring, palliation of his sin.*
kataw', *overwhelming (?) pr. 454.*

akataw'ia, *pl. n-* [ekata awia] *umbrella, parasol; syn. asowia.*

kate, *v. to harden; k. anim, to harden the face, i.e. to dare, brave, defy; to be froward, refractory, obstinate; okaté or wakáte n'anim.*

kátē, *a.* 1. *hard, of eatables (opp. soft): aduan' k. ne aduan a enye de.* — 2. *hard, of the face or rather the mind or will: waye n'anim k. = dennēnenē, he has a decided purpose, is firmly determined, inflexible, stubborn; cf. ketē.* — 3. *difficult to bear or endure, rigorous, unreasonable; n'asem ye k. = den; o-nē no di asem k. = ayeyesem, asem a enni asō, asem a ekā ne bābi emma.*

îkáté(e), *ground-nut, earth-nut, Arachis hypogaea, the plant and fruit.* — îkate-fútúru, *ground-nuts in the husks.*

îká-té, *inf. feeling, perception.*

îkâte-dé†, *sense, the (5)senses.*

akátewa, *a large fruit, the seeds of which are eaten by the negroes; syn. akyékyèá.*

ka-tiri [ekaw, tiri] *capital, principal, stock. pr. 366*

kàtirikàtiri, *adv. to tutu or pere, said of bo or kōma: flutteringly: ne bo (kōma) tutu k. wō ne yam', ne bo pere ne yam' k., his heart throbs or palpitates violently.*

akátó, *v. n.* [wato no kaw] *satisfaction, the money paid in settlement of a claim for adultery with one's wife, syn. àyéfare; wagye no ak., he has taken satisfaction-money from him.*

îká-to-ho†, *v. n.* [kā, to speak, to ho, to lay down] *agreement, stipulation; articles, conditions or terms of agreement.*

katraka, *F. ring, hoop, circlet, crown, Mt. 27, 29. s. hañkare.*

akátrám, *wodi wōnhō ak., they strike one another, fight, combat (like gladiators); tẖu bēra tetretem' ha na yenni ak.!*

aka-tùá, *v. n.* [tua kaw] *payment of what is due or deserved, wages, salary, pay; hire; (ak. pa,) reward, recompense; (ak. bone,) punishment, penalty, deserved chastisement.*

aka-tutú, *inf.* [tutu kaw] *procrastination of the payment of a debt; wode bi ka na oredan wo na woressere no mā wato wo da na woakope sika abetua no.*

kātẖi, *spleen = tãni. pr. 607.*

kaw, *v. to ferment, undergo fermentation, become sour, be leavened, said of palm-wine and dough; syn. pae. Wode anopasá si ho na edu anadẖofā a, na akaw; woyam mmōre si ho na edi nna nsā a, na akaw ana apae, = aye ñweneñwéne.*

kaw, *v.* [red. kekaw] 1. *to bite = ka; to bite off, knap; pr. 529. — to masticate, chew, (?) cf. ẖesaw; — kaw so, to bite upon or off; pr. 708. 2013. — 2. kaw mu, kekaw mu, to cry, make a noise, scream; cf. bom', bon, tēm'.*

e-kaw, *pl. a-*, [ka, to be wanting] a debt; *pr.* 1497-1503. *that which is due, liability; a duty neglected, trespass.* — b_o k., to make, contract a debt; d_e or m_ã k., to have debts, to owe (a debt); d_a ñ k., to recover a debt; *pr.* 721-23. t_u a k., to pay a debt; ot_uaa no so kaw pa, he rewarded him; ot_uaa no so k. bone, he punished him.

a kaw, *enmity, hostility; hatred, grudge; woye ak., = wonká, they are at enmity, at variance with each other; cf. akaye.*

à ñ kaw, a kind of river-fish.

kà wá, *s. kã.*

a ñ kà wá, *s. a ñ kã.*

ká wú, *ammoniac, a resinous gum brought from the interior, of a pungent taste, like gyakisi, used as a medicine or put into snuff.*

a ká-y é, *inf. [ye akaw] enmity, contention, strife, open rupture; ak. wo won ntam'.*

keka, *red. v. [inf. ñ-] 1. frq. of ka, to bite; to sting; ntontom keka me, the mosquitoes sting me. — 2. to itch, to cause a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part; me nsa hō keka me, mihũane, my hand itches, I scratch it. Syn. ye hene. — keka mu = s. kekaw mu.*

ke kã, *red. v. 1. frq. of kã, to touch. — 2. to stir, move: ade no kekã nehō, the thing moves; okekã nehō, obenyãñ, he is moving, he will awake. — 3. to adorn, dress (by washing, anointing, putting on clean clothes &c.); to trim; wakekã nehō se ayeforo; k. funu, pr. 1536. — 4. to stain. — 5. to touch, fumble, feel or grope about; ade sãa yen no, yenhũ kwan na yekekã. — 6. k. nãm, to cut meat and boil it with salt, pepper, okra, tomatoes &c. into frofrow.*

ke kã, *red. v., frq. of kã, to speak, relate; to rehearse, repeat.*

ké kã, *irritability; fierceness, ferocity; - oye k., he is fierce, wild, unruly, intractable, quarrelsome; abofra yi ye k. = n'ani ye deñ, dennēneñ, hyew, wokã asem kyere no a, onté, onsuró biara, omferé biara; - n'ani ye kekãkekã = n'ani ye hyew, óyè hyew.*

ñ keka, *inf. biting. pr. 1832. — ñ keka, F. = ñ kekae.*

a ke kà-bóa, *pl. ñ-, a wild beast, beast of prey.*

a keka-duru [okekaw aduru] *a medicine against tooth-ache.*

ñ ke kãe [kekã, to touch, stain] *stain, blot, spot, speck; ntama no áyè (ádàn) ñk., ñk. aye atade nom', = atade no aye fi.*

o-ke kãfo, *pl. a-, an irritable, irascible, quarrelsome, mischievous person; nea oye kekã a.s. aniēdeñ, na dā ñhinā onam pe atu-taw (ntokwaw), = omānefó.*

ñ ke kã hō, *inf. [kekã hō or nehō] 1. moving. — 2. addition, what is added, cf. ñ kã hō, mfákã hō. — 3. dressing, adornment; cf. ahōkekãde.*

a ke kã-nãm, *a jumping insect.*

akékàntwére, akak... ahah..., *pl. ñ-, scorpion.*

kekárè, *red. v. to take up something great; to try, attempt, undertake, dare, venture; okekárè dañ, he lays the foundation for a*

large house; ok. adwúma sè obeyé à, ontumí nyé, *when he tries to work, he cannot*; wakékarè n'ani se obébo me ade, *he purposed beating me, determined to beat me*; wakékarè n'anim se obetumi abu dañ no, nso ontumi, *he presumed that he could pull down the house, but was not able to do it*; okekare n'anim repe me ayaw me, *he ventures to scold me*; ok. atoro mā me, *he is so bold as to frame a lie against me or to impute to me a lie.*

kekate: wabébo me k.,?

kekaw, red. v. 1. frq. of kaw, k. ñhwí so, pr. 2013. — 2. kekaw mu, *to bark, yell* (okramañ k. mu); *to cry, scream*; abofra no resū na okekáw' mu se: ē, wura, fwe nea woyeye me! cf. bobom'; *to howl, yell.* — ñkekaw-mu, inf., *howling, yelling.*

ò-kékáw, Ak. okaka, 1. anom' a. esē mu k., *tooth-ache*, = adesé, bòaduam; etutu sē. — 2. tirim k., *a kind of head-ache*; epa ti. — 3. aniwam' k., *an inflammation of the eye*, which may cause blindness or swelling of the face. — 4. nsa hō k., *the whitlow*, an inflammation and suppuration of the finger; ekum wo awerew.

akekaŵere, akak..., pl. ñ-, *gad-fly, horse-fly* (?), s. oten.

kekem, F. = kekaw mu, *to cry*. Mt. 14, 26. 20, 30 f.

kekrākekrā, a. *rough* (of leaves with a rough surface).

kekere, As. s. kyekyere.

o-kekrebésí, *a kind of plant.*

kem', F. = kaw mu, *to cry*. Mt. 8, 29. 14, 30. 27, 46. 50. Mk. 1, 23.

keññ, adv. expressing the sound of a bell; edon bō k.

kěññ, s. krā, kǎññ.

keñkañ, red. v. 1. frq. of kañ, *to count, tell; to read.* — 2. wo-keñkañ sū-dwom, *they wail, set up a lamentation* (for the dead).

o-keñkañ, inf. reading, = ñhōmā-kañ. — keñkañ-hōmā, *reading-book, reader; primer, spelling-book.* — o-keñkañ-ñkyerewē, -nseñkyerene, *printed letters*, cf. ntintimī.

keñkeñkeñ, keñkreññ, s. kyeñ., kyeñkyereññ.

kente, pl. ñkentewa, *country cloth, a home-made negro-dress*, consisting of a number of narrow stripes of cotton-cloth sewed together. Diff. kinds, s. ntama. Cpds. with adj. kentegów, kentepá &c.

kenteñ, v. *to spread out, straggle, straddle*; = kantañ; gye.. k. so, *to occupy much space*; Lk. 13, 7. — Wagye ñhōma pī no ak. so kwa, *he has accumulated those many books to no purpose.*

kenteññ, a. & adv. *straggling; straddling; broad, wide*; s. adwókú.

kenteñ, pl. ñ-, *wicker-basket*; cf. kyerénkyé, pìrebi, séséa.

akentéññua, akantaññua, Ak. ...ñwa, pl. ñ-, [agua a eken-ten] *a stool or chair with straddling legs.*

kěre, kere, kěrebeññ... s. kyere, kyere, kyerebeññ...

kerefua, F. s. kesua.

ñkeresiá, a-, *the date-palm, date-tree, Phoenix dactylifera.*

ñkeresia-kyew, a-, *a hat made of the leaves of the date-palm.*

ñkesā, s. ñkésewa. — kesaw, s. kašaw.

ke se, Ak. ke see, pl. a-, akése-akése, 1. *great, grand; large; big, stout*; pr. 1658. kesen'ara, F. *exceeding great*, Mt. 2, 10. 7, 27. — syn. bansōñ, bantenñ, kòkūrō, kàkrā, kakresaw, kátabañ, kūnini, títiriw; kotī, kàntaññ, kùntaññ, wī; pètēpoñ, kyémadú; -poñ; v. sō. — 2. *loud* (of ené, voice).

ke se, adv. *greatly, strongly, very much, in a high degree &c.* syn. sē, pī &c. — mframa bō k., *the wind blows violently*.

kesen'ara, F. *exceedingly*. Mk. 5, 23. 15, 14.

ke se, n. *greatness, largeness, stoutness*.

o-ke se, Ak. okese, a *great man; a large, big or stout person*.

akese-dze, F. [ade ke se] *a great deed, deed of renown; (heroic) feat, noble achievement, exploit* (also in a bad sense).

késē, késekese, a. *dry, arid*; syn. v. wo (opp. fokyē, fōsō, *wet, moist*; v. fow); asase kesē, *the dry land* (opp. epo, *the sea*); fam' aye or awo kesē, *the ground has become perfectly dry*.

kesēm', kesē-fām'ī, *in the arid zone; in the south; south*.

kesekese, s. atirimkesekese.

kēsēnēnēne, ne tirim ye no k., *he* (prop. *his head*) *is dizzy, confused, bewildered, perplexed, puzzled*.

késēw, tu k., *to emaciate, become tabid, lean and pale* (as wasted by tabes, consumption or another sickness); < kyēñkyēñ; *to grow or turn pale*; watu k. fitā = wafōñ aye fitā, *he has pined away, become tabid or worn out so that he is quite pale*; n'anim atu k., *he looks pale from anxiety and fear*; asem bi aba wo so na wo anim apatuw ahoa.

ñkésewa, -sā, a kind of plant.

kesiw, v. *to belch*.

kèsi, a *roll of tobacco, rolled tobacco*, orig. from Portugal; s. tā.

kesrekesre, a kind of tree. pr. 1538.

kēsū [Ger. käse] *cheese*.

kesua, -suwa, pl. ñ-, F. kerefua, *egg*; wobō ñk. tafo, *they are on a friendly, familiar, intimate footing*, cf. di 79.82.83.

ketē, pl. a-, a *mat*, the usual bed of the negroes. pr. 798f. 2236. Diff. kinds: ntōmma or mpā, apā', aberewá, go-ketē. — bō or ñwene k., *to weave, plait a mat*; sew, *to spread out*, bobow k., *to roll up the mat*.

kète [with full e] 1. a kind of *reed* with thorns, growing near rivers, that may also furnish walking-sticks; cf. demmere. — 2. a *flute or pipe* made of it, played before kings and accompanied by other instruments (e.g. odúrugya), drums and bells.

kétē, kétekete [with full e] a. & adv. *bright, -ly; in full lustre*; oŵia afi kkk., osram apae kk.; awia ketē, *in or at broad daylight, broad noon*. — ketēm', *south*; cf. kesēm'. Scr.

ketē, adv. 1. *hard* (?) cf. katē. — 2. *sharply, strictly*: ohye no or obra no k., (F. kitsi, Mt. 9, 30.) *he commands or forbids him strictly*; mekraa wo k., *I let you know plainly, expressly*. — 3. *thickly*: woakyere so k., *they throng thickly*, cf. pepépépé, pítipiti.

kete, s. ketekete, ketewa.

o-kete, s. oketew.

ñketé: si ñk., 1. to be astride, straddle; òsì ñketé = ne nañ (mu) asékyisèkyi, his feet are bent outward. — 2. to put something astride (on the ground or on branches of trees?) in order to mark a place in the bush as destined for farming.

aketebín [oketew biñ] a kind of bead; s. ahene.

ketebo, a name of the leopard, s. osebo.

o-kete-bófo, okete-ñwémfó, a manufacturer of mats; s. kete.

akete-hene: di ak., to be the chief of mat-weavers. pr. 1727.

kétekete, a. & adv. (to the v. sũa) small, very small, very little, tiny; ñworam ye aboā a osũa k., woanfwe n' 'iye a, wunhũ no, the itch-mite (siro) is a tiny insect, scarcely to be perceived with the eye. — pl. ñkéte-ñkéte; cf. ketewa.

ñkétekràkyé, diligence (?) si ñk., to apply close attention, great carefulness, to be zealous, take pains; syn. bo mmoden; wási ñk. se obekyerew ñhōma no, he is closely or intensely engaged in writing the letter.

aketekré, -kyere, pl. ñ-, cricket. pr. 1540.

ketēm', south; cf. kesēm'. Scr.

ñketeñkété, terror, horror, consternation, panic; ñk. akíta or akyère no, he is terror-struck, horrified, paralyzed or stunned (with fear), = wabirikyì.

akete-ñwéne, inf. weaving or plaiting of mats; s. kete.

o-kete-ñwémfó, pl. a-, a weaver or plaiter of mats; syn. ketebófo.

o-kete-soafo, carrier of (the king's) mats; s. gyaasefo. pr. 1541.

aketesia, F. s. akatasia.

o-kété-amforo, a tree with fruits similar to figs.

o-kétére (pl. a-, lizard; s. odán-ne-nà, ntafontáfó, obóróm, osả

o-kétéw / mánapá, abosomáketéw, okyékyé. pr. 509.720.1473.

ñketewá, a kind of sandals. [1542-49.

kétewa, a. [pl. ñ-; cf. ketekete] small, little; mmofra ñketewa, little children; syn. kúmā, kwádā, v. sũa. — kétewā, F. ketsewaba, very small, very little; k. bi, a little, a few; a short time; wamā me abodō k. bi, he has given me a little bread; mmofra ketewā-bi, some few children; onipa te asase so k. bi na owu; syn. kákrā, kákrābi; — kétewā sè, very little; ákà k. sè (kákrā sè, kúmā sè), very little is wanting.

aketewa, pl. ñ-, a little person; mmofra yi mu aketewa no na n'ani atew, that little one (smallest one) among these children is an intelligent boy. — aketsaba, aketsewaba, pl. ñ-, F. a little one, the least. Mt. 2,6. 5,19. 11,11. 25,40.

ñketsē, F. rather, in preference.

kini [Eng.] king (in Europe) pr. 2465. — kini, v. s. kyini.

kirididi, kirrr: bo k., to rush (forward); woboo k. koo dan no mu, they rushed into the house.

kīsā, *v.* 1. to turn, *cf.* dan'. — 2. to wring off (akoko kon, the neck of a fowl). — 3. to turn in or over the fire: to roast (yam, plantains, meat), *pr.* 1550. — 4. to change by the heat of the sun or by sickness: to wither, fade, decay, shrink, dry up; aŵia ak. n̄wúrá, the sun has withered the grass; oyare ak. no korā, a sickness has wasted him very much; *cf.* kagyaw, po, guan &c. — 5. n'ani akisā (mp.) = n'ani agyina (ne kũrom), his eye is turned i.e. he is longing for home, is homesick. — 6. n'anim' akīsā, his face has turned pale.

o-kísí(e), *pl.* a-, a rat; by-names: kwarifúa, aduokú, manni-anno. *pr.* 210. 371. 510f. 1444. 1551-57.

o-kísibiri, a kind of tree; sare so dua a wodi.

a-kisiwá, *pl.* n̄-, 1. a young rat. — 2. a young child. — 3. dandi-prat, mannikin, dwarf, pigmy; oye ak. = omfrá, he is a worthless fellow, to be accounted good for nothing.

nkisiwa-fe: ye nk., to associate with children, *opp.* ye afehye.

nkisiwá-sem = mmofraasem, childishness.

akisi-kuru, ulcer, a sore discharging pus; *s.* ekuru.

kita, *v.* 1. to touch; to hold, have in hands; *syn.* kura, fua, de, wo; generally with mu: to seize, lay hold of; *syn.* fa, kyere, so mu; — ok. poma, he has a stick (in his hand); mik. poñ mu, I lay hold of the table; kita no mu na wanñuan, lay hold of him lest he run away; *s.* nketenkété, kitam'. — 2. F. to adhere or cling to; Adam bon' kita adasā nhinā. — 3. to hurt; to take vengeance on, *pr.* 655. — 4. kita so, to wipe, to rub away, off, out; to polish; *syn.* popa, t̄wi-t̄wiw, t̄wut̄wuw; k. poñ so, wipe the table; fa wo nan k. ntasu so, rub off the spittle with your foot.

kitam'! *imp.* = *interj.* a salutation to one engaged in work or in eating, equivalent to: God speed! or I wish you a good appetite! — to which the reply is: mifua no, I hold it.

nkítá, = nkrūmākwān.

kita-dén, *lit.* hold-fast, a name of the àpésew, *q. v.*

kitàé, *pl.* n̄-, file; rasp; = t̄witaé.

akita-osũā, *pl.* n̄-, the most poisonous serpent, able to shoot through the air from one tree to another.

akita-t̄werebo, the hammer of a musket, in which the flint-stone is fixed by means of a screw.

Akita-wo-nsa, name of a month, about July; *s.* osram.

akítèrekú, *pl.* n̄-, a species of beans, the seeds of which are roasted and eaten. *pr.* 1559.

kiti, *v.* [*red.* kitikiti] to gnaw off, nibble, scratch off (with the teeth or nails) ..hō, the outside; = t̄iti hō; nkura akitikiti odé no hō = woadi hō bi; *cf.* bēbee hō.

kitikiti, a word expressive of turbulent or violent commotion; woye k., they are turbulent, tumultuous, wild, unruly (*syn.* basabasa, bisibasā) = wogoru na wode won nan pempem fam' k., in playing they stamp and trample on the ground, making a clattering noise; wotu mmirika k., they run with a clattering or pattering noise; onam kkk. he tramples, patters, treads noisily, stamps, walks furiously;

wuyi anoma a, oye kítikítikiti (= pùtuputupu) = operé, a bird, when caught, struggles desperately; ogya no adew kkk. (kyirikyiri-kyiri, framframfram, frafrafra) the fire burns vehemently, brightly, with glaring or darting flames.

kitiríkìtìrì, v. = kitíkìtì, v.

kò, v. [Ak. also koro, pret. kore; red. koko] to go; more particularly: 1. to go along, to walk (cf. nam, nantew); yeko ntem, we are walking fast; obayifo reko ē! there goes a witch! pr. 60. — 2. to go off, away; to pass away, leave, depart (opp. ba, to come, trā, to stay), oko, he is gone (cf. wako under 3.); meko maba, I go away but shall come again, cf. Gr. § 112. 147, 4. pr. 1590. — woko-bae no, wobekāe se: ewom' sa, when they were gone and returned, they reported, that it was so (that the matter was true); — wobeko, na me de, metrā hā, you will depart, but I shall stay here. — to escape, pr. 601. — 3. to go to a place: woko hē? where are you going? meko ofie, I am going home; oko n'akurā, he has gone to his plantation; perf. wako, he has gone and returned: wako Osú prekō, he has been at Osu once; yereko wuram', we are going into the bush; okoo bepōw so, he went upon a mountain; yebeko ohene nkyen, we shall go to the king. — 4. to be going to do something, to set about doing, — with and in the ingressive prefix kò-, kò-, s. Gr. § 93. 96. 107, 11. 280, 1 b. c. (pr. 300. 1218. 2081. &c.) — 5. to go for some object, with some purpose or intention, used with an infinitive (v. n.) or some other noun: oko aduan-to, he has gone to buy food; cf. Gr. § 126. 280, 2. — okoo anyan, she went for wood (fuel); woreko asika, they are going to wash gold; kò ahayo, to go hunting; s. 13-15. — 6. de.. kò, fa.. kò; in connection with de, fa or similar verbs the meaning of kò (esp. 2. 3.) becomes causative: to take away, to take to a place, to lead, conduct: wode no koe, they led him away; mā womfā no nko, let them take him (away or with them), pr. 1332. — 7. In connection with other verbs, kò frequently supplies the place of an Eng. adv. or prep.: a) the place of the adv. away, denoting removal: Onyk. ayi m'a-manne kò, God has taken away my affliction; b) together with a noun of place it supplies the place of a prep., denoting a direction towards a place: oguan koo wuram', he fled into the bush; kā oguan no kò dan mu, drive the sheep into the pen! wónkyekyère ne nsa nko n'akyi, they shall tie his hands behind his back. — 8. kò (yiye), to fit, become, suit (well), used of clothes: atàdé yi kò me yiye, this coat fits me well; ekyew no nkó me ti, that hat does not fit my head; kā no kò me nsa, pr. 566. — 9. kò mu, kom', to enter, penetrate; osekan nnamnām twa wo a, ekom', when a sharp knife cuts you, it penetrates deeply. — 10. kò so, to go on, to continue (cf. da so): kò só kan! or kán kò só! continue to read, read on! — kò so yiye, to prosper, increase. — 11. kò nten, to agree well, be agreeable, to go straight i.e. to do, to succeed, be to the purpose, answer an end; eko me nten = etēé mè; n'asem a orekā yi tē me, what he says appears to me correct, I approve it; aduan yi kò me nten, = eye me de, this food suits me well; enko ntén, it does not go straight, it won't do. — 12. kò bone, to issue or terminate badly, to be ill-fated in child-bearing, to die in or after the labour of childbirth. — 13. kò abuw, to

go a-hatching, to sit, to cover the eggs. pr. 2776. — 14. kọ adidi, to go to feed upon; ne kára kọ ad. — 15. kọ ọsa, to go to war. pr. 1563. 1579. 1581. — 16. kọ .. ase, F. to become subject to; bon amā yeako yaw nè wu ase, by sin we have become subject to pain and death.

kọ, v. F. 1. to sit, Mt. 24,3. = trā, tēnā; kọ fam', F. = Ak. trā ase. — 2. to cower, squat, couch; s. kow. — 3. F. to remain; ọ̀nkọ fākor da, he continueth not, Job 14,2.

kō, v. 1. to fight, combat, contend, strive, in battle or in single conflict, with arms, blows, words; to be at war; ọde ñkrante nè no kōe, he fought with (i.e. against) him with the sword; woda so rekō, they are still at war with each other. pr. 1589. 1591f. 1962. 2952. — kō dom, to wage war, carry on a war; kō ntokwaw, to fight, strive or struggle in close contest, to wrestle, scuffle. pr. 3606. — 2. tr. to fight, combat, oppose; kō ñkrañ, to keep off, drive back the wandering or visiting ants (by fire or smoke). pr. 1590. — 3. kō nnōmā, to shoot birds, to kill wild fowls, to fowl. pr. 2046. — 4. kō awow, to ward off the cold. — 5. kō awo, to be in travail, in labour, in parturition. — 6. kō yere, to dismiss or divorce a wife. pr. 1593.

e-kọ, Ky. lake; pond, pool; = ọtare, cf. atekye; eko bi tā ho.

ñkọ, the cavity or hole in which the yam is planted; cf. ñkobo, ñkomōa; ọbo ñkọ fua ọdé wom'. [Mt. 15. Mk. 7.]

ñkọ, ñkō, F. ye .. hō ñkọ, to defile; .. hō ye ñkō, to be defiled.

ñkọ, slumber, doze, nap; to ñkọ, to fall or drop asleep, to doze, nod, be drowsy, sleepy. — ọwò ne tí (or nehō) ñkó, he shakes, tosses (throws up) his head; he nods (?).

o-kọ, okówá, akówa, top, gig, whirligig; bọ kọ, to spin the top.

e-kọ, Ak. ekọọ, a buffalo.

kọ, in the phr. bọ kọ [to join, have company with, the buffalo, roaming about as it does?] 1. to run away, desert; wabọ kọ, he has become a fugitive, leaving his native place on account of debts or palavers. — 2. to throw off obedience, fall off, apostatize, revolt, turn recreant; s. akobo, kobofu. — 3. wabọ kọ, she refuses her husband.

kọ, imit. adv., expressing the sound of falling drops of water: nsuasọkọ, water has dropped audibly; metee se nsuno sọe kọkọ kọ.

e-kō, num. one; used in counting; in other cases compounds are employed, s. biakō, Akp. bākō, Aky. biekō; cf. koro. Gr. § 77.

kō, adj. pron., the one concerned or in question, the single, particular or respective person or thing; who, what, which, in indirect questions; cf. Gr. § 74,1. Eye hena? minnim nnipa-kō; who is it? I do not know who it is; cf. ọ̀nikō, oyākō; eye deñ? minnim dekōde; eye dua beñ? minnim dua kō, what tree is it? I do not know what kind of tree it is; wankyere da-kō a obeñie, he did not tell which day he would finish (it).

ñkō, adv. alone, only, but; apart, aside; — me ñkō ne kuafo, I alone am a planter; aka me ñkō (= ọno ñkō), he is left alone; eyinom ñkō enè woñ su, these form a kind by themselves; eyí ñkō-ara-kò! etia abien a, mefwe wo! but for this one time! when it occurs a second time, I shall flog you! s. ñkutō.

o-kō, *inf.* 1. *fight, fighting, war* (cf. o_sa); *combat, contest, strife; battle, conflict*; *pl.* ñkōpēñ, *battles*; okō wo ye-nè Akwamfo ntam', *there is war between us and the Akwam-people*. — 2. *divorcement*.

akō, *inf.* *fighting, war*; di akō, *to war, be engaged in war, be at war (with)*; wodi akō = wokō; Akyem nè Asante tā di akō, *Akem and Asante are (or were) often at war with each other*; cf. akōdi.

kō, *adv.* *red, yellow*; added to bere, *to be or become red, ripe*: aṅkā bere kō, *the lemon ripens (or is) yellow*; the low tone of kō may be changed into the high and low tone, whereby the idea of redness is made emphatic: akutu yi abere kóò, *this orange has become quite or highly red or ripe*. — kō may be used as a *predicative adj.* when the verb is omitted (Gr. § 248, 3 a): fwe no, n'ani kō! *look at him, how red his eyes are!* in other cases the form of the *adj.* is kō kō, *q. v.* — kō, kōkō, are applied to different shades of *red, brown and yellow*, and likewise the *v.* bere and the *adj.* -bēñ (in cpds.), F. meñ, memmeñ, memmene; whereas *fiery red* seems to be denoted by déññ, yēññ, yēmmeññ, *scarlet or vermillion* by -dam (in cpds.) and damārāmá, *crimson* by -dam (cf. adam) and by the *v.* bere-dum; cf. akutuhono, *orange-coloured*, aṅkāhono, *yellow* (as lemons), bofua (odubēñ), *yellow*; dodowe, *brown*.

kō, kōkōkō, kōkōkō, *adv.* used with k yi or ta ñ, *to hate*; otañ no kō, *he hates him ardently, fervently, extremely*.

o k ō, *the unicorn*, an antelope, in size nearly equal to a horse or cow, furnished with one horn on the forehead; spoken of, as really existing, from Fante to Krepe. [G. ñmāñma.]

ák ō', *pl.* ñ-, *parrot* (*Psittacus*). Diff. kinds: òpēsare, *grey* (*P. erythacus*, ne hō apòw aye se nsō); akōhéne, *red*; áñkyē, *dark* (ne hō asi tumm); ámfudwùamá (ne hō aye ho-nè-ho, biribibiribí, *not easily described*); áwirikwáw', *green* (esonno ne ñkō). — Mmofra akō (in children's lang.) = abebew, *grasshopper, locust*.

ak o á, *pl.* ñ- [akowá, orig. akobá?] 1. *a male, man; fellow*; akoa no hō ye fe, *that is a handsome fellow*; akoa no dii hene pì, *that man showed himself a king indeed* (a saying elicited from a native by the description of Solomon's throne, 1 Ki. 10, 20.) — 2. *a male slave; bondman, serf*. — 3. *a servant, subject*; Kokofu hene ye Asante hene akoa; Akyem hene ñkoa dōsō señ Akwam hene de. — In cpd. words ak o a is changed into k wa or k w ā and k o; cf. akokoā, akwakora = akwakwarā, akwañkwā, aheñkwā, awurakwā, Kwadwo, Kwāku (Gr. § 41, 4) Kofi, Kofori &c.

kō a, *v.* [red. kōakōa] 1. *to bend, crook, curve, tr. & intr.*; perf. *to be bent, crooked or curving*; syn. koton, kuntuñ, pono, pompono; okōa dua no, *he bends the tree*; kōa (= pono) wo nsa bēra; kōa akutu no bēra na mentew, *bend that orange (i.e. the twig on which it hangs) toward me that I may pluck it*; ne nsa akōa = akoton, *his hand is crooked*; pōma no ti akōa. — 2. *fa poma no kōa no, hold him by the stick!* — 3. kōa mu, *to join together, to trim in, to insert; to joint, articulate, unite by means of a joint*; ekōam', *it is connected, holds together*; mede makōa mu, *I have joined it*. — ekōakōam',

it coheres, is articulated, jointed. — ńkõakõam', *v. n. articulation, joining, juncture, connection by joints; a joint, node; cf. ntõatõam', akwā.*

ńkõá, *the end, the last, utmost or upmost part, upper end, top (of a tree), extremity, termination, border; pr. 1008. afwéréw no, ne ńkõa ńkõ na ode mãã me, he gave me only the upper end of the sugar-cane; - cf. ńkasakõá; - ńkõaáse, s. ńkwāase.*

akoakyirikyiriw, *a kind of spider.*

akobá (?): Esono akoa na esono akobá. Ak. pr. 3015.

ńkobā [eko, abā] *a whip made of buffalo's skin, consisting of 2,3,6,9 lashes twisted together; wode ńk. ńkõ ara na efwe no, they flog him severely.*

kó-bàe [ko, ba] 1. *a male child born after a brother or sister who died; cf. apéntè. [G. gbobalo.]* — 2. *a cupboard, closet, press, wainscot-chest. [wokofa ade wom' de ba; G. kobai.]*

akõ-bañ, F. *defensive wall, fence, bulwark, rampart.*

a ńkóbèá, -fó, [asafo a wote hene hõ a wonko bea (= bābiara) da gye se ohene atu na wotiam'] *the king's body-guard.*

kóběń [kokõ, bēń] *a kind of cloth dyed red (with ntwoma and bisé), worn at funeral customs and in warfare; scarlet. Nah. 2,3(4).*

kõbere [Port. cobre, Dan. cobber] *copper.*

ko-bew, F. *a place to sit; a seat = agua. Mt. 12,39.*

akõ-bõwew, *a thorny shrub.*

kóbí [kwõbi] *a kind of river-fish. [G. didée.]*

ńkóbó, inf. [bõ ńko] *making holes for the planting of yams.*

akóbó, inf. [bõ ko] *secession, desertion, defection; disloyalty; stubbornness; apostacy; sedition, rebellion, revolt, mutiny.*

õ-kobófó, pl. a-, *fugitive (slave), maroon; runaway (e.g. on account of debts, pr. 493); deserter; vagabond; apostate, renegade; rebel, rebel, revolter, mutineer, seditionary.*

akõ-dadwēn (akoadadwēn) F. *care; Mt. 13,22. Mk. 4,19. cf. dadwēn.*

kõdaafuom' [lit. goes to sleep in the plantation] = atetekwā, onipa a ompowe, n'ani ntewe, *an uncivilized, rustic, boorish, clownish, barbarous man; cf. ofumni.*

kõdaanna [okõda anna, he goes to sleep (in order) not to sleep] *sleeplessness; éyè no k. = emmā onnyā adayé, it causes him sleepless nights.*

okodze, F. *a story, tale. Ps. 90,9.*

akode, = sense, *a kind of food prepared for the fetish (tutelary spirit).*

akóde [okõade] 1. *a thing or things used for fighting, weapon(s), armour.* — 2. *things paid for fighting, reward paid to warriors when they return.*

ńkõ-deń, *hard fighting; õ-nè won kōõ ńk. ansā-na orepan won.*

akódí, inf. [di akõ] *warfare, military service; war, warring; hostilities.*

akōdí-hyéñ, *a war vessel, man-of-war.*

akōdí-hyènmú-ńí, *a naval officer.*

kódòbèñ, *a bird, oriolus galbula?*

kodiawúo, *pl. ñ- [nea wode kodiawu] pistol; syn. atwèrewá.*
 o-kǒ-dóm, *a by-name of the leopard, s. osebo.*

kódòsō, *a cutaneous eruption, a kind of ntwom; s. asē.*

akodwóbó, *a kind of stone containing iron, of which suitable pieces are used as slugs for the charge of guns; opémmó bi a wobubu de poma atuo.*

koe, *v. [red. koekoe] to notch, jag, dent, indent; wakoe dua no mu, nso metrāā so (no), ammú, he has notched the pole, yet when I sat on it, it did not break; woakkoekoe akantañnua no nañ hō, the legs of the chair are wrought or notched by turnery.*

koekoe, *a small worm. pr. 1635.*

akoekoe-bóa, *pl. ñ-, insect (called so from its body having, as it were, notches or incisions).*

akōē, akōe-mu [kō, *v.*] *fighting-place, field of battle. pr. 1683.2813.*

kófa-běrà [go take come]: waye k., *he or she has (by growing up to an age of 6 or 7 years) become a fetcher or "fetch-something", i.e. one that can be told "go and fetch it" i.e. can be sent on errands.*

kofahyeow, Akw. = mpofirim'.

akōfǎnǎ, *pl. ñ- [okóafǎnǎ, afōa] 1. a sword of war.—2. a sword of state, the king's sword, a sceptre. — 3. embl. destruction by the sword or in battle; war; dissension; royal authority and power.*

kofe, F. = fitā, *plainly, thoroughly. Mt. 3,12.*

Kofí, *pr. n. of a boy or man born on Friday. Gr. § 41,4.*

kófí, *pl. a-, a bed in a garden or plantation. Matwa ak. 2 merebedua nkate. Nkrañfo na etā twa k. wo won akurā nkwanta. Eto-dabia wotwa k. kurukuruwa, etod. wotwa no ahinanañ.*

kofirimā, *a kind of amulet or charm. pr. 3114.*

o-kōfo, *pl. a-, fighter, combatant; a man able to go to war, warrior; opponent, adversary.*

akōfo-dé [akōfo ade]: osam' ak. künini, *warlike feats.*

o-kōfoní, *pl. -fo, a man of valour, warrior, champion; syn. dommarima, osabarima.*

kó-fóro [ekō a wasi so foforo, wasi nsiforo] *a young buffalo.*

kofwéàbā', *pl. ñ-, [akoa & ?] a private, common, low, mean, vulgar young man, young fellow, chap; cf. ñkwafwēabañfo, apapafwēkwa, akwanihumani, odeseni.*

ñkǒ-gu, *inf. defeat; di ñk., to suffer a defeat; cf. kōmusu.*

kō-gyáñ [kōkō, gyañ, *nothing but red*] *a kind of red cloth (ntama a wode adidi nkō anwene).*

ako-gyinamoa, *s. akwagyinamoa, okramañ. pr. 1637.*

o-koha, *s. okwaha.*

kòhã', kòhá, a large bird with long legs, a long neck, a crest on its head and feathers like a Guinea-hen, making a noise like geese, living in the vicinity of rivers; from its strong voice it is also called Sakumo-bentia, *the Sakum-trumpet* i.e. *the trumpeter of the fetish of the river Sakumo*.

akō-hene, s. akō. — okō-ñhōma, *bill of divorce*. Mt. 5,31.

akō-hyeñ, = akōdi-hyeñ. — ak. safohempanyiñ, *admiral*.

koko, red. v. kō, to go; mmea no rekokokoko anyan.

koko, v. inf. ñ-, to pet, fondle, indulge; to bring up delicately, to spoil by too much tenderness; opanyiñ no koko ne mma, e.s. woye bone a, ontwē wōñ asō nti, wōñ ani nsō obi; Hũafo k. wōñ mma do-do; red. wokokokoko wōñ mma; s. korokoro.

kòko, 1. the breast, chest; ne k. aye kōñkrōññ; ne k. ahōñ; pompo asi ne k. so. — 2. heart = courage, boldness; pr. 1638. syn. bo, kōma; s. kokom', kokoduru, akokobiri.

kòko-só, adv. boldly, energetically.

kóko, pl. a-, a grain, a small hard particle of salt, sand, earth.

e-kóko, o-, pl. a-, ñ-, hill, a natural elevation of ground; cf. bepōw, bepōwa, akokowa, pampa, pēmpē, siw. — F. kōkō tsentsen bi, an exceeding high mountain. Mt. 4,8. (cf. 17,1) 5,1.

kòko: bō k., to warn, forewarn; to threaten, menace (with something); mede ade yi mabō wo k. na nyé sa bio; s. kōkóbó.

Kōko, pr. n. of a female, said to be the mother of Akuapem and Akem and the younger sister of Dede, q. v.

kòko, = kòkō', red, e.g. in the pr. n. Owusu Kōko.

kōko, s. red. kokokoko.

akóko, pl. ñ-, the domestic fowl, hen (akókoberè), cock (akókōnini); pr. 1641-61; by-name: ntiwa.

akoko, F. looseness of the bowels.

ñkókó, inf. indulgence, the spoiling of children by too much tenderness.

kōkō', a. [pl. akōkō & red.] red, yellow, with their several degrees or shades; s. kō, kōkōko. — n. redness, yellowness; pr. 467.

o-kōkō, a red person, whose skin is not of a glossy black (tuntum), but of a brownish hue. pr. 810.

kōkō', yellow, ripe plantains (the husk is yellow, the substance inside, espec. when boiled, is red).

kókó, coco, an edible root of three kinds, one came from Jamaica, the two others are also called amankani & ntñibo. pr. 853.

kokoá, kokoā (kokwa, kwokwa) F. hill, mount, mountain. Mt. 5,14.14,23. 17,19.21,1. Mk. 9,2. — Ak. bepōw; cf. koko, akokowá.

akokoā', pl. ñ-, babe, baby, suckling, nursling, infant.

akokoaba, F. id. Mt. 11,25. 21,16.

akōkō-akōkō [pl. of okō, akō] quarrellings; abūsua no mu wō ak. dodo nti, wōñ ñhĩnā ntrã fākō.

kokoám', pl. ñ-, corner; a secret or retired place; pl. in the corners, in secret, secretly; oye n'ade ñk. ñk.

ńkokoasém, *a secret; forbidden transactions.*

akókoba, *pl. ńkoko-mma, chicken, pullet.*

akokobane, = dabánká, *an iron crow.* — kokobe, *pr. 1663.*

kókoběràběra [lit. *go, go, come, come*]: oye no k., *he deceives, deludes, decoys him, makes a fool of him, = ogyigye no.*

akókoberè, o-, *pl. ń-, a hen. pr. 363.1664.*

akókobesã [the fowl will be consumed i.e. eaten up] a shrub, 2-3 feet high, the root of which has a sweet smell and is put into soup with fowl.

kókobeto [the fowl will lay scil. eggs] the little finger (by which hens are examined whether an egg is to be expected).

akokobewu [the hen will die] a kind of herb, killing fowls.

kókobintore, a shrub with eatable fruits.

akoko-bíri (koko, breast, biri, to be black, heavy, stout, immovable] braveness, boldness, courage connected with violence; cf. kodúru. — akokobíri-sò, boldly = mmàrimàsò. — akokobiri-sem, violence; di ak., to commit violence; syn. akakabénsém.

kokobó, inf. [bo..kòko] warning.

kokobó, a small beast of prey of the size of a small cat; weasel? *pr. 1665.* (K. akókyerè m'akóko kòkō' kò.)

akoko-boñe [akoko bon] the time when cocks crow early in the morning, cock-crow, (at) cock-crowing.

akokobúw, hen-coop; syn. pesu.

ńkokodé-sém, pleasing, but unfounded and deceitful representations, flattery, flirtation, humbug; — di..ńk., to flatter, wheedle, coax, hoax, humbug; ńk. na orekã yi, he talks, without thinking, represents things in a better light than they really deserve.

kokodómma = donnomma.

kókodômā, a. quite red or yellow (or ripe); bommofo-aduaba ye k. = kokokokokoko.

kókodommo, a kind of corn.

akókoduòdúà, a small bird with a yellow breast. *pr. 1666 f.*

koko-dúru, courage, valour, bravery, intrepidity; syn. abo-duru, cf. akokobiri.

kókodwé, a plant the root of which is mashed and put on ulcers; wura bi a etetare fam'; mmofra tia so de bo ńkuro (agoru bi).

akōkóé, ń-, a disease of the toes, corroding or destroying them.

akōkōekō, F. Mk. 13,7. = akōkō-akōkō.

akokofwéréw, Ak. -e, *pl. ń-, wood-hen, = asamántè.*

[*pr. 151.218.1668.*

akóko-kwantenní, *pl. ń-fo, a bird, the pin-tailed sand-grouse. Ex. 16,13. Nu. 11,31. = abóko.*

kókoko kó [kó, imp. go!] oye no k., he drives him away.

kòkoko kó, kòkoko, s. kō, kōkō, kókodômā.

kokokyiniako, a kind of bird. *pr. 3474.*

kókom' [koko mu] 1. *the breast, bosom.* — 2. *the breast as the seat of the passions, affections and operations of the mind.* — 3. *the concave side of a joint, opp. to the knuckle: nañkokom', the cavity of the leg behind the knee; basakokom, the cavity of the arm at the elbow.*

ñkoko-ñhwĩ, *the hair on the breast (of a lion).*

akoko-nanta [cocks-claw] *a shrub with edible fruits.*

akokonimpã, = akokonini-pã. *pr.* 1672.

akóko-nini, *pl. ñ-, a cock. pr.* 353.1669-73.

a-kóko-niwa [hen's eye] *the sore of a toe the tip of which has been accidentally knocked off, the little bone in the midst of the raw flesh reminding of a fowl's eye.*

akókono, *pl. ñ-, a big white worm found in palm-trees, the larva of the beetle called asãmãñdwo, eaten by the negroes and esteemed a great dainty. pr.* 1674f.

ñkokonõa [okoko, ãno] *the brink of a lake or river.*

kokònté, *ñ-, a kind of food, prepared of plantain, looking like country-soap. pr.* 2147.

akóko-pèsú, *hen-coop, syn. akokobuw.*

kókóra, *a thorny climber or prickly bush, a kind of bayere, with leaves like ñkãni, the tubers of which are eaten in famine.*

[*pr.* 1676f.2505.

kokorá, *ñ-, concealment, recess, retreat, hiding-place, asylum.* — *bò ñk., to hide oneself before the enemy.*

o-kokorání, *pl. (a- ñ-)-fo, a person in a place of concealment, †anachoret, recluse, hermit; monk (cf. ntwẽhõni).*

ñkokora-fekuw, *monastic order. Hist.*

kòkoram, kwakoram, *scrofula, a disease, espec. in the head or neck, by which the lymphatic glands swell and ulcerate; syn. akuru; it is even said to cut the nose, lips &c.; king's evil, struma; bronchocele, goitre, wen. pr.* 895.

ñkókore, *F. abũrow a ammo yiye aye nnodowá-nnodowá, maize of stunted growth.*

kokõrow, odee k. = dwoķõrow. *pr.* 828.

kòkosakyi, *a name of the vulture, s. opete; it is sometimes put for the name of the king, which the speaker does not dare to mention. pr.* 513-15. 1678-80.

akóko-sërè [hen's thigh] *the trigger of a gun.*

kókósi [Europ.] *the cocoa-palm (k.-dua, Cocos nucifera) and its fruit.*

kòko-só [s. kòko] *boldly, energetically.*

o-kokosóni, *pl. a- -fó, man, in contradistinction to the worshipped spirits (fetishes), in the language of the fetish-priests. [fr. kóko, on the hill, or kòkosó, s. before.]*

Kokosukwakwañia, *name of a month, about Sept.? s. osram.*

akókotañ, *pl. ñ-, a hen which has chickens.* — akókotañ nè

ne mma [*the hen and her chickens*] the *Pleiades*, a group of 7 stars, the brightest of which is Alcyone.

kokoté, *the wild hog*, syn. batafo.

kokoté, a species of corn, resembling millet, pr. 1784. syn. aŵi [G. ñmā]; diff. atókó [G. àkoko]. — k.-fúw, a plantation of such corn, s. afuw.

kokotékó, tekotékó, *hiccough*; k. si me, *I have the hiccough*.

ñkoko-tware, inf. [twa akoko, *killing of fowls*] sending food to the relations or acquaintances of one's own husband or wife.

akokowá, pl. ñ- [kóko, dim.] a small hill, hillock.

ñkoko wá, a kind of food, prepared of maize-bread with palm-oil; abüroduañ bi; dokono a woapesew mu de ñño agu so.

kokoyérèduagyèí, a strange insect, 3-4'' long, looking like dry sticks; = krámpōñ-òkumguáñ.

kokro, F. *thistles*. Mt. 7, 16.

kokrobótò, *the yolk of an egg*.

akokromfi, pr. 518. cf. akukomfi, pr. 1801.

ko-kūmā = (a)ka-kūmā.

kòkúró, a kind of *herring*, larger than mpanèl & mmañ.

kókũró, k.-ampon, s. nsáfufu.

kòkũrō, kokũrokó, a. *great, large, big*; syn. kesé, kàkrā &c. — adv. *greatly, very much*; ne nsa ahōñ kokũrō.

kokũro-betí, *the thumb*. pr. 221. 752. 1682. — k. gya (dwa, da) so, Ak. *he replied by an abusive gesture*.

kokũrokó, a. (s. kokũrō). — n., largeness, bigness, greatness; largeness of the body united with strength. pr. 753.

o-kokũrokó, a stout, corpulent man, pr. 1683.

akokũrokó-de, *great things*; wofwefwe ak., *they make great pretensions*. — akokũrokó-sém, *boasting, bullying, swagger, boastfulness or insolence of manner*. — wodwen ak., *they have high ideas*.

kokwaw, red. v. 1. frq. of kwaw. — 2. to grow smooth and round (mmosea, pebbles, pr. 2046.); perf. to be smooth. — 3. to smooth, make smooth, syn. tōrōm. — 4. to become well known or familiar to; woanyā ñkāe nti akokwaw wo, *by repeated recital you have attained a fluency in saying it*; adwuma no ak. no, *he is (perfectly) well acquainted with, or well versed in, that work, the work has become easy to him*.

akō-kyew, *helm, helmet, steel-cap, casque*; syn. dadekyew.

kom, v. [inf. a-,] to dance wildly in a state of frenzy or ecstasy, ascribed by the negroes to the agency of a fetish; to be possessed with a fetish; to perform the actions or practices of a fetish man; s. akom, ñ-, okomfo. pr. 1698. red. konkom, q.v.

kom', = kō mu, to enter, penetrate.

kōm, v. to bend, bow, incline (tr. & intr.), perf. to be wry, inclined, turned or bent to one side; syn. koton, kuntuñ, kōa, kyea; dua no akōm; kōm dua no kō nifā; kōm wo kōma mā ntease,

[Prov. 2, 2. Ps. 119, 112. 141, 4.]

k o m m, *a. quiet, still, silent, peaceable; ye or mónye k.!* *be quiet! — adv. quietly, silently; oda ho k., he lies there quietly; ofii adi k., the went out silently.*

k ō m m, *a. 1. neat, complete; entire, intact; safe; ade a mede memānā wōn no, ode koe k., the things which I transmitted to them were delivered by him safely; okā asem a, okā nō k., when he has something to say, he says it completely. — 2. net; of a capital sum of money the principal, in distinction from interest or profit; me sika k. na miregye, meñfweñfwe mfentom' biara makā hō, I want only the principal of my money to be paid to me, I do not desire any interest besides; sika a wōagye no k. si (ntramatiri) 600, the money he has been made to pay amounts to 600 heads of cowries (without the 50 per cent increase of that amount, due to those who lent the money). — 3. safe and sound, but at the same time only, solely, singly, merely i.e. without anything besides: okodii gua, wamfá biri-bi ammá, ne hō kōmm na ode aba, he went to trade, but has brought back nothing beside himself. Cf. sōññ.*

o-k o m, *hunger; okom de m', hunger seizes or holds me, i.e. I am hungry; scarcity, dearth, famine, pr. 521. (cf. ahuhuwa); in general: want of something; cf. nsukom, tākom, nāmkom.*

ó-k ò m', *a kind of eagle; cf. okōmpete.*

a k o m [k o m] *inf. the state of being possessed with a fetish, i.e. a temporary madness or ecstasy, expressing itself in dancing and wild gestures, and ascribed by the negroes to the agency of a fetish; wafa ak., he or she has taken in such an agency, has been possessed with a fetish.*

ñ k o m, *v.n. [kom] oracle, communication, revelation, or message delivered by God or a fetish to a prophet or a fetishman; prophecy; prediction. — hye ñk., to prophesy; to foretell, predict; to soothsay. Krāmofo nyé akomfo, nanso wohye ñkom; cf. krā.*

ñ k o m = ñko, *in to ñkom, pr. 996. — toto ñkōm, F. Mt. 25,5.*

k ō m á, *F. a-, Ak. kōnona, korona, 1. the heart, as the centre of the bodily system. — 2. the heart as the centre of the affections: a) kōma-pá, a good i.e. joyful heart, contentment, cheerfulness, gladness, happiness; asem no amā me kōma-pá, this matter has made me happy; mewo no hō kōma-pa, I am not at enmity with him; me kōma ato (me yam'), my heart has subsided (in my breast), i.e. I am contented, happy, cheerful, at ease, at rest; syn. bo to; pr. 773. — b) odweñ ne kōmam' bone, he devises (is contriving) evil in his heart. — c) oyare kōma = ne bo haw no, he is passionate, given to anger, irritable, touchy, resentful, pettish; ne kōma awu, he is not excitable or irascible, has no feelings of revenge. — d) kōma-bone, an irascible temper. pr. 153. 1694.*

a k ó m-ma [akom ba] *a child obtained by the (supposed) help of a fetish, bound, in afterlife, to observances similar to those of a Nazarite. (Onyí ne ti, wōmmó no atifi, onní nneema ñh., gye se wa-kobo afore ayi ne ti ansā na owo hō kwan se oye senea ne mfefo ye, a.s. onyiñ wo ba na oyí hyè ne ba a, na onyé sa bio.)*

kōmam'teu, *inf.* cleanness or purity of heart.

ñkom-man [akom, ban] *the fence within which a soothsayer performs his practices.*

ñko-mānā, = ñko-moā.

ñkōmānōá, *shelter, refuge, lodging, abode.* Wotā no no, dua yi hō na obehintawe de gyee ne hō ñk. Wannyá biribi amfá annyé ne hō ñk.

akōma-tom', F. *satisfaction*; cf. aboto(yam').

o-kom-bekum-wo, a kind of *plantain*; s. obōrodé.

o-kom-boáfo, *pl. a-, helper, assistant, accomplice, associate or co-operator in the practices of a fetishman*; pr. 1695. cf. akomfowá.

ñkóm-měrañ, *pl. -fo [akom, bērañ] = okombofo; odi nō ñk., he is his accomplice or disciple in fetish-practices*; cf. asapāté.

kommere, F. = dŵedŵewa, *the gullet.*

akóm-méw [ekon, bew] *a tumor of the neck or throat.*

akomfém, *pl. ñ-, 1. the domestic guinea-fowl. — 2. a beetle similar to the amanku. — akomfem-tiko, a kind of herb.*

o-kómfó, *pl. a-, [kom, akom] 1. = obòsomfó, a fetish-man, possessed with or prophesying by a fetish; soothsayer, diviner. — 2. = osúmànfó, charmer, sorcerer; syn. buwfréfó, mpákyiwafo, ntafowayífó. — Cf. osofo. The komfo (1.) pretends to be the interpreter and mouth-piece either of the guardian spirit of a nation, town or family, or of a soothsaying spirit resorted to in sickness or other calamities.*

akómfo, *head over heels, head foremost*; — hye ak., *to tumble topsy-turvy; to fall headlong, to precipitate*; wo .. ak., *to throw headlong, to precipitate.*

akomfo-dáñ, = akonnañ.

Akomfódé, *pr. n. of a certain company.* pr. 1962.

akomfo-hené, s. eton.

akómfo-hyé, *inf. precipitation.* pr. 231.

akomfówa, *pl. ñ-, a disciple or apprentice of a fetishman.*

ñkom-hyé, *inf. [hye ñkom] prophesying, prophecy.*

ñkom-hyé-fo (F.-nyi) *pl. -fo, soothsayer, prophet*; cf. odiyifo.

ñko-mōá [ñko amōa] *a hole dug for planting yam in.* pr. 858.

ñkom-mo, *inf. [bo kon] 1. talk, chat, familiar discourse, conversation. — bo ñk., di ñk., to converse; me nè no bo ñk., I converse with him; den ñk. or ñk. beñ na moboyi? what are you conversing about? what is your conversation? — 2. concern, care, sorrow, solicitude; eye me ñkommo-mú, it is my heartfelt desire; mā yenkope yenñk. pá bi nni, we have better things to care for (than to sit here). — 3. complaint, lamentation. — di ñk., to complain, lament, moan; odi ne nua hō ñk., odi ñk. mā ne nua, he moans about his brother. (Me ñk. ni, mede merebo me kon.) — 4. beads worn round the neck. — ñkommo-di, inf. lamentation. — ñkommodifo, pl. id. lament, moaner.*

ñkommo-dōm: di .. ñk., *to simulate sympathy with a suffering*

person. — ìkòmmòdòmí, *pl. id.*, ìkòmmòdifo a ogoru nnipa hō, *one who simulated sympathy and in the mourner's back ridicules or censures him.*

ìkòmmo-mim, *talkativeness, loquacity*, by which others are prevented from taking their due part in the conversation. *pr.* 3569.

ìkòmmo-to, *inf.* [to ìk., to meet conversation]: òsram ye ìk., *the moon comes up at the time of evening conversation*, in the days following after the full moon, about 7 or 8 o'clock.

ò-kom-muafo [nea obua òkòṁ] *a provider against hunger.* *pr.* 3106.

ò-kò-m-pété, a bird between the eagle and vulture.

ìkòmpew-do, *F. grudgingly.*

Akòmpifó, = Afútufó, a tribe in Fante, speaking their own language (Guañ?) besides the F. — The Tshi people consider them as uncivil, or, counting them among the "potofo", as less civilized than themselves.

ò-kòmpì-wère, *pr.* 1701.

ìkòṁ-póno, *inf.* [pono kòṇ, or kòṇmu pono] *unwillingness; indignation, vexation, annoyance, trouble.* — ìkòmpón-adé, *vexatious things, annoyances*; dā batafo ye me ìk. = hye me anibere. — ìkòmpóno-sò, *unwillingly, reluctantly.*

ìkòṁ-pow [èkòṇ, pow or pòw?]: bu ìk., *to turn the head (prop. neck) in order to look round about or back*: obu ìk. fṽe won ñhīnā, obu ìk. fṽe n'akyi.

kòmpu, *necklace, string of beads*; ahene k. da ne kòṇ mu (ahyia ne kòṇ pè, atṽa ne kòṇ ahyia pú, = esi āno pè); s. kōnā.

kòṇ (full o), *the gurgling noise of liquor pouring from a bottle; prattle.* *pr.* 2742.

kòṇ, *v. s. red.* kòṇkòṇ.

è-kòṇ, Ak. kòno, *the neck of a man's or animal's body, the slender part of the arm*; s. bakòṇ; *neck of a vessel; bank of a river*; s. nsukòṇ; *throat, cf. menewa*; — ne kòṇ dō (aduañ, owu), *lit. his throat deepens for, i.e. he lusts after, desires, covets, longs for (food, death)*; owu dō no kòṇ, *he listeth to die.* — òbò ne kòṇ, *he speaks out in conversation, pours out his heart.* — ototo ne kòṇ, *he turns his neck about for making a show, or in contempt, or in disobedience; he looks about in a haughty, contemptuous, impudent manner.* — ne kòṇ aṣeñ, *his neck has become stiff, he is obstinate.* — kòṇ-akyi, *the back part of the neck, nape*; afei yekura adṽuma yi kòṇakyi, *now we have this work fully in our grasp or power, have got the better of it, are able to manage it at pleasure.* — kòṇ-mu, kòṇ-mu, *the inner parts of the neck; the throat, in the throat; in or round about the neck*: sika ntṽeabañ gu ne kòṇ mu, *he wears a gold chain round his neck (cf. Gen. 41,42).* — ne kòṇmu ye deñ, *his neck is strong, enabling him to carry heavy loads on his head*; òsafohene no kòṇmu ye deñ, *that chief bears (as it were) or commands a large, powerful army*; — yede tow no yii yeñ kòṇ mu afōa, *by that tribute we warded off the war or destruction impending over our heads*; — yeayi yeñ kòṇmu ahuruhuro, = yeayi adṽuma a eye deñ a fi yeñ kòṇ mu. *Cf. ñkòṇ-mu.*

kōnǎ, *necklace, string of beads*; ñhene a woasina no hama 1 so a ahyia koñmu pe; s. kompu.

kōnǎ-bòagyé, osekantia k., *a knife without a handle*. pr. 2851.

áñkō-nām [nea ne ñkō nam] *a lone traveller, a person walking or travelling alone, without a companion*. pr. 1706-9.

akōñ-náñ [akom dan] *a house in which soothsayers have their business; syn. akomfodañ*. [G. gbatšu.]

akondo, F. s. akonno.

akō-nè-abá, *inf. going and coming*, pr. 1595f. 2483. — di ak., *to go to and fro*. — ak.-di, *inf. intercourse, communication; commerce*.

ñkongya, F. s. ñkonnya.

akōñhāmā [akwanhāmā] *subsistence, sustenance, livelihood, means of support*. — bō.. ak., *to provide for*; onipa yi, me na me-bō no ak., *this man is supported or fed by me*. — akōñhama-bó sukū†, *boarding school*.

akōñ-hũañ, *inf. [ekōñ] distortion or spraining of the neck*.

akōñ-huro, *inf. [huro kom] lit. derision of hunger, the annual feast of the Akra people at the harvest of corn and yam; cf. odwira*. [G. hōmowō.]

akōñ-hye-ase [akom ñhyease] *the prediction given in soothsaying*. pr. 1703.

kòñî, *a. & adv. silent, absolutely still, speechless, perfectly quiet*; waye k.; menè no kasa a, ogyina hō k., ommūa me bi; *syn. kómm, démm, dínñ*.

ñkōním [okō, ñim] *victory, triumph*; ñk. abira ne ñkōgu; pr. 624. — di ñk., *to be victorious, to triumph*. — ñkōním-dí, *inf.*

koniabō = akoa a n'ani abono = anitore.

kóñkó, *pl. ñ-, tumbler, large drinking glass*. [G. id.]

koñkom nehō, *v. red. & refl., to be puffed up, flushed, proud; to strut, flaunt, look big; syn. kyere nehō; wak. nehō te hō, = watrā hō se ohene bi na ompé se oye fwē (ompe se ode ne nsa kã pãne)*.

ñkoñkomi, *ascaris, pl. ascarides*.

akōñkommúa: wabu ak., *he stoops, is crook-backed*; adesoaso bebrē nti ne mu akurum na pow kakra bi aba n'akyi.

koñkoñ, *v. red. to be pending, to hang (down); to wave, soar, hover*; demmere a abukaw na ekoñkoñ hō no, ommú no korā (Is. 42, 3); odañ, akenteññua no k. hō, *the house, the chair, is crazy, rickety, does not stand firm*; anōma bi k. dan no so, *a bird soars over that house*. — koñkoñ, F. *to be bruised*: ndzembir a wakoñkoñ, Mt. 12, 20.

kóñkoñ, *a. dark, pitch-dark, deep, full, added to anadwo, night, odasu, midnight*; wofi anadwo kkk. agoru agoru, *they began in the dead of night and have played until now*.

akōñkóñ, *adv. [ekōñ]*: bō no ak. = fa bō wo koñ hō, *put it (the pole of the hammock) on your shoulder*.

ñkóñkoñ, *a cough of children; hooping-cough? asthma?*

ńkońkonéné, a *discolouring of the skin* of negroes, ascribed to sitting by the fire. Wotā trā ogya hō a, na eye wo ńkokō-ńkokō; mmerewa a woda ogya pī no na etā ye won; nea aye pī na aye kō, na nea anye pī no na aye atuntum-atuntum a.s. ńwrańwrań.

ńkońkonsá, *falsehood, duplicity, double-dealing, dissimulation, hypocrisy*; óyè ńk. — *syn.* ńkóntompo, nnabrabá. — o-kōńkon-sání, *pl. a-fo, a false, insincere, hypocritical, double-tongued fellow*; *pr.* 1705. òye ok., *syn.* otórófo, okontomponi, odabrabafo. — ńkońkonsá-sém: odi ńk., *he plays the hypocrite, is false, dissembles, feigns, pretends to act for somebody, whilst he is against him.*

ńkońkon-nua, a shrub, of the bark of which a medicine is made to cure ńkońkon.

akōńkòré, Ky. the fruit of the okuo-tree, similar to an *acorn*, but larger.

Kóńkorì, a by-name of the Asantes. O-ńí, *pl. A-fo.*

końkóruwá, *dysentery*. — kōńkrōń, *pr.* 3607.

o-kōńkrōmā, a kind of *tree*; wode seń ahoni yi 'musu.

kōńkrōń, kōńkrōńkōńkrōń, a. *protuberant, prominent; bowed, curved, arched, vaulted*; of roots of large trees: ofram ńhĩn nyĩn sesā okwań mu kk.; of the *legs*, s. ńkanto; of the *chest*: ne kòko aye k., *he has a vaulted chest*; of a long or Roman nose: ne f̄wene k.; Brofo f̄wene k., Abibifo de tràtrā; n'anim k., adeso k.

kóńkuro (końkúró), duabón à wodesesaw' wúra, a *piece of bark to take up and carry off sweepings.*

końkwań, *red. v. kwań, q. v. 1. to wind or wrap round, to put on or round*: ode ntama no ak. ne końmù a.s. nehō. — 2. *to go or make a round-about way*: oreba no, okońkwańe ansā-na ode besii kwańmu.) — 3. *to make digressions, to use circumlocution*: nsem a mede mibisaa no ńhĩnā, ode końkwańe a.n. ode besii kwań mu; ok. asem no hō, omfá nto kwańmu; wo de, wudi asem a, wope se wode k. dodo!

końmu, s. ekōń.

ńkóń-mù, Ak. ńkonom', the *axil* or *axilla* formed by a branch, shoot, or many shoots, with the stem of a plant; the *young shoots* rising from an axilla or sheathing leaf, the *new blades* of palms, plantains &c. *pr.* 1608. 2720.

akōń-mu-dén, *strength in the neck.* *pr.* 400.

e-kono, Ak. s. ekōń.

kòno, *v. to work or prepare, dote, earth or clay*, for building purposes by mixing it with water and working it with a hoe; *cf.* wow.

akō-no [okō ano] *the front of battle.* *pr.* 312.

akónno, *inf. [koń do] lust, appetite, longing desire, cupidity, concupiscence*; w̄iase ak., *worldly lusts*; hōnam ak. nè aniwa ak., 1 John 2,16. — eye no ak., *it excites a desire in him.* *Cf.* anibere.

akónno-de, a *thing eagerly desired, object of lust; pleasure.* *pr.* 133. — akónno-so, *for pleasure.* *pr.* 641. F. *with delight, cheerfully.* 2 Cor. 9,7.

k_onom', ñk_onom', Ak. s. koñ-mu, ñkoñmu.

ak_oñ_oñ, ñk_oñ_oñ, k_oñ_oñk_oñ_oñ, s. akr_oñ, ñk_or_oñ, kronkron.

konona, korona, Ak. = k_oma, *heart*.

k_onn_ore, a kind of *spider*, spinning strong yellow threads.

ak_onow, F. = akr_oñ, *nine*. (Mf. Gr.)

ak_on-se [ak_om ase] *explanation of soothsaying practices*.

k_onsèbre, Aky. k_onsòmiri [Eng.] *constable*.

ñkon-siáw, owo no ñk. = owo no taw, óhòn no, ósùm no atiko, *he seizes or pushes him by the nape*.

ak_on-siñ [ek_oñ] *headless body, trunk; torso; cf. akúntunsiñ*.

ak_ons_oñ, pl.ñ-, kontromfi, *chimpanzee*. pr.1871. *baboon?* N.E.V.

ñkonsòñk_ons_oñ, *chain; fetters; cf. ntweabañ; wógù no ñk., they bind him with chains*.

akonsontew, a plant. — ak_o-nsuro, a kind of *fowl*.

ak_ontá, *the wife's brother, brother-in-law*. — ak_ontagye, *id.*

ak_ontà', F. & pl.ñ-, [Port. conta] *account, reckoning, calculation, computation; bill; cf. akano; number, cf. dodow, ano*. — ak. señkyerene, *cipher*. — (ye or) bu ak., *to cast up an account, to calculate, compute, reckon; Mt. 18,23*. — fa ak. no hye ñhōmam', *put down the account on paper; fa ak. no hye wo tirim, na woko a, wo-akā akyere no, keep the account in your mind that, when you go, you can tell him*.

ak_ontā-bu, *inf. [bu ak.] reckoning, ciphering, arithmetic*.

ak_ontagye, = ak_onta; pr. 2814. is a pun: ak_onta gye, *brother*, o-k_ontáñ, a large tree with edible fruits. [take!]

ak_onta-sem = asem a ewo ak_onta nè ak_onta ntam'.

k_on-teñ [ek_ontenteñ] obonek.fwē, *he stretches his neck to look*.

ñk_on-tía [ek_oñ, tia] a kind of small black fly or mosquito.

ñkontimmā', *club; cf. nsabā, aporibā, apotibā*.

k_ontíwa [tet. kwentiwa] a kind of *gourd* used for calabashes and in tanning leather. pr. 1711.

konto-kontoñ, *red. v. kontoñ, q.v.*

ñkontómméré, *the young tender leaves of the kōko plant*. pr. 1713.

ñk_ontompo, *falsehood, falseness, mendacity, perversion of truth, unfairness; insincerity, duplicity, double-dealing; dishonesty; hypocrisy; slanderous lie, calumny; perfidy, treachery; syn. ñk_oñk_onsá, nnabrabá; cf. nseku, ntñiri, nyātñom. pr. 754f.* — tñwa (no or no hō) ñk., *to be false, dishonest; to tell lies, bear tales; to slander, calumniate; to deceive, delude; to act or deal perfidiously, treacherously*.

o-k_ontomponí, pl. a-fo, *slanderer, liar, calumniator, back-biter; talebearer; hypocrite; perfidious or treacherous fellow, traitor; pr. 1714.* — ose asem bi na oye wo nnipa anim, na onyé no kokoam'; *syn. otorofo, k_oñk_onsání, dabrabáfó, fátñwafo*.

ñk_ontompow, F. *brag, boasting, pretension, ostentation; oye ñk., he brags, makes a show as if he possessed riches which he has not*.

kōntōñ, kōntōñ, *v.* [*red.* kontokontōñ] *to bend, curve, make crooked; to be bent, curved, crooked; okwañ, duabasa no ak.; dua, ofasu no mu ak.; asu no kontokontōñ pī; syn. kōm, kūntūñ, kūrūm, kyea, pono; cf. kontonkyē.*

kōntōñ, *bay, bight, gulf; epo abu k., the sea forms a bay; cf. donnoñ, braka.*

ñkōntōñkātāñ, *that which has numerous curves and windings, or forms curious complicated figures, or is entangled, intricate; arabesques, ornaments of furniture, garnish; flourish (in writing); dua no abā ñhīnā aye ñk. = akyeakyea pī.*

kōntōñkrōñ, *a. circular, round, in the shape of a ring; diff. korokorowa, kurukuruwa, puruw. — n. a round, ring, circle, circumference, circuit; cf. dantabañ, hañkare, katraka. — b o k., to make a circle; b o or t w a .. h o k., to go round a thing; cf. t w a .. h o hyia or si.*

kōntōñkūrōwī, *1. the halo or luminous circle round the sun or moon. pr. 1712. 2844. — 2. sickle; syn. kātāñ-krāñkyī, -kāñkyī.*

kōntōñkyē, *a. 1. crooked, curved, bent, wry, tortuous (dua, poma, okwañ). pr. 998. 1014. — 2. distorted, perverted, dishonest (nne-ye); untoward, froward, refractory.*

akōntōñkyē-sēm *intrigue; trick, artifices; crooked ways i.e. dealings, crooks (of the heart &c.); frowardness; n'ak. a obekekāe ñh. abo no so or abua n'atifi. — di ak. = t w a ñkontompo, ye ade a entēe.*

akōntono, Akw. = ñkontompo.

o-kōntoro, *a kind of beaver. — o-kōntórō, abe hō biribi (?)*

akōn-tóro, ñ-, [akom, atoro] *deceitful oracle, lie in soothsaying.*

kōntromfī, *a species of monkey, chimpanzee; other names: adu, akónsoñ, eku, ekú-mèreme, kwagyadu. pr. 154. 195. 237. 1445. 1715. [1875.]*

ñkōntwē, *accordion, harmonica.*

kōntwēkōntwē, *adv. limpingly, totteringly; nam k., to walk lamely, to totter, stagger (from infirmity by sickness or old age.)*

ñkōntwē-bew, *in a state or condition of infirmity; oyare no gyaw me ñk., the sickness has left me in, or reduced me to, a feeble condition.*

akoñ-ñua, Ak. -ñ w a, *pl. ñ- [ekoñ, agua] the common stool of the negroes, a low stool neatly carved out of one piece of wood; also the king's stool, throne, s. aheññua. [When a man has his stool carried after him, it is carried by his attendant not on the head, but on the shoulder, at the neck (koñ) or nape, prob. from some superstitious notion, cf. butuw.]*

koññua-soafo, *pl. a-, a carrier of the king's stool, s. gyaasefo.*

o-kōnnúm, *a large tree; ehō fitā sè; cf. fofrahá.*

konnúroku, *a. mean, vile, paltry, worthless, despicable, miserable. = būrohono.*

ñkonyā, F. ñkongya, *miracle, wonder, miraculous act; - yi ñk., to perform a miracle. — inf. ñkonyā-yi, cf. ntafowa-yi.*

nkonyā-de, *a miraculous act or acts; ye nk.; cf. anwōnwāde.*
 nkonyā-yifo, *a performer or worker of miracles; cf. osumanni.*
 akon-nyigye [akom, gyigye] *training for the performances of a "komfo".*

konyō, *a kind of amulet; suman bi a wode pe odo ana mmea; wode bíbíri nè ahene nè aboa bi nhwí na eye.*

nkónyobi, *the thorn-apple, Jamestown weed; Datura stramonium.*

kō-pémpé, *pl. a-, a mound of earth or embankment thrown up for fighting or defence, bulwark, rampart, fortification; cf. pempe.*

kōpén, *pl. n-, a single fighting, battle, action; wakō nk. du, he has fought ten battles.*

akō-peree, *a place for fighting in defence, bulwark, fortification, entrenchment. — o-kō-pérefó, pl. a-, defender, champion.*

kōpō, F. [Eng.] *cup.*

kor, F. = koro.

kora, *v. 1. to hide, cover, conceal; syn. hintaw. — 2. to contain. 2 Chr. 2,6.6,18. — 3. to lay aside, keep, preserve; k. me yē, F. keep me safe; — to store, treasure up; syn. sie. — 4. to bury; kora hōnam wō asase mu, to commit a body to the ground; syn. sie. — 5. to care for, manage; ne nsa nkora ne nkoa, he is not able to manage his subjects. — 6. kora so, a) to conceal, keep close or secret, to withhold from; mañkorá mò fwē só = mamfa biribiara mañkora mo, I have withheld nothing from you, Acts 20,27; syn. hintaw, siw so. — b) to keep, preserve, spare; ohofwini ntumi nk. ne sika so; wowo tam na wokora so a, ekye; syn. kye so.*

kórà, (*pl. akòrafó*) *1. a fellow-wife, viz. when a man has several wives, they call one another mé kòra; s. kòrafó; pr. 12. — 2. sister-in-law, a woman's brother's wife; cf. oyere. — 3. the jealousy of a woman; cf. ninkunu; — t wē k., to be jealous; o-nè me t wē afuw no mu nneema hō k.*

korá (tet. kwara?) *pl. n-, gourd; calabash, a vessel made from one half of a dry gourd scooped out and used for various purposes, s. sākora, nsoase, kōrōkúma; cf. apákyi, toá.*

korā', korawá, *a small calabash; cf. kyekye.*

korā [kwa ara?] *red. kora-kora, adv. merely; quite, wholly, entirely, completely, totally, thoroughly; in negative sentences: (not) at all. Gr. § 134,3 c. 248,4. — ne fi abo korakora, his house is completely ruined.*

akorá, *1. an old man, = akwakorā. pr. 1722 f. — b o ak., to grow old. pr. 880. — 2. father, sire, used by one speaking respectfully of his own father; cf. agya, ose & aberewá.*

áñkòrá, *pl. n-, [Dan., D., Ger., Eng. anker] cask, syn. pañkrañ &c.; anker, a liquid measure (10 gallons).*

korá-bèá, korábéw, *hiding-place. [kora, v., bea, bew.]*

korábó, *pl. a-, bullet, musket-ball; pr. 1724. cf. àbóba, mpéneme, kotokyerewáse, hágìre.*

a kora-dé [ade a wókora] *pl. id.*, a thing that is hidden or preserved, a treasure; *cf.* ademude.

o-kòrafó, *pl. a-*, = kórà, *fellow-wife; jealous woman; òye mé k.*
o-kora-kítafo, *he who holds the calabash. pr. 1725.*

korákòra, *red. v.*, 1. s. kora. — 2. k... mu, = siesie, sesew, *to bring about reconciliation and peace; wok. mañ mu a, enna emu redwo.*

kórakora, s. kórā.

áñkor-añkoro [koro] *a. of single, separated, scattered, scanty existence, rare, thin, not dense, not copious; abūrow ank., ears of maize bearing only single or scanty grains; cf. nkore-nkore.*

a kora-sem [kora asem] *a palaver among or concerning fellow-wives of the same man. pr. 296.*

akóra-simma, *pl. ñ-*, [ñkorata siñ, ba,] *an upright stick or post in the frame of a negro-house, espec. one forked at the top to receive a pole or beam for the rafters of the roof. Gy. kwátia; dua a abo nta a wode si dañ mu de agye beae (de beae atom').*

ñkórá-ta [F. ñkorbata, *fr. koro, ba* = basa, nta, *twins*] *branches of a ramification, proceeding from the same stem or place; dua no abo ñk. (nta, abā, abasa) abiesā, the tree has shot out into three branches; Gen. 40,10.*

akóra-ten, *pl. ñ-* [ñkorata tenten] *one of the (2) principal posts, poles or uprights (king-posts), supporting the ridge-pole of a roof.*

a kora-téñ [akora tenten] *a tall old man.*

ñkorbata, F. s. ñkorata; nnuia ñk. = nnubā, *Mk. 11,8.*

koré, *pl. nkore-nkore, a. alone, single; cf. koro; onipa bākō nkō-kòré na obae, only one single person came; mihyiaa no ne nkútō-kòré, I met him quite alone; anyamesem mu nsem nkore-nkore, single passages of the Bible; nnipa no ginyinagya nkore-nkore, the people stand about singly, straggling or isolated; cf. koro.*

kóré, *a cutaneous eruption; a kind of itch in the skin.*

koree, *inf. [ko, v.] act or manner of going; minim né kòréé nè né baé, I know his going and coming i.e. his whole conversation or manner of life.*

o-kóré, *pl. a-, eagle; syn. òkòropoñ; cf. okōm.*

o-kore-bía, *pl. a-, a smaller kind of eagle.*

o-korefá, *a kind of beast (bird?), pr. 1729.*

kore-dada, = nea okoe dedaw, *one who has gone before.*

kore-kyérekere, = *one who went in the beginning. pr. 1730.*

koro, *v. Ak. = ko, to go.*

kóro, Ak. s. kórów.

koro, *v. to close, unite, coalesce, heal with a scar, as a wound; dua no ak., kuru no ak.*

koro, *num. one; adj. the same; only, single, alone, but one, sole; unique; pr. 1359.1616.3223.3256. cf. ekō, biakō, obākō, nkō, nkutō, kore, fua, prekō & penkoro; wowui da-koro (pe), they died on the (very) same day; oye ne ba-koro, ne ba a owoo no koro, he is his*

only child, his only-begotten son; óbà da-koro da-koro or nna-koro nna-koro, he comes only on certain days, occasionally, now and then; — pl. ñkoro-(ñ)koro, F. = mmiakō-mmiakō, one by one; cf. añkor-añkor, ñkore-ñkore. — kor, F. 1. bākō, biakō, Mt. 5,18.19.36.39.6,27. — 2. = koro, kroññ, single, Mt. 6,22. — 3. = kō, what, Mt. 7,2. pl. ñkokor, Eph. 5,33. every one in particular; ñkorkor: ñworaba wōñ animnyam ñkorkor, one star differs from another in glory, 1 Cor. 15,41. — ekoro no, F. = biakō no, obākō no, the other.

kōro, a pot before the place, tree &c. of a so-called *fetish*, containing water, palm-wine, leaves, eggs, cowries &c., which things (called *abo*), when stirred up by the *komfo*, supply what he has to soothsay; *syn.* kuñkuma; ahina a wode nsu nè ñhabamma [nnuru-wa-nnuruwa] nè nsā nè ñkesuwa nè ntrama agum' na etā obosompa no anim.

o-kóró, a kind of tree; dua kokūrō a woso.

akörób o, s. osebo.

kōrodo-kōrodo, prattle, babble, tittle-tattle, chit-chat. pr. 1783.

köródóm, s. osebo. [s. kūrōdo.

akoro-gów [okórow g.] a broken bowl. pr. 1372.

o-koro-kesé = okórow kese, pr. 1732. cf. koro-kūmā.

korokoro, red. v. = koko, to pet, fondle, indulge; ok. ne ba, he cherishes, is indulgent towards, his child; ok. n'ano kyere me, he makes his mouth i.e. words palatable to me, uses fair and flattering speech towards me.

korokoro, As. bar, bolt; F. krakra? [G. klokle.]

akorokórow, obtrusion, intrusion, intrusiveness; — odi me so ak. (e.s. oko a, enkyé na waba, :.), he intrudes himself upon me, pesters or troubles me; eden na wudi me so ak. sē? why do you thus importune me?

korokorowa, a. round and small, of grains, seeds, globules; cf. kurukuruwa, puruw.

akorokorowa, -korā, pl. ñ-, a weaver's shuttle.

körò-kūma [okorow, kūma] the largest sort of calabash. [G. tšenesa.] Osram atwa kr. = atwa puruw.

ñkóróm, snoring. — hũāne ñk., to snore.

Ñkōrōmma, pr. n. the ninth child; Gr. § 41,5. [G. Akrōñ.]

akörōmá, pl. ñ-, a bird of prey, hawk. pr. 1734.2776.

akörōmā-bia, a smaller kind of hawk.

o-körōmfo, s. kromfo.

koromporow, a small insect, having feet like tiny sticks; cf. krāmpōñ, krompono.

körōñ, körōno, n. s. kroñ, kroño.

körōñ, v., körōñkörōñ, a., s. kroñ, kroñkroñ.

akörōñ, akōnoñ, ñ-, seven; s. akrōñ.

ñkörōñ, ñkōnoñ, a pit dug on purpose to seek gold, a shaft.

— ñkōrōñ-dwuma, *mining, mining operations*. — ñkōrōñ-tufo, *gold-digger; miner*.

korona, As. = konona; s. kōma.

akorōñkórāñ, F. *raven*, = anéné, kwákwádàbí.

ñkoro-ñkoro, F. s. koro; mmakō-mmakō.

kōrónte, a kind of bird; *lark?*

o-koro-patu, a kind of bird. *pr.* 1735.

kóròpéé, *pl. n-*, a broad-headed *brass nail, button*; cf. potwom.

o-koropon, a large kind of *eagle*, = okore. *pr.* 1735.

kōróśá, *three lines* cut on one side of a die, s. osikyí.

korósá-anañ, *four lines* ditto.

akorótéã, *pl. n-*, *pin*.

akoro-tén [kórow tenten] *canoe*; cf. obóntó, F. batâdewá.

korótō, F. *only one*. *Mk.* 12,32. — kortomo, *only*; s. ñkutō.

kórów, 1. the *core* or inmost and hardest part of the stem of a tree, that has become red or brown by age; s. korow-beñ. — 2. an *amulet* or *charm* (pieces of string) dyed with it.

o-kórów, *pl. a-*, 1. a large, round, flat, wooden vessel, made of one piece of wood (wode onyã a.s. owowa na esen k.), used to wash clothes, to bathe little children &c.; a bowl; a van or fan, for winnowing grain; *syn.* apàwá, apampá' (cf. korókúma). [G. tšese.] — 2. canoe, boat made of the trunk of the silk-cotton-tree (onyã) hollowed out; *pr.* 1731. = okorokese, akoroten; cf. batâdewa, obonto, ahyemma, hyen.

akorowá, *pl. n-* [korow, *dim.*] bowl; small van; small canoe.

ñkorowá, s. ñkoruwa. — kōrow-bén, the red inner part of a tree.

ñkoruwá, 1. a play or dance of old women. *pr.* 2099. — 2. a kind of bead, s. ahene.

koro-ye, F. kor-ye, *unity, communion*; = biakō-ye.

àkosañ, *inf.* [ko, sañ] *going and returning*; di ak. = di akonè-abá, to have intercourse. — ak.-ntini, vein; ntini a mogya a eko hōnam mu nam mu sañ ba kōmam'.

kòse, kòsekose, *interj.* of deprecation, pity, indignation; a term of civility used in excuse e.g. for having accidentally pushed against a person: *I beg your pardon! excuse!* (*syn.* tafarakye;) *alas! O dear! fye!*

kōsē, F. ye.. k., to be doubtful to. — onyé heñ k., we do not doubt.

kosénene, s. kesenenene.

koso, v. F. = koto, to kneel, fall down. *Mt.* 15,25.18,26. *Mk.* 1,40.14,35.

kòsō, *adv.* gorgeously, splendidly, of adorning; ode sika nè ñhene ahyehye nehō k., she has adorned, bedecked, bespangled herself in a gorgeous manner, brilliantly.

akoso-bi-afwē† [fr. so.. fwe] *speculation* (in trading &c).

kō-soroma, the morning-star; cf. owuodi, kyekye-pe-aware; [fr. okō & nsoroma: k. fi a, na se worekotua oman bi a, en'na wode

hũ se ade rekyē (it shines so bright as to enable an attack on the enemy early in the morning); or, *fr.* eko: k. fi a, na eko asore kōdidi; or, *fr.* kō, to go: yēkō sare so a, na yefwē na yede nantew.]

kósońkó, a large bird on the savanna.

kosow, *v.* F. s. kosō.

kosow, kwosō, *pl.* ñ-, F. *sheep*. Mt. 25,32 *f.* cf. oguañ.

o-kòsow, *partnership*; si k. = di ntontó, to join or associate in a trade or business under an understanding that there shall be a communion of profit; *pr.* 2336. *cf.* ñfwebom', ñnuammoá.

o-kosow-fekuw, *joint-stock company, society of shareholders.*

kosow-sí, *inf.* the forming of an association or partnership.

kosow-si-de-pefo, *socialist. Hist.*

Akòsu á, Akwasiba, *pr. n.* of a female born on Sunday. Gr. §41,4.

ako-sũm-abe-hyeñ-nipa, Akw.: waye nehō ak. = onam sũm mu kō.

koté, *obsc.* a man's yard, penis; *syn.* akorá, barima, n'āno so.

kotê, kotêkotê, noise, clamour, din, noisy talk, noisy quarrel, brawl; asafo no di kotêkotê = wokasa gyegyēgye.

àkóteñ, 1. the principal or full sum, amount, or number; senea sika no te na wobegye no n'ak. neñ, they took from him the money in its full or complete amount; of money, however, it is better to use aboteñ. — 2. the chief or principal thing, the main point; nsem yi di Kristofo kyere mu ak. = ye mu nsenkúnini a.s. nsentitiriw. — 3. the main part; asafo no mu ak. kuram' ara; dom no ak., the main body (adu hō); the whole army (si sē nè sē, including every person). — 4. substance; essentials.

akotere, As. = oketere.

ñkōtew-mú, ñkōtetem', *inf.* [tew or tetew okō mu] desisting from and parting after fighting; wodi ñkōtewmu, e.s. nnipa bānu akō, na obi ampam ne yonkō na won bānu ñhina gyae; wodi ñkōtetem', they parted with equal strength after an undecisive battle.

kòtī, *a. & adv.* large; rank, luxuriant; odé no afi k., the yam has come out with luxuriant growth, *cf.* dŵobesáre.

akotiá, s. akwatiá. — akotia-a-ote-ate-so, (-siw-so), a plant.

koto, a staff or stick borne by the eunuchs of the Asante kings.

okótó, *pl.* a-, crab, sea-crab.

akoto-bo, searching for crabs. *pr.* 329.505.857.1431.1739-47.

kōto [Eng.] coat; asrāfo k. kōkō.

koto, *v.* s. kotow. F. Mk. 5,6.

koto, *v.* [inf. ñ-] to entreat, beseech, supplicate, implore; usually combined with sere: mekotomesere wo, I beg and beseech you, I beg you earnestly, I implore or entreat you.

ñkótó, *inf.* entreaty, supplication; ñkoto-sere, *id.*

ñkó-tó, *inf.* [to ñkō] sleepiness, drowsiness; slumber.

akótó a, s. akótowa.

kotobàńkyé, a kind of cassava or manioc. *pr.* 38.42.

kotobonyi, kwot., F. *a foolish man*. Mt. 7,26.

kòtòdǔé, pl. ñ-, *the knee*; syn. nañkrōmā. pr. 1349.

kòtò-fá [efa a òkòtò apuw afi n'amōam' aba] *earth of a brownish-yellow colour like sienna (terra di Sienna)*; three kinds of a dingy-yellow clay, one of them agreeing with odubēñ.

kotoi, a name of the leopard; s. osebo.

Kòtòkò, pr. n., a by-name of the Asantes.

kòtókó, pl. a-, porcupine. pr. 1749f. Worebekyere k. a, wósùm apá nà ébò no.

akòtókò-hy é: me nipa ayera na mahye no hō akòtòkò se wontie nsem mmekā ñkyere me, *a man of mine has been lost and I have (as it were, made an entrenchment round, so that any way he takes he may fall in, i.e.) sent round to make inquiry after him and bring me word*; — ne biribi ayera, na wahye hō akòtòkò se wòñkò-fwefwe mmā no, *he has lost something and issued an advertisement about it to seek it for him*.

ò-kòtòkòro, pl. a-, *a hook*; pr. 172. — ak. nè n'aniwa, *hooks and eyes*, cf. nsōae, nsōam'de.

kòtòkò-sabire, pr. 1754.

akòtòkótów, inf. [kotow, v. red.] *repeated bows, repeated acts of throwing one's self at somebody's feet, prostration*.

kòtokú, Ak.-o, pl. ñ-, 1. *bag, sack, pouch, pocket*; pr. 768. syn. bòtò, bòtówá = k. a wòde tu kwan, pr. 1752. atwēā = k. a wòde ntama sie mu n.a.; cf. pae, tekrekýí. — 2. *purse, money-bag*; cf. foto. — 3. *a wrapper or cover that has the form of a bag*; agyañ k., *quiver*; akatawía k., *the cover of an umbrella*; also the *skin of a beast*, s. wòre, worò. — 4. *a dress that may be compared with a sack, coat, cloak*; Brofo hye k. mu = wòhye atade.

Kòtokú, Akyem K., pr. n. of the Akan tribe dwelling at Akyem Soaduru, formerly also (under king Agyeman) at Gyadam.

kòtòkú, a kind of aquatic (or water-)fowl, as large as a turkey; anoma a odidi asuom'.

kòtòkú-sáabòbé, the flower of a certain tree; a kind of bird. [pr. 1751. 3580.]

kòtokúròdú, pl. ñ-, a kind of wasp. pr. 1753. cf. gyannare, = gye-adare, mpennā.

kòtokyerewáse, a kind of shot, s. korabo.

akòtokyiwa, = agyahina, cf. gyaw & ñkúku.

Kotonímma, name of a month, about July; s. osram.

akòtò-péne, a certain play; di or ye ak., *to play at blind-man's-buff*. pr. 3257.

ñkòtòpò, F. = ñkontompo, Lk. 19,8.

kòtoromōá, kuturumōa, fist; cf. nsákotò, kuturukú.

ñkòtò-sěre; inf. [kòtò, sěre] *supplication*.

kòtotwē, a kind of animal; obobo nnua wò wuram'.

kòtow, v. 1. *to stoop, cower, couch, crouch, squat*, pr. 2160. —

to kneel; to perch (of birds), sometimes = señ (of men). — k. ne nañ-kroma anim, to kneel down; k. ...nañ ase, pr. 1755. — 2. to bow to, and, combined with sore, to worship, adore, revere, reverence; cf. sore, sōm. Ps. 5,7. 95,6. 138,2. — akotow-akotow, inf. frequent couching &c. as of leopards. pr. 1756.

akótowa, -wā, pl. ñ-, a small cask of gun-powder ($\frac{1}{8}$ keg); cf. atentením, òkwádúm.

ñkótùmi-dí, a ball for playing. (F. ò, wònkótùmi yó!)

kótṽà-as ókũm, a kind of butterfly, flying about in thousands about the time of planting corn.

akotṽé, a bly, a basket roughly made of palm-branches or reeds to carry pots of oil or palm-wine, cf. kyènkyeñ.

o-kotṽē-běrefó, pl. a- [nea ókotṽē asem anase amànné bà] originator, author, abettor, instigator, ringleader. Cf. ofarebae. Òk. ñkoe a, omānsōboáfó ñko, pr.

kow, v. 1. to cower, crouch, squat; s. ko & kotow. — 2. tr. to bend forward: k. ahina no!

o-kówá, akówá, [oko, dim.] top, gig, whirligig.

kra, kǎra, v. [inf. ñ-, red. krakra] 1. to take leave of, bid farewell; makra wo, I am now going, therefore good-bye! — 2. to depart, leaving an injunction or commission to those that remain. — 3. to dismiss on an errand, Acts 17, 15., to give an errand. — 4. to send word to. — 5. to tell a message. — 6. to advertise, advise, apprise, inform, give notice of (in person, cf. 1., or by some other person, cf. 4.). — 7. Phr. wakra me nna, a) he bade me good-night, cf. nnákránná; b) he took leave to stay away one or two days; wáñkrá mè nná, he did not say that he would stay over night. — 8. to appoint or ordain beforehand, to predestinate; cf. ñkrabea.

krā, kǎnā, v. to pray, to put up, recite, or repeat prayers, to mutter prayers, to ask or inquire of God, to prophesy, soothsay (said especially of Mohammedans, s. Krāmo); cf. kǎkye, pa kyew, sere, kotow, sore, bo mpae; hye ñkom.

krā, kǎnā, kěñā, n. a mark = agyirae; wahye ne nneema ñhinā mu k., he has marked all his things. pr. 3590.

ñkra, inf. [kra] 1. taking leave. — 2. errand, mandate, order, commission, word, message; information, notice; pr. 1761. ñkra bi nni akyiri bio, that is all I have been commissioned to say, I have nothing else to say. — di ñkrá, 1. to part, be separated; quit each other, = di mpapaemu; ye-nè mo adi ñkra, we have no connection with you any more; o-nè ne kra adi ñkra = waka bābi. — 2. to have conversation or communication, me nè no nni ñkra or ñkradi (q.v.), I have no communion or friendship with him.

ñkrá, n. blood, syn. mogya, kafo; tuo no akā or abo aboa no, ógù ñkrá, the gun has hit the animal, it bleeds.

ò-k'rá, òkárá, F. e-, pl. a-, 1. the soul of man. According to the notions of the natives the kǎra of a person exists before his birth and may be the soul or spirit of a relation or other person already dead (cf. bra, v. 3.) that is in heaven or with God and obtains leave

to come again into this world (*cf.* Ababio); when he is thus *dismissed* in heaven, he takes with him his *errand*, i.e. his *destination* or *future fate* is fixed beforehand; from this the name okrā a seems to be drawn (*cf.* kra, v. 3. 8.), and the realization of his errand or destiny on earth is then called o bra or a bra-b o, *q.v.* The kăra, put by God or by the help of a fetish into a child, can be asked while it is yet in the mother's womb (*cf.* fŵen). In life the kăra is considered partly as *the soul* or *spirit* of a person (*cf.* sunsum, hoñ-hom), partly as a separate being, distinct from the person, who protects him (me kra di m'akyi), gives him good or bad advice, causes his undertakings to prosper (*pr.* 83.) or slights and neglects him (*cf.* okrabiri), and, therefore, in the case of prosperity, receives thanks and thank-offerings like a fetish (*cf.* asumguare). When the person is about to die, the kăra leaves him gradually, before he breathes his last, but may be called or drawn back (*cf.* tŵē kra). When he has entirely left (whereby the person dies), he is no more called kăra, but sēsā or o sām āñ. — 2. *destiny, fate, lot, luck*; ne kăra ye, *he has a good luck* (can be said even of game that escaped the shot of a hunter); ne kra yiye, *happily, luckily*; ne kra nyé = ne hō ade nyé; *cf.* okrabiri. — 3. *pl. akrafo, a male slave* chosen by his master to be his constant companion and destined to be sacrificed on his death in order to accompany and serve him in the other world; *syn.* akrakwā.

o-krā', okărawá, *pl. a-, a female slave* destined to be sacrificed on the death of her master, *pr.* 1782. *cf.* okra 3.

o-krā, a kind of grasshopper; *cf.* abebew.

krā, kărawa, *pl. ñ-, a kind of monkey*; krā-nini, -bere; *pr.* 1781.

ñkrā-bè á [kra 8., bea, *manner*] *fate, destiny, appointed lot, allotted life, final lot, manner of death*; *pr.* 1762 f. 2538. *syn.* hyebea. Wobewo wo a, na wo asem a Onyk. de kă kyere wo se ebeye wo, ebia ose: wode tuo na ebeko, ebia osekañ, a.s. Odomankāmā wu n.a., eyi na wofre no ñkr.

krā-béfŵe [*send word* (kra 4. 6.): *come and see!*] *a wonder, wonderful sight, worthy to be advertised to persons dwelling elsewhere to come and see.* Wodi mmāra yi so yiye a, ankā wone kr., *if they would live in close conformity with these laws, they would come to a state or condition that would be spoken of as a wonder far and wide.*

o-krabiri [okra a ebiri] 1. *a black soul*, not caring well for the person to whom he belongs. (Wose: onipa kra ye kōkō na ofura ññwera; na se obi kra ye tuntum a, en'de eye mmusu, okrabiri nen; wope sika a, wunnyā bi, wonam a, wonkyé na wunyā amanne.) *pr.* 1530. 2453. — 2. *a blackguard, person of low character* (an abusive word).

krā dá [krādā', G. klalá] *white linen or cotton cloth, calico, shirt-ing, white baft, soft croydon, maddapollam*; *syn.* ññwera. (Kañ tete-fo no, da a woguare asum' no a.s. won kra da adu no na wofre no kradá; Aburifo nè Amantensofó da so fre no sā ara 'ne.)

krāda, kăràra, *rattle, rustling*, the noise caused by tearing cloth or paper, or by grazing a branch with a hook. *pr.* 466.

kradada, kǎrad..., *cf.* kurududu.

kradakraḁa, a kind of bird.

akra-dé, 1. [okra ade] a thing belonging to the soul; a beloved, favourite thing. — 2. [ñkra ade] a final present given by a trader or retail-dealer to the pedlar employed by him. — 3. luck, good luck, good fortune, godsend. *pr.* 118.

ñkrá-dí, *inf.* [di ñkra] 1. separation, parting, = mpāpaemu. — 2. communion, communication: me nè wo nni ñkradi, *I and you have nothing to do with each other.*

krado, *a. ready.* [G. klalo.]

kradoye, *inf. readiness, adroitness.*

krádò a, padlock. [G. *id.*]

ñkrá-dùá, a kind of thorns, briars; wonam sare so kwanfuim'a, ñkr. titiw'; *cf.* sakrán', akrāte, *Heb.* 6,7.

akra-duaḁ, favourite dish or food. *pr.* 254.

akrafo, *pl.* of okra 3. & okrā.

krá-ká [kra, *v.*, kaw] a debt the payment of which is demanded by occasionally sending word. *pr.* 721.

o-kra-kofi, a kind of chintz, *s.* okraku, ntama.

o-kra-kofwě, -kose, -kosū, *inf.* sending word that one shall go and look, say, weep, *pr.* 1761. 1764.

krakra, *a. & adv.* 1. briskly, quickly; — me nè no siim' kr.; nantew kr. — 2. *s.* anikrakra. — [G. *id.*, hot.]

krakra, *F. bar, bolt.* [As. krokrō, G. klokrō.]

akrákraku, a chink, fissure, cleft, crack, crevice of the earth from the burning sun. (Asusowbere akyi aḁia bō a, fam' apaepae wo sare so.)

o-kráku, a kind of chintz or cotton cloth printed with flowers in different colours, named from a man who first bought and wore it; *s.* okra-kofi, ntama.

krakúm', *pl.* ñ- [Dan. kalkun, D. kalkoen] turkey.

kǎrakuma, *s.* kaḁkuma.

akra-kwā, *pl.* ñ- [okāra, akōa] a slave, considered as the king's okāra (*s.* okra 3); a soul-slave, body-slave, page, valet de chambre.

o-krà-kyére, Ak. kǎrakere [okāra, okyére, lit. soul-binder], soul-money, gold and precious beads fastened to the wrist of the right hand in thankful acknowledgment to the "kra" for having enriched the person.

krāmākrāmā, *a. hot, fierce, wild;* n'ani ye kr. (n'ani ye kekākekā, ye hyew, óyè hyew), *he is fierce, wild, unruly.*

o-krāmāñ, *pl.* a-, *F.* ñ-, = *F.* obodom, a dog; otwěá, a bitch; nicknames: ópe, akwagyinamòá senekotokú, fḁeo-fḁeo, ape-a-begyebi, anadḁwoboa a obi mfa ne nsa ñhyem' (ntom'), *n.a.*

o-krāmāñ, a sickness of the genitals, gonorrhoea.

o-kramañ-dḁwiw, *pl.* a- -ñḁiw (prop. dog's-louse) flea. *1 Sam.* 24,14.

ñkramfō a, Ak. -fānā, a kind of small sea-fish. *pr.* 1775.

krāmmēñ [krāmo abēñ] *a hollow cane or reed, used in smoking tobacco as a pipe-stick (tāseñ-dua, pipe-tube) and in writing (by Mohammedans). — krāmén-nùá, id., = oberañ-'motoam'-dua.*

krāmó, Krāmoní, *pl. -fó, Mohammedan; pr. 3085. cf. krā, v. akrāmo-sém, } Mohammedanism, islam;*
 ñkrāmo-som, } *the creed of the moslems.*

akrámpá, *a by-name of the vulture, s. opété. pr. 742.*

krámpōñ (ókùñ guáñ) *s. kokoyéré-duagyèí, krompono.*

kràññ, *a. wild, disorderly, confused, entangled, intricate. (Kañ-no afuw no so ye kr., e.s. nnua sisi só nà égùgu só, na afei wopame yi de, eso atew.)*

ñkrāñ, *wildness, fierceness (of the eye): n'ani dō ñkrāñ, he chafes, rages, raves; n'ani adō n'ade a eyerae no hō ñkrāñ, he is raging, furious about, greedy after the thing he has lost.*

krāñkrāñ, *red. v., kr. .. ani, to give a fierce expression to the eye, to disfigure one's face, make one's self frightful, be eager about, pr. 1779. okr. n'ani = oye n'anim hūhūhū, óyì (óhyè) nnipa hū, he assumes a frightful countenance; okr. n'ani kyereē abofra no se ónye fō, he looked fiercely at the boy that he should be silent.*

akráñkrāñ-sēm, *di-, to act upon others by intimidation; to have a baleful influence; oñia nni akr. senea osram ye.*

ñkráñ, Ak. ñkāránè, *a kind of black ants biting severely; they wander about in great swarms and thus often invade the houses killing and devouring every thing living that comes in their way. pr. 313.1539.1590.1777. [G. tsatsū, -bii.]*

Ñkrāñ, *pr. n. 1) of a country, people and language on the Gold Coast, called by the Europeans Akra (Accra) and by the natives themselves Gā; 2) of one of their leading towns, which is also called Eniresi, Jamestown. See Gr. p. XXI. and Zimmermann, a Grammatical Sketch of the Akra or Gā Lang., p. VIII, and a Vocabulary of the same, p. 86.*

O-krānní, *pl. Ñkrāñfó, an Akra-man, Akra-people.*

kránā, kránā, krānanana, *silent, absolutely still, perfectly quiet; syn. diññ, komm. pr. 1152. 1174. Woko, na kr., s. Gr. § 248,4.*

ñkra-ñhōma, *a stuff or cloth, scarlet-red or crimson; the red of English uniforms; cf. adidi, damarama; ñkra = bogya.*

krāñkú, *the shea-butter tree; — aba, its fruit; s. ñkū.*

akránté, *hedgehog; ewo apesee nè kotoko ntam'; Fante de, [wonyé nā.*

ñkránté, *sword, sabre, cutlass; cf. afōa; ósò ne ñkrantem'.*

akra-sém [*a word belonging to your soul*] *secrecy, secret. pr. 260*

krātā' [*fr. Port. Sp. It. carta*] *a leaf of paper.*

kratā-fā, *half a sheet of paper; a page in a book; cf. buépén.*

kratā-mú, *a sheet of paper.*

akràte, akraté, ákàràte, *a kind of cactus, a prickly plant.*

akràte-abá, *an eatable fruit of cactus. [G. agbāmù.]*

akrawa, *a kind of gun. Cf. kārāwá, akárawá.*

ńkráŵiri, a kind of *drum*; s. akyene.

akrayám' [akyere yam'?] tew-, to *frisk, frolic, be frolicsome, gay, merry*; otew akr. = ohuruw dannań nehõ, *he leaps or skips with joy and pleasure, as children, kids.*

kre... kri... s. kyere... kyiri...

krebeńń, s. kyerebeńń. — krefŵere, a small bird.

ńkresiá, s. ńkeresia.

krididi, s. kirid...

Kristofo, *Christians*. Kristoni, a *Christian*. Kristofo asafo, the *Christian Church*. — Kristofo-sẽm, -sõm, the *Christian religion*; Kristofosom-kyere, *instruction in (the doctrines of) the Christian religion*. — Kristo-sẽm, -sõm, *Christianity*.

krõ, kro, ... s. koro, koro, kũro. — kro, F. = okorow.

akroba, akrobase, pl. ń-, F. = akũrowá, akurá', akurāase.

Krõbo, pr. n. of a mountain, country, people and language (or rather dialect of Adańme) between Akuapem and the Volta, called by the natives Krõ. — Krõboni, pl. Krõbofó, a *Krobo-man, Krobo-people*. — krobow, s. kũrobow.

akrokraw, dew dropping from trees.

krõkrõ &c. s. korõkorõ.

ńkrokrotibane, Gy. frog. pr. 1785.

ńkrom, akrõma, Nkrõmma, s. ńkõrom, akõrõmá, Nkõrõmma.

kromẽ', a disease of the knee, causing it to swell.

õ-kromfó, pl. a-[krõń, krõno] thief, robber, = oŵifó; cf. odŵow-akrommõ, inf. [bõ krõń] stealing, theft. pr. 228. [tŵafo.]

ńkrõmpõno, s. ńkõmpono.

krõń, Ak. krõno (kõr..), theft, larceny; syn. aŵi; bõ-, to steal, to practice theft, commit robbery; s. ŵia.

krõń, kõrõń, v. to be high, elevated (bepow); to be deep (ahinā, kora, kuruwa); — esiw no rekron; bepow no kõrõń, wugyina so a, fam' ye kũronkũron; Abetifi dabere kõrõń kyeń Okwau akũrow ńhĩnā, Ab. lies higher than all Okwau towns. Cf. kũronń.

krõńkrõń, kõrõńkõrõń, a. high (õdań, bepow), lofty, arduous; steep; F. obo krõńkrõń, a steep place, Mt. 8,32. — n. steepness; cf. sronsron, kõńkrõń, kũronkũron.

krõńń, s. kũronń, kũronkũron. — krõń, F. clearly. Mt. 8,25.

krõńń, a., adv. pure, clear; nsu no ani agyẽnkr., kurennyen.

krõńkrõń (kõnońk.), a. & adv. 1. pure, clear; unmingled, unadulterated; nsu kr., pure water; nsā kr., unmixed palm-wine. — 2. real, true (cf. potẽ). Otŵini kr., a genuine Tshi-man; omamfrani nnyiń kr. (pr. 2004), a foreign settler does not become pure, i.e. he will never become quite like a native, so as to retain nothing of strange habits. — 3. fair, fine, beautiful: n'anim ye kr., he has got a very fine shape; onipa yi, n'anim atew krkrkr.; adŵere, ne dua kõnõnkõnõń = fefefe; anoma no, né dua kr., that bird has a beautiful tail. — 4. unspotted, unsullied, unstained, untarnished, unpol-

luted, undefiled, immaculate, clean, chaste, innocent. — 5. *holy, perfect; hallowed, sacred; òyè me kr., he makes me holy, sanctifies me; òyè kr., he is holy.* — *adv. clearly, distinctly; correctly; kasa kr.* — *n. 1. purity; genuineness.* — 2. *reality, sincerity; enyé ne kr. so, it was not (done) in the right manner, in its due form.* — 3. *holiness.*

kroñkroñni, *pl. -fo, a holy person; syn. ohôtefo.*

kroñkroñ-ye, 1. *sanctification.* — 2. *holiness; cf. ahôtew.*

akrōñ (akōññ), *n-, nine. Gr. § 77.*

ñkrōñ, *s. ñkorōñ.* — krono, *Ak. s. kroñ.*

akronnoe, *a disease brought on by unchastity; oyare a efi boasipem' nè mmāpe; ekā nehō a, nea oyare no ntumi ntutu nammoñ.*

kru, ... krum, *s. kuru, ... kurum.*

ñkrum, *F. si -, to sigh. Mk. 7,34.*

o-k r ū n í, *pl. a- -fó, sailor, one of a ship's crew; Kroo-man, Kru-boy.*

ku, ku, *the cry of the bird obereku & aferaw.*

ku, *v. s. kuw.* — e-ku, *s. ekuw.*

e-ku, *a species of monkey, = kontrōmfi, chimpanzee. pr. 1787f.*

kū, *v. Ak. F. = kūm, to kill.*

kū, *v. -hō, to be bent to, to join; n'ani kū me hō, he cares for me always, visits me, has me in mind, defends and saves me in trouble, is always zealous and active about me, = ontó me ase; mā wo ani ñkū hō = fŵe (nea woye a.s. ewo wonsam' no) so yiye; mo aní ñkū mo hō yiye = mónfŵe mohō so yiye wō biribiaram'. Wōakō-kā akū no hō redi no kasa, they together urge or importune him, press upon him, demanding something from him.*

o-kū, *gap, cleft, chasm, gulf, abyss; precipice.*

ñkū, *shea-butter, a kind of grease got from the fruit of a tree, used by the negroes as ointment to make their skin soft and glossy.*

ñkū-aba, *the fruit from which the shea-butter is got.*

ñkū-dua, *the shea-tree, Bassia Parkii; s. krāñkū.*

kúá, 1. = afuw, *plantation, farm; meko mé kuàm'; mé kuàm' ne ha-yi; né kúa aba (= n'aduan aye yiye) afe yi so; onyāā kua afrihyia yim'; òyè kua = ope adwumaye nanso nea oyè ye yiye, he understands how to make a good plantation; ne hō wō kua, he is successful in his plantation-work; cf. kwā F., akua 1., okuafo.* — 2. *kúá, a-, the working of a farm or plantation, husbandry; agriculture.* [2 Chr. 26,10.]

akúa, 1. = *kúá 2.* — 2. *bròdéba akúa, the young shoots or suckers at the foot of a plantain-stalk.*

àkúā, akúawa, *a recess in the court-yard, a small yard behind a house, used as a kitchen, washing-place, store for oil, palmwine &c.*

Akua, *s. Akuwa.*

kūa, *v. to bring near or together, to join; used with āno or anim; cf. kū. — kūa (= pūa) gya yi āno, put the (burning) ends of these two pieces of wood nearer against each other; opoñ a emu hañe no, awow bae ara pe na ebekūaa anim bio, as soon as the cold, damp weather set in, the chinks in the door disappeared; mómfa mo*

ti ñkūa anim na meñfwe nea okyeñ ne yonkō tenten, *bring your heads together that I may see which of you is taller than the other*; wokā asem de kūa no, *they press upon him with remonstrances, try to induce him by entreaties*.

ñkū-aba, s. ñkū.

o-kuafo, pl. a-, [kua] *planter, farmer, husbandman, espec. one who excels in husbandry. pr. 1587. 1790.*

akuamā, a kind of plant. pr. 1791.

akuapém, a Danish musket. pr. 1792.

Akuapém, pr. n. of a country, s. Gr. p. XII. Ak. asafo: Akóm-fode, Kyeremim, Apagyá, Apesemaká, Asónko, Atiwa &c.

O-kuapém-man, *the kingdom of Akuapem*.

O-kuapéní, pl. Akuapémfó, *an Akuapem-man, Ak.-people*.

kubé, 1. *the fan-palm, Borassus flabelliformis?* — 2. (k.-aba) *its fruit. pr. 503. 1799.*

ku-dedaw, *an old sore*; kuru a akye, akisikuru.

kudō', *cart (to carry stones, earth &c.), wheel-barrow; sledge*; — twē k., *to draw a cart*.

kúdò, *helm, the rudder by which a ship or boat is steered*; — dannañ k., *to steer*.

ñkū-dua, s. ñkū & krāñkú.

ñkúfe, *beads or other things worn round the wrist as ornaments, not as amulets*; nsumamma a wokura bobo wonhō few-so.

o-kufó, pl. a- [ekuru] *a person full of sores and wounds*; nea oyare a.s. watutu akuru. pr. 1800.

kùfū, kùfukufu, | *a. shaggy, rough with long hair or wool, ragged*; kùhā, kùhakuha | *ged, rugged, bristly*; okramañ, oguañ, osā hō ñhwī a asore(sore) ye k.; cf. fukū, sakū, hūtūhūtū.

kufwe-kufwe, pr. 2143.

àkúkòmfí, 1. *a kind of grasshopper*; cf. akokromfi. pr. 1801. [G. gígònígigò.] — 2. onipa a onam feñ feñ feñ.

kukú, v. s. kukuru. — kuku, F. *palsy. Mt. 8,6.*

kúku, pl. ñ-, *earthen vessel, pot*. — ñkuku nè ñkaka, *potter's ware, pottery, earthen ware, crockery*. — kuku is the general name for *earthen vessel*, but may also be used in limitation to *smaller pots*, whilst oseñ is a larger *cooking-pot*, and ahina is a general name for *pot*, especially a pot for keeping or carrying fluids; kuruwa is a *drinking-vessel*, not of native black pottery, but of European manufacture, of earth, porcelain-clay, glass, wood or metal; pore is a *jug* of stone. — 1) Of kuku, ahina, pot, being more deep than wide, or as deep as wide and narrow-mouthed, we note the following particular kinds: abañhinā, bom, bónsuwa, agyahinā or akotokyi-wa, ahina, kuku, kukuwa, kutu, akutuwa, ñkyerā, opódò, asāhiná, asēā', or Ak. nsemmā, oseñ, oséntere, osentiá, sikakúku, sobuwa, atāhina. 2) Of asañka, a dish, wide open and less deep, we note: abeyā, aboyā, Ak.=asañka; abuabuogyásò, akyem-asañka, kwānsēñ, ananánówa, oposí, asañka-sānyā, asañkason (has a foot), tapo-asañka, ntrotrówá, ayawá.

ńkúkù, a kind of *yam*, s. *odé*.

akukuá, 1. a small drum of the king's, more esteemed than any other; wode tẃom ńhōma dura hō, se odehye bi wu a.s. asem pa bi ba a, enna wókā. — 2. a kind of butterfly; s. afafanto.

o-kúkubàn', Ak. -né, a small wild animal of a yellowish gray colour, with a long tail and pointed snout, feeding on corn & fruit. [pr. 1802f.]

kuku bańku, a cutaneous disease or eruption, with pustules smaller than those of ntoburo.

kukudū'dū', bud; ńkrūmā no abo k., the okra has budded.

akukuhódeń, óyè ak., ódi akukuhódensém, he acts roughly, onam ne bėrań a oye no so kukuru ade a eye duru.

kùkuradabi, corn (maize) of the last year; cf. popōrokú.

ńkuku-ńwene, inf. pottery.

kukuru (kuku) v. 1. to rise: oẃia akukuru, the sun is risen; syn. pue, sore. — 2. to raise up, take up, lift up single, espec. heavy, things from the ground (abā, bo kese, adaka, dukū, kaneadua, pāne &c.); pr. 2792. syn. mǎ sō; of many things tase or mōmā so is used. — 3. red. of kuru, to thatch, roof (adań so, houses).

kukūru-bín-siń, -sini, pl. ń-, a kind of beetle, dung-beetle.

kukūru-mé-tà-aẃiám' [lift me up, place me in the sun] name of a disease, making the body bloated and the mind doltish; syn. fa-obo-to-me-gyam'.

kukuw, red. v. kuw, to pull off, out; to have the nap worn off; woak. ne ti so, they have pulled out his hair in fighting, or, his hair has been cut with scissors (not shaved) in a disorderly manner; ntama no ani ak., the cloth is threadbare, shabby, worn out.

kúkuwa, pl. ń-, a small earthen vessel, small pot; s. kuku.

akukuwá, s. akukua.

kum, v. Ak. kū [red. kuńkum] 1. to kill, slay, put to death; pr. 339.1673.2194.2444. woakum no, euph. woayi no ho, they have executed him; hyperbolically, to denote a strong sensation: awow, okom rekum me, the cold, hunger is killing me, i.e. I am very cold, very hungry. — 2. to defeat, overcome, vanquish, destroy; k. dom, to beat the enemy, conquer, gain the victory. pr. 1990. — 3. to cause to cease: okum mé kóm, he stills my hunger; but: okum me kóm, he kills me with hunger, i.e. he starves me; k. sukóm, to quench the thirst; k. kuru, to heal a sore, pr. 1038. — 4. to tire (out), weary, wear out: wokum nnipa nè kasa, nseńhunu, serew, = wode kasa ... kum nnipa, they tire one out with speaking, with nonsense, make one die with laughing. — 5. to silence: mikum no aniwu, I silence him with shame i.e. I stop his mouth, make him ashamed to speak. — 6. to disfigure: okum n'anim = omuna n'anim, he darkens his face, makes a dark, angry, or sad face. — 7. to defile, pollute, desecrate: obi kum fi a, wode ńnuan mogya n.a. na wode dẃiram', if one defiles his dwelling, it is purged or purified by the blood of sheep &c. — 8. (k. āno) to hinder from using, to stop, prevent, obstruct: okum obosom āno, he

prevents the fetish from eating the new yam offered to him, by transgressing a fetish-law. — 9. (k. āno) to prevent the effect or efficiency of, to render ineffective, inefficient: wakum aduru no āno = ode nea aduru no kyi akā no, he has made the medicine ineffective (by adding to, or eating with it, some other thing incompatible with the medicine). — 10. k. āno, to finish, accomplish, complete, make ready [= G. gbe na, Tŵ. ẁie]; wakum n'adow āno = ahabań a wosii, waẁie adow. — 11. kum gya, to put out the fire made at the yam-custom, by putting new yam into it (wode de foforo koto afẁiegyam') to show that new yam may now be eaten universally. — 12. to dull, to become dull or blunt, said of a) the edge (āno) of an instrument: osekań no āno akum, the edge of the knife is blunted; b) the mouth, taste or appetite: n'anom akum, his mouth has lost its sensibility or taste, i.e. he has lost the appetite; c) the eye: n'ani kum, his eye lacks its vigour, is dull or heavy i.e. he is sleepy, drowsy. F. n'anyiwa akum, Mt. 26,43. — 13. to be effaced, obliterated: dare no ani akum, the stamp (marks or characters of coinage) on the dollar is effaced; srête no so nsensańe no akum, the lines drawn on the slate have become obliterated, indistinct.

o-kum, *inf.* the act of killing &c.; defeat.

o-kum, a tree similar to an oak; wode ye nnaka &c. *cf.* okuo.

k ū m ā, a-, *pl.* ñ- & nk ū m ā-ñk ū m ā, a., small, little (*syn.* kakrá, ketewa, kwadā); young (*opp.* panyiń); the form with a- is added to names of persons: ne ba ak ū m ā, his youngest child; me nua ak., my small i.e. younger brother. — agya k ū m ā, the father's brother; enā k. or kakra, the father's or mother's sister. — n. a little; aka-k ū m ā (shortened into kok ū m ā) little is wanting, used for almost, nearly; soon. Gr. § 235 a. (229.)

à k ū m m ā, *pl.* ñ-, okunu nuabā, the husband's sister.

a k ū m ā, *pl.* ñ-, hatchet, axe; *syn.* abonúa, atẁapó.

k ū m aba, F. = k ū m ā.

k ū m ā-b i, F. k ū m aba bi, very little, very few.

k ū m -afr o t e (that which kills antelopes, inducing them to run after the semblance of water until they are exhausted) a mirage, an optical illusion frequently seen in deserts, presenting the appearance of water; *fata Morgana. Is. 35,7.*

K ū m -apém-à-apém-beba [*if you kill a thousand, a thousand others will come*] a by-name of the Asantes.

ekú-mèreme, s. eku = kontromfi.

ñ k ū m i á, a kind of small white ants; *cf.* mfote.

kumi-yaw [*pr. n.* of a man] a kind of bayere, s. odé.

o-k ū m' k ó m (who kills i.e. stills hunger) a word used in addressing a benefactor, beneficent man, = odéfo.

o-k ū m' n í p a (who kills a man) a title used in addressing or praising a king, as having the power over life and death. *Cf.* Gr. § 39,9 b.

k ū m o ñ ñ, a. rising in pillars (of smoke); Joel 2,30. Acts 2,19.

o-kum-pá [= okunu pa] a good husband; it is also used as a

pr. n. of a slave presented by a man to his wife, reminding her constantly that her slave is the gift of her "good husband".

kūm-mram, *a powerful means to cleanse or keep from evil.*

kumponó, *F. the European governor; k. Brofo, the governor and his chief officers (secretary, commissary, military officers, chief justice).*

akúm'-súmáñ, *an amulet which kills i.e. destroys (neutralizes) the power of other amulets. pr. 115.*

kūmtôá, *a kind of razor, s. oyiwán.*

kūn, *pl. ekūnom, F. = okúnu, -nom.*

kúnà, *widowhood, the state of a widower or widow; óyè k., he or she is in the state of a widower or widow, she performs the duties of a widow.*

kūnā-bá, kūnābéa, *a widow being part of the inheritance of her husband's successor; ofa no k., he marries her by right of inheritance.*

kūnā-dáñ, *a widow's house or room.*

o-kūnāfó, *pl. a-, widower; widow; obarima k., obā k.*

kūnā káwà, *the first child born after the death of a husband from his successor (brother or nephew) and named after the former husband; òye k.*

akūn-far, *F. adultery of a wife. Mt. 5,32.*

e-kun-for, *F. = okunu foforo, bridegroom. Mk. 2,19.*

o-kūnini, *F. kūnyiñ, pl. a-, a. notable, distinguished, eminent, remarkable, renowned; capital; bone-kūnini, a great, chief or cardinal sin (opp. bone mfetewa-mfetewa, minor sins); owo diñ-k. = diñ a esò na eye ñwōñwā; doñ-kūnini, the main army; onipa-k. = onipa a oye mmaninné na ne hô a.s. nea obeye ñhina ye ñwōñwā; asen-k. = asen-titiriw.*

kūñkūma, *1. the water-pot of a fetish, s. kōro. — 2. bouquet, bunch of flowers, nosegay? woakyekye ñfwireñ no k., they have tied up flowers in large leaves.*

akunse [okum ase] *a cause or reason for killing or for waging a war against a people.*

kunsúnkùnsúm, *discord, dissension, contention, strife, variance, enmity; o-nè no ntam' aye k. bi, wodi k., k. da wōñ ntam', they are at variance, at enmity. 1 Cor. 1,11. 2 Cor. 12,20.*

kūntāññ, *a. 1. large, bulky, huge, enormous, gigantic; clumsy; esono gyina ho k.; hyeñ nò abegyina k. (s. hyeñ); sore fi me fi na wugyina ho k. se odañ (oponko). — syn. kàñkraññ, kàntāññ, kūntūññ, kūsū; wī. — 2. esūm k. = kabī, pitchy darkness.*

o-kūntū (*pl. a-*), *wool; woollen cloth, flannel; woollen carpet, blanket. — kuntu-kye, a cap made of woollen cloth.*

akūntūmma [kuntuñ, ba] *a little would-be-great, blusterer, swaggerer, bully, ruffian. pr. 1826.*

o-kuntumpā' [kuntuñ, clumsy] *the hyena, s. pataku.*

kūntūñ, *v. 1. to bend, crook, curve; to be bent, crooked, or*

curving; dua, ofasu no mu ak.; *syn.* kōm, kōntōñ. — 2. *to bend or subdue under one's rule, to rule, govern, sway.* — 3. *to fight, wrestle?* pr. 1826. — 4. *to strut, be swelled or puffed up, to bluster, swagger, boast.*

kūntūñ, *a crooked piece of wood in a snare or trap for catching birds.*

kūntūññ, *a. large, bulky, huge; dark; clumsy; cf. kūtāññ,*

kuntuñ, *a by-name of the hyena, s. kuntumpā. [kūsū.*

akuntuñ-akuntuñ, *blustering, swaggering. pr. 1670. syn. ahōkyere.*

kúntun-siñ, *a headless and handless, sometimes feetless trunk of a human or animal body; cf. akonsiñ.*

o-kunu (*pl.* okununom) *husband; the sister's husband.*

o-kun-yáw' [okúm yàwyáw] *a painful way of killing; cf. atō- [pěré.*

o-kuo, *a large tree with fruits similar to acorns; cf. okuw, okum.*

akuosōñ, *the seven elders of a town (?); Nkrañ asafo ak., the seven companies of Dutch Akra.*

kùra, *v.* [red. kurakura] 1. *to grasp, clutch, to hold by clasping with the fingers, to have, to bear in hand or on the arms; to be in (the grasp or gripe of) one's hand: okura poma (wō ne nsam') or poma kura no, he has a stick in his hand; ok. abofra wō n'abasa so, he bears a child on his arm; cf. turu. Gr. § 102, 2. Rem. — 2. to hold, contain: ñhōma yi kura nseñ-horow anañ, this book contains four different matters. — 3. refl. to be self-dependent or independent, to stand by itself; nsem abien yi kurakura nehō (ne ñhīnā dede nehō), ebi nnañ bi, each of these two words is by itself (has its own meaning), they cannot be interchanged.*

akura, *pl. ñ-, mouse. pr. 311.720.1836 ff. — by-names: bewá, da-biebio; aduemme, ahyemme (otewabe); akura-taŵia; s. abotokura, odontwí. — ñkura-sē, inf. [sē ñk.] pr. 232.*

akurā, *pl. ñ- = akūrowa, F. akroba, [kūrow, dim. Gr. § 20, 4] hamlet, a village on a plantation, inhabited by the family and the slaves of the proprietor; okō akurā, Gr. § 124, 1. ote akurā, he lives on the plantation. — Ak. village, country town, i.e. any town besides the capital.*

kuraba, *F. = kuruwa. Mt. 10, 42. 20, 22.*

akurampōñ, *by-name of the tree called osēsēa. pr. 2917.*

ñkúráñ, *courage, firmness(?) — hye.. ñk., to encourage.*

ñkúrañ-hyé, *inf. encouragement, = baniñhahyé.*

ñkuranto, *yā ñk., reply on a salutation, made to royal princes at Kumase.*

ñkura-ñhwī [lit. *mice-hair*] *down, the soft hair of babes or of the face (the beard) when beginning to appear; ñhwī biara a ennyā mmirii; the pubescence of plants.*

o-kuraaseni, *pl. ñ- -fo [akurā ase 'ni] clown, rustic, peasant; a person living constantly on the plantation, never coming to the town; syn. ofumni.*

kureññ, *a. clear, clearly visible*; mmepow gyinae k.

kúrennyen, *a. clear, limpid, pure*; nsu no ye k., ani atew k.

küro, Ak. F. (*pl. a-*), *s. kúrow, kuru, & kúroküro.*

ñküro, *complaint; controversy, dispute, contest, debate*; me nè no wò ñk., *I have a complaint against him*; me nè no boò ñk., *I made my complaint against him*; meboò me ñk. mekyeree wòñ, *I told them (brought before them) my complaint (against another person)*; wòbo ñk., *they are engaged in controversy, they state their cases before the judges. pr. 538. (asem bi atò bi nè bi ntam' na wòrekekā); cf. kokodwe.*

akuroba, akurobase, *pl. ñ-*, F. = akurā, akurāase. *Mt. 9, 35. 21, 2.*

ñküro-bo, *inf. = nteñ-yi.*

kürobów, *a sweet-smelling resin or gum*; the tree yielding it; dua bi a emu nsu nene se ehye na ne hüām nti mmea yam ye.

akurodo, ñ-, *carol, song of mirth, lay; a play with dancing or ambulating and singing, accompanied by the clapping of hands or by adénkùm-bo; amusement, sport, frolic, gambols*; - wotwē ak. = woto dñom kyini mmörön so, *they sing or carol in the streets; they play, frolic, wanton*; ak. na onam twē dā, *loitering about and sporting was his constant occupation*; otwa ñk. = okasa pī, n'ano ye bérebere or betebete, *he is loquacious(?)*.

aküro-fō [kürow fō] *the site of a destroyed town, = amamfō.*

ñküròfó [*pl. of kùroni*] *the inhabitants of a town, townsfolk; people*; me ñk., *my relations, my townsmen or countrymen*; cf. oküro-mu-ni.

küro-kese [kürow kese] *a large town, city, capital.*

küróküró, *a kind of pot-herb or vegetable*; fañ a wodi.

küroküro, *a. loquacious, talkative, garrulous; tattling, prattling, prating; chatting, chattering; pert, forward, bold, meddling; froward, peevish, fretful*; óyè or n'ano ye k. = bírebire, *he is loquacious &c.* (abofra a okā nsem a ense no se okā, na okā asem biara a obehū, ode nehō fra nsem nhīnā mu &c.)

o-kürókürofo, *pl. a-*, *babbler, blabber, tattler, talker, telltale; a grumbling, peevish person, grumbler.*

o-kuro-mu-ni, *pl. a-fo, inhabitant of a town*; ahoho ne akuro-mu-fo, *strangers and residents*; cf. kuroñi.

küroññ, küroñküroñ, *a. 1. deep, very deep*; amōa or abura yi mu ye küroññ or küroñküroñküroñ, or, do kk.; *syn. donkudoñku; low in situation, lying far below or beneath*: bepōw no kōroñ, wu-gyina so a, fam' ye küroñküroñ; woforo dua a, na fam' ado kk. — *2. steep, precipitous*; bepōw no siāñ kk., *the mountain descends in a steep declivity. Mt. 8, 32.*

küróní [kürow-ni] *townsman, countryman, i.e. one of the same town or country with another*; cf. ñkürofo.

ñkurónnùá, *sandals of wood*; cf. mpaboá, ntokota.

Aküro-pōñ [kürow, pōñ] *pr. n. of the capital of Akuapem (also called Kōmañ) and of a town in Akem.*

ñkũro-tám' [ñkũrow ntam'] *the way between two towns.*

ñkũro-tépá: obo ñk., *he travels from town to town; s. tépá.*

kũrò-tía [kũrow tia] *end, border, outskirt, entrance of a town.*

kũró-tía, *pl. ñ-, a country town, village, opp. to the capital; a petty, unimportant town or country (as Akuapem, Akem, in comparison with Asante).*

ñkũro-tów, Ak.-too, *the single towns or townships of a country.*
 "Akyem ñk. si 333." *Cf. amantow.*

kũrótŵiamánsã, *the leopard, s. osebo. pr. 519. 984.*

kũrow, kũro, *pl. ñ-, 1. town, village; cf. akurã, oman. — 2. any inhabited place or country, one's own country or home; oko kũrow bi so, he went to some foreign place; oko ne kũrom', he has returned to his native country.*

kũro-mu-panyin, *burgomaster. — kũro-mpanyimfo, magistrate.*

akũrowá, F. akroba [kũrow, *dim.*] *a small town; s. akurã.*

kũru, *v. [red. kukũrũ, q. v.] 1. to tie together (cf. ñkufe); to tie grass on a roof, i.e. to thatch, roof, put a roof on, cover with a roof; ok. dan so = ode sare kata dan so. — 2. to lift up (in order to show): ode kuru nehõ nini kwa, in this he exalts himself for nothing, boasts without right or reason.*

kurú, *v. [red. kurúkũru] s. kuruw.*

e-kuru, Ak. kuro, *pl. a-, a sore, wound. pr. 1423-25. 1854-60. — cf. apirakuru, a bleeding wound; akisikuru, an ulcer; pompo, a boil, abscess. — Ne kuru adõ nsu, his sore has collected pus or purulent matter; — adõ mpumpunase, has swelled or bloated the skin with serum or matter; — atu, has become purulent; — aporow, has become putrid; — asã, awu, has healed; — ne nsateã ye k. pr. 2796. — oda ak. mu = ne hõ ñhĩnã atutu ak. pr. 700. — kũm or sa k., to heal a sore.*

akũru, = kokoram, *q. v.*

kũrududu, *the cracking, crashing, clattering, rattling or rumbling sound of bursts or peals of thunder, of an earthquake &c. — osoro bobom' k.; asase wosow kurururu.*

kũrududu, *adv. accurately, exactly, in due order; syn. pepẽ; tase ñhõma yi boa ãno k.*

kurukere, *s. kurukyerew.*

akurukũro-de, *pl. ñ-, ñkurukũr-ade, old things, old articles.*

kũrũkũrupà, *a kind of yam, s. odẽ.*

kurukuruw, *red. v. kuruw.*

kurukuruwa, *a. round and large, of flat and globular things; circular; globular, spherical; cf. korokorowa, puruw; kontonkron, dantabañ, hañkare, katraka.*

kurukyerew, As. kurukere, *v. to scrawl, scribble, write; ode asem no ak. ñhõma no so; cf. kyereu.*

kurúm, *v. [red. kurũnkurum] to bend, bow, crook, curve; to be bent, crooked, curving; ok. ne mũ; osekañ no ak.; ofasu no ak. = akuntuñ; ñkantóni nántu akk. sè adáre; syn. kũm, konton &c.*

kũrúm, *a. bent, crooked; false; dua yi ye k.; adanse-kũrúm, false witness.*

kūrúm', *n.* wogyē no k. = wogyē no pene, wopene no, *they applaud, nod assent, receive or accept favourably.*

ñkūrũmā, *okra, ochra, okro, Hibiscus esculentus*, an annual plant and its green seed-pods abounding in nutritious mucilage, used for soups, salad, pickles. — ñkrũmā-fāñ [*cf.* fāñ] *the young leaves of the okra plant, used for soups like cabbage.* — ñkrũmā-fúw [*cf.* afuw) *an okra plantation.* — ñkrũmā-kwāñ [*cf.* ñkwañ] *a soup prepared with the green pods of the plant.*

o-kurûní, *pl.* a- -fó, *s.* okrûní. — kurun̄kurum, *red. v.* kurum.

ñkúrũnyāñ, *a kind of tree; duā bi a wōwē ne dua; wōde si dañ yē akoraten.*

kúrutìayisí, *aniwa k., eyeball, apple or globe of the eye; pupil.*

kurutu, *an animal. pr.* 520.

kuruw, *v.* to cut several things together or plenty of things at once (*sare, brode, nnua, ti, nsa, nañ*); to cut into several pieces (*onipa, dua*); *red.* kurukuruw; *syn.* t̄wítwā.

kurúwá, *pl.* ñ-, *a kind of vessel, espec. for fluids, artificially made of earth, porcelain, glass, wood or metal; pitcher, jug, mug, cup &c. Cf.* kuku.

kuruwá, *Qkw.* = korá.

kùsū, kusukusu, *a.* 1. *dark, dusky, obscure, dim, dull, gloomy, shadowy, nebulous, indistinct; odañ mu ho yē k., it is dark in the house; m'ani so yē me k., my eyes are dim, it is dark before my eyes; hyeñ apue k., a ship has appeared indistinctly on the horizon; wim aye k., the sky is dark, overcast, clouded; anim aye k., the air is dusky, the dusk of the evening has set in; dua yi (ase) yē k., this tree is shady.* — 2. *rank, luxuriant in growth; ñwura no abum k. = aye ahabañ bebrē, odé no abua k.* — 3. *overgrown with wood, wooded, woody.* — 4. *damp; s.* kusukusu 2. — 5. *dull, heavy, weak; me tirim yē me k. (from want of sleep); me yafunum' yē me k., I have a strange feeling in my belly, have no appetite.* — kusū-fām', *k.-asase, s.* kusūm.

kusukûkû, *a thick mist or fog; cf.* omunuñkum.

kùsukusu, 1. *s.* kùsū; ogya aso kk., *the fire burns dimly.* — 2. *damp, dirty, nasty; syn.* fonofono, wusuwusu.

kusūm', kusū-fām', *k.-asase, north. Scr. (Heb. zaphon.) Cf.* kwaem', ketēm'.

kusúm', *fraud, deception; wadi me k., he has defrauded or cheated me, taken unfair advantage of me; kusúm-ā-ne-kūrùm, fraud is (nothing but or the same as) falsehood or unrighteousness, he has bluntly deceived me, wañie me yē korā.*

àkusuw, *a kind of river-fish.*

ñkutō [ñkō, tō, *adv.*] *alone, only, but; ne ñkutō (= ono ñkō) wō ho, he alone is there; onni biribiara sē duaba ñk., he eats nothing but fruits.*

kútu, *a kind of pot used to boil soup in; cf.* kuku.

kùtū, kùtukutu, *expresses a feeling of being bloated, or, the noise of boiling water; me yafunu(m') yē me kùtū, me yafunu ahuru*

aye k. = me yaf. ahye, *my belly is bloated or puffed up, inflated, distended*; aduan no huru kùtukutu, *the food boils with a bubbling noise*.

a kutú, *pl. id., orange; orange-tree*. — akutú-aba, *orange-seed*. — akutú-duá, *orange-tree*. — akutu-guà, *apple* (combining qualities of akutú & ognawa); *cf.* granāte-akutu.

kutū-bo, *dañ kutu do bo, F. cornerstone. Mt. 21,42. Mk. 12,10.*

kutudúdú, *bud; knop; syn. kukudū'dù'*; abo k., *it has produced (or grown into) a bud*.

kutŭroku, *pr. 2438. gyama-k., pr. n.? coward?*

kutuku, *F. \ pl. a-, fist, the hand angularly clenched so as to*
kutŭrukú, *f render the knuckles hard and protuberant; cf. tŵere & the foll.*

kutŭrum ō á, *fist, the hand clenched roundly so as to approach to the shape of a ball; cf. kutruku & tŵere.*

aku-tutu, *inf. a disease producing ulcerating sores; oyare ak. or akuru, watutu akuru, akuru atotow no, oye okufo; cf. kwakoram.*

kuw, *v. 1. to draw or pull out, off, away; s. red. kukuw; okuw no afŵe ho = oŵere no afŵe fam', he draws away his feet to make him fall. — 2. to cut close to the root: ode adare k. wura, sare; kuw dua no ase = tŵa ase pá ara mã ento fam' (that the cutting reaches to the ground).*

e-kuw, *pl. (akuw)akuw, a heap, a collection of things; a collective body of persons. pr. 684. — bo k., to make a heap, put in heaps; oboa ntrama k. gugu ho.*

o-kuw, *a large tree; ehō wō nsōe, esow aba kō', tentrehu hyem'. A kuwa, s. Akua.*

ñkuwa-ñkuwa = *akuru ñketenketete, small sores.*

kwa, *v. s. kwaw, kwae & kwati.*

kwa- in cpds. is often a shortening of koa or akōa; sometimes it is -kwā, or shortened into ko-. *Gr. § 20,4.*

o-kwa, *adv. only, solely, merely, simply, purely, absolutely; without design, insipidly; without cause, gratuitously; gratis, for nothing, to no purpose, to no profit, vainly, in vain; unused, unemployed, idle; okoo ho kofŵee kwa, he went there only to look; onam ho kwa, onyé fŵē, he merely walks about, doing nothing; obi mfon kwa, pr. 131. 1784. 2383. wotan me kwa, John 15,25. — munyāā no kwa, mómfa mmā okwa, Mt. 10,8. oprem no da ho kwa, the canon lies there unused; ogyina ho kwa, he is standing there idle. It is also used elliptically, s. *Gr. § 248,4. Syn. teta, hunu (Ak. hun), F. gyan, gyennyan (ara); teta ara kwà; cf. korā.**

akwa, *pl. ñ-, F. = akōa.*

akwa, *a round-about way, by-way; yi akwa = kwae, v.*

kwā, *v. [red. kwākwā] to make incisions(?).*

kwā, *pl. a-, ñ-, 1. joint, juncture of limbs in an animal body; joint or knot in the stem of a plant, as of grass or cane; ahene mmo*

m'akwā akron* yi biara so, *I have no beads tied on any of my nine joints.* — 2. *joint* = the part included between two joints, knots or articulations: ne nsateā kwā 1 se akwā 2 atwa, *one or two joints of his finger are cut off*; okyee me afwerew nkwā 2, *he gave me 2 joints of sugar-cane.* — 3. *link, ring* (of a chain). — (4. It is questionable whether kwā can be used for a limb or member of the human body, or for a member or fellow of a society: Kristo akwā no bi ne me, meye Kristo hō kwā.)

*Akwā akron a wohye so ahené a.s. firiwá ne: wo batwew so, wo bakon so, wo nantu, wo nanase nè wo asenmu a.s. wo konmu.

akwā = akoawa, *a small slave.*

e-kwā, *pl. a-*, F. = afuw, *plantation*; Mk. 13,24. — oko ne kwā so akofa aduan aba; madow akwā abien. — akwā-so-fó, F. *the people living on the plantation*, = mfumfo, s. ofumni.

nkwā, *life, vitality; vigour, health; happiness, felicity*; cf. ase-trā; nkwā nè akwāhōsan, *life and health*; — gye nkwā, *to preserve, to save from death.*

akwábà, akwábó! *interj.* [ako aba] *welcome!* form of salutation to one arriving after a temporary absence; cf. aba-ō, abō, Gr. §147,5. omā no akwábà, *he bids him welcome.*

akwabān (obsol.) = ntetea.

Kwabēnā, *pr. n.* of a boy or man born on Tuesday. Gr. §41,4.

kwabēnā-afwi [*pr. n.* of a man] a kind of bayere; s. odé.

kwabērañ [akoa oberoñ] *a well-sized, strong slave*, *pr.* 187.

kwaberentuw, s. kwae.

Kwaberenyāñ, a village belonging to Kañkañ (*Dutch Akra*), where Adow Dañkwa, king of Akropong, died, wherefrom the name became an oath of the kings of Akropong.

kwa-beten, cf. obe-ten. *pr.* 2828.

akwā-bō [nea wobō no kwa] = oboabó, osébow, *q. v.*

nkwā-dá, *lit. life-day, a day of 24 hours*, including the night; da a adekyēe nè adesāe wom'; emu nnonfwerew 12 ye adekyēe, na emu 12 ye adesāe; cf. adekyēe, awia.

kwādā, -dawa, *a. small, little*; *syn.* kétewa, kúma, kakrá.

akwādā, *a little boy or child* = abofra ketewa; F. *an old man*, = akwakorā. — asem akw. na wokā kyere me = nea wokā no, enyé se wudwen ne no. — nkwa-da(wa)sém, 1. *trick(s), sly procedure*, *pr.* 154. — 2. = mmofrasem (?).

akwadamma, *musket*; *syn.* otuo. *pr.* 2262.

kwadaw, *v. to be exercised and brought to cleverness, to be practiced, accustomed*; wakw. hō, *he is well versed or expert in it, accustomed to it.* Cf. kokwaw.

o-kwādu, *pl. a-*, a species of antelope; *pr.* 515. s. odabó.

kwadú-ampon-kyérefo, = ewea.

kwàdú, kwadú-atia, *pl. id. banana; banana-tree; Musa sapientum*; cf. obōrode. — kwadu-bakua, a species of banana-tree.

— kwadú-dùá, *banana-tree*. — kwadu-dúru, *the whole cluster of fruits of the banana-tree*; s. oduru. — kwadu-fűaw: āno de a etua n'aba no āno. D.As. — kwadu-sűaw, *a hand or smaller cluster of 4 to 8 bananas*, s. osűaw. — 2. *epaulet, shoulder-piece of military officers*, called so from its resemblance to a hand of bananas.

o-kwádúm, pl. a-, *a large barrel of gunpowder* ($\frac{1}{5}$ keg?); cf. atentením, akótowa.

o-kwàdűéřo, a-, *idleness, sloth, laziness*; óyè-, *he is idle, lazy, slothful*. Syn. anihaw, űerehunu. — o-kwàdűófó, F. kwadűefo, pl. a-, *idler, lazy person, sluggard*; Mt. 25,26. syn. onihafo.

Kwàdűó, pr. n. of a male person born on Monday; Gr. § 41,4. kwadűo-bóűere, = osebo.

ñkwàdűó, *a kind of bead*; s. ahene.

kwadűem, F. *lamentation*. Mt. 2,18.

kwadűom, *a song of mourning, a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation*, delivered in a dramatic manner; *an elegy* (dűom a.s. asem a onipa wua womōmā wo n'ayi ase de kã ne nsem a otrã ase no odii); okobe kw.; onim kw. be = onim sű; to, tűa, mōmā kw.

kwae, v. *to go round about, take a round-about way, by-way or side-way*; syn. yi akwa, kwati kwan, man bābi; — *to turn* (the enemy); — *to avoid, evade, elude*; *to dispense with*; eye ade a won-kwae (nto ho), *it is an indispensable thing or matter*; yebekwae ntam amā wo, *we shall absolve thee from the oath*.

e-kwáé, *forest, wood, thicket*; pr. 1006; *the wooded inland country, bush-country*; cf. wura, ahaban, odoto. — kwae-berentuw, *a dense forest*. — akwaefo, *people living in the bush-country*. — o-kwaefoni, *one of those living in the bush-country*. — kwae m', kwae mu, pr. 1873 f. *in the forest, wooded inland; north*; cf. kusűm'; opp. pom' = po mu. — akwae wá [dim.] *small wood, grove, coppice, copse, shrubbery; underwood*. pr. 1872.

kwafo, pl. a-, F. = okuafo.

ñkwafűéàbā, s. kofű. { *low, mean people*; cf. akwanihumani.
ñkwafűeabanfo, pl. { *the lowest people*; cf. odeseni.

kwágyàdú, = kontromfi. pr. 1875.

akwagyansā, = odompo. pr. 1887.

akwagycinamòá [akoa-agy., *slave of the cat*] s. okramān. pr. 1637.

o-kwáhá, okoha, *a disease in the limbs, rheumatism*; okw. āno ye den kyeñ osénmù.

ñkwahama, pr. 1793. cf. ñnuahama.

akwāhōsan, *life and health, returning or long continuing health*; pr. 162. 2519. mā onnyā ñkwā nè akw., = mā ne hō nye no den. (F. ñkwā ahōsan, *saving health*. Ps. 67,2.)

ñkwahűmāfo, s. akwanihűmāni.

akwàko, *a kind of yam*, s. odé.

akwakorā', akwakwarawá, pl. ñ-, *an old man*; syn. akora; wabo akw., *he has become an old man*.

ñkwakorā-bere, *old age*; cf. mmerewa-bere.

kwakoram, = akututu? *cancer of the nose?* s. kokoram.

Kwaku, *pr. n.* of a male person born on Wednesday. Gr. § 41, 4.

o-kwakú, -o, *pl. a-*, a species of *monkey* = osũà. *pr.* 4.521.1009.

kwakú-ntakú-anúm, a by-name of the *goat*. s. abirekyi.

kwakurekure, a kind of *bird*.

o-kwâkwâ = dábòdábò.

kwâ'kwâ'dàbí, *raven*; *syn.* anene, wâwâ.

kwakye, a by-name of the *vulture*, opete. *pr.* 2688.

kwakye-agyei, a by-name of the apetebi. *pr.* 2692.

Kwakyé, *pr. n. m.* Kwàkyéwa, *pr. n. f.*, *pr.* 3583.

o-kwā-kyénkyèna = kwae mu akyénkyèna, a kind of *hoopoe*.

akwā-kyére [akoa akyere] *pl. ñ-*, *rogue, rascal, scoundrel, villain, wretch*; *gallows-bird, crack-hemp, crack-rope, hang-dog*.

Akwam (Akwamu) *pr. n.* of a Tshi tribe, their country or kingdom, its capital and dialect. Gr. p. XII. — O-kwamni, Okwamuni, *pl. A-*-fo, *an Akwam-man, Akwam-people*.

akwám-ma, -mā [okwañ, *dim.*] *pl. ñ-*, a *small way, path, lane, by-way*.

kwàmāñ, *pl. ñ-* -fo, a *slave of a deceased king* before he has a new master; — *pl. people without a king; the common people, the populace; mob, rabble.* *pr.* 1882.2890. — kwàmāñ-māñ, *pl. -amañ* [ñkoa-omāñ] *republic; democracy*; cf. kwasafomañ.

kwamāñ-māñ-pefo, *democrat*.

kwamāñ-tumi, ñkwamāñfo-tumi, *ochlocracy. Hist.*

ñkwammanōa, *pr.* 2478.

Kwā'mé, Ak. Kwamena, *pr. n.* of a male person born on Saturday. Gr. § 41, 4. [G. Kwamli.]

kwāme-fwī [*pr. n.* of a man] a kind of bayere, s. odé.

kwāme-tabi, a by-name of the akwantwea.

kwā'mènā', an *ant-hill* of small white ants. *pr.* 1883.

akwám-méw [okwañ, abew] *the roots of trees running across the road; any obstacle in the way*.

akwam-fānū [okwañ afānu] *clover, clover-grass, trefoil*.

o-kwam-ferene, *alley, walk, avenue of trees*.

o-kwāmfo, *pl. a-* [kwane] *rower*.

akwam-fō, *pl. ñ-*, [okwañ, afō] a *desolate, bad, impassable way*.

o-kwam-fuwi [okwañ a afuw] *an overgrown way*.

akwám-mó, *inf.* [bo kwañ] *the making of a road*.

ñkwam-moé, a *well-made road*.

kwan, *v. F.* s. kwane 3.

kwañ, *v.* [red. koñkwañ *q. v.*] *to wind or put round*: ode ntama akwañ n'aseñ, *he has wound a small cloth* (of 1½ yards) *round his loins* (— of a large cloth fura would be used).

o-kwañ, *pl. a-* [Ak. okwane] 1. *way, road, path*; ne fi kwañ, *the way to his house*, *pr.* 483. cf. otempoñ, osa, akwammā, nnantam', ñkurotam'; *passage, walk, route, course*; cf. afae, mpotam'. — 2.

opening: onipa hō akwañ ñhīnā, s. fei. — 3. place, space. — 4. fig. way, manner, mode; proper place or manner, order; s. kwañmu, kwañso. — F. means; mboa n'akwañ no, the means of grace. — 4. fig. permission, allowance, leave, liberty, license; occasion. — F. kwañmu, lawfully, righteously. — Phrases with governing verbs (alphabetically arranged): bō kwañ, to make a way; — bō kwañ (fitā), to clear a way. — fa o kwañ (bi so), to take a way or road; — fa kwañmu, F. to be lawful. — fŵe.. kwañ, to expect, look out for. — fōm or tō kwañ, to miss the way. — gya.. kwañ, to dismiss, dispatch, accompany. — hye.. kwañ, to supply with necessities or means for a journey. — hyia.. kwañ, kwañ mu, kwañ so, to meet on the way. — kō kwañ, to go on a journey. — kyere.. kwañ, to show the way. — kyere..so kwañ, to betray. — mǎ..(hō) kwañ, to give way i.e. to give permission, occasion, leave, liberty, license, to permit, allow, suffer; to admit. — nyā (hō) kwañ, to obtain permission, be permitted, find occasion, be able. — si kwañ (mu or) so, to set out (on a journey), to depart. — siw.. kwañ, to hinder, impede, obstruct, prevent, prohibit, forbid. — to kwañ, to grant or give liberty, freedom, to give a loose; ode papa kwañ ato yeñ hō, he has laid before us, i.e. enabled us to choose, the way for good. — tō (or fōm) kwañ, to miss the way. — tu kwañ, to undertake a journey. — tŵa o kwañ, a) to make or cut out a way = yi kw. — b) to cross or pass over a way. — c) to shorten a way, pr. 1892. — yera o kwañ, to lose the way, go astray, to err. — yi kwañ, to open, prepare or make a new way. — Okwañ no āno afuw, na akyiri-nohōa de, woabo, the beginning of the way is overgrown, but farther on it is cleared.

akwañ-akwáñ, adv. along the way, in walking; pr. 2474. odii brode no akw.; oreko no, na oto dŵom akw. de kō.

o-kwañ-ase, the end of the way.

o-kwañ-asō, the edge or border of the way; cf. okwáñkyeñ.

ñ kwañ, soup; nom —, to take (prop. drink) soup. Cf. aduan.

kwàne, v. 1. to cackle; akoko no kw., obeto, this hen cackles, it will lay (eggs).—2. to hawk, hem; okw. ne menewam', he is clearing his throat; kw. hohore, to force up phlegm by hawking. — 3. F. kwan, to row, paddle; syn. hare; deriv. okwāmfó.

o-kwane, Ak., s. okwañ. — ñkwane, Ak., s. ñkwañ.

akwanne [okwañ ade] passage-money, passage-toll, turnpike-toll, toll, custom, duty.

o-kwañ-fŵe, inf. [fŵe okwañ] expectation.

akwañ-hye-dé [ade a wode hye okwañ] subsistence, money given to carriers to buy their food on the way. pr. 3004.

akwañ-hyia, inf. [hyia..kwañ] going to meet one.

akwa-ñihúmāni [akoa onihúmāni] a person of no rank, of low social condition; = odeseni.

akwáñ-kó inf. [kō kwañ] setting out on a journey; pr. 1071. akw. hemahema sē de, mintumi menko bi da, I shall never be able to set forth upon a journey so early in the morning.

akwáñ-ko-gyá, inf. [gya akwañko] accompanying on the way; cf. akwáñnyá.

kwañ-korá, As. kwañkwara, ñkwantá, *pl. ñ-* [ñkwañ, kora], *large spoon, ladle, soup-ladle, carved of wood. pr. 1896.*

kwañkora-señfo, *a maker of ladles.*

akwañkwā, *pl. ñ-* [akoa] *youth, young man. pr. 1897. — syn. aběrate, -wa, -kwa. — 2. dandy, fop, coxcomb. — ñkwañkwā-sém, strutting, flaunting, finery, foppishness; ostentation; di ñkw., pr. 230.253. cf. kyēa & mmerantiwasem.*

ñkwañkwā-dùá, Ak. = osékyedua.

o-kwáñ-kyeñ [okwañ ñkyeñ] *the way-side, by the way, pr. 1898. the edge or border of a road or path; syn. okwañ-asō.*

o-kwañ-kyeré, *inf. the act of showing the way. pr. 648.*

o-kwañ-kyerefo, *pl. a-, guide, leader.*

o-kwañ-mā, *inf. [mā okwañ] permission, allowance, leave, license; admittance.*

o-kwañ-mu, *a-, in the way, in the proper manner, = kwañso, a-; cf. abrammo-kwañmu.*

o-kwáñ-mù-kā, *inf. occasional high-way robbery.*

o-kwañmukāfo, *high-way robber.*

akwañ-mu-sém [a word heard on the way, Gr. § 194] *news, report, information received on the road.*

ñkwa-nōá [kwae āno] *the neighbourhood of the primeval forest; cf. ñhanōa, nsanōa.*

Kwanokú, *pr. n. of a weak or worthless man. pr. 2969.*

ñkwa-nōmā [kwae anoma] *a bird from the (primeval) forest.*

o-kwan-sén [ñkwañ, oseñ] *soup-pot.*

ñkwáñ-siāne [okwañ, siāne] *by-way; cf. akwá, akwatikwañ; akwansi-dé, s. akwansisem. [wafa ñkw.*

o-kwan-siñ [okwañ siñ] *pl. a-, the extent, length or distance of a way or road, from one appointed halting-place to another; pr. 818. — a mile.*

akwansimma [dim.] *pl. ñ-, a smaller division of a way; a stadium; a furlong; cf. ofrétekwáñ.*

akwan-siw, *inf. [siw kwañ] the act of hindering &c., hinderance, impediment, obstacle.*

akwansi-sem, *hinderance, impediment, difficulty.*

o-kwan-sráfó, *pl. a- [sra okwañ] scout, spy.*

o-kwáñ-sò, *a-, on the way, in the proper place, manner, order; fa nneema no toto n'akwañso = siesie nneema no yiye, put these things in order; enyé ne kwañso = ne kronkronso, that is not the proper way. — kwáñsò-kwáñsò, properly, orderly, in due order; óyè n'ade ñh. kw. — akwañ-so-sem, = akwañmusem.*

ñkwan-tá [okwañ nta] *double road i.e. the place where a road branches off into two, or, where two roads cross. pr. 284. 2983. — ogyina owu nè ñkwā ñkw.*

ñkwan-tá [ñkwañ ta] As. = kwañkorá, *ladle; cf. bebeta.*

ñkwantabén, *a kind of bead, s. ahene.*

ñkwanta-bisá, *a plant. — Nkw., pr. n. m.*

Nkwanta-nañ, *pr. n. of a town or village (in Akem &c.) from which four roads proceed.*

akwanteá, s. opurow.

a-kwántémmèrefúá, a kind of *bird*.

akwantemfí, *somewhere in or on the way*, not near the starting-place nor the end of the journey.

akwanteñ-befuá, a single *palm-nut* found on the way. (Wo ba ñkasa a, na wofa mã no di, na okasa!)

o-kwántenni, *wanderer, traveller, tradesman, journeying trader*, syn. bataní; nea onám rekodi guá; akwantemfo asafo, *caravan, company of travellers or merchants*.

o-kwànténten, a long way or journey.

o-kwan-tiā, a short way or journey. pr. 2815.

ñkwán-tía [okwañ tia] pr. 1903. the end of a way; the outskirts of a town, syn. kurótía.

akwán-tú, inf. [tu kwañ] journey, travel; voyage. — o-kwantufo, pl. a-, *wanderer*. — akwántú-kòtokú, *travelling-pouch or -bag*. — akwantusé [akwantu ase] the reason for undertaking a journey, the intention, aim or design in travelling.

akwan-twéá, a kind of animal; by-name: kwame-tabí.

akwán-nyá, inf. [gya.. kwañ] *dispatching; accompanying on the way*, syn. akwañkogya. — o-kwan-nyafo, pl. a-, *companion, conductor; escort, convoy*.

akwán-nya [okwañ agya] the opposite side of the way. pr. 369.

ñkwán-yé [nea wode ye ñkwañ] *boot, gain, advantage; what is given in addition (over and above 'nsim' and 'ntoso') in buying fishes*.

o-kwapae, *fool, blockhead, dullard &c.* Rog. 501. > okwasea, ogyennyentwi. — ñkwapae-sem, syn. ñkwaseasem, agyimisem &c.

kwapeñ, by-name of the dog; s. okramañ.

kwarifá, -fũá, = okísí, *rat*; pr. 210. 371.

kwasaã, ñkwasaã, a kind of *tree or shrub*; oduahyeñ di n'aba.

kwàsafafo [ñkoa asafo] pl. id., a person or thing belonging to the whole company or community. — kwasafodé, a thing or things belonging to a community or serving for the use of all; common or public property. — kwasafode-pe, communism; kw.-pefo, communist. Hist. — kwasafodùá, a tree (bearing fruit) for common use. — kwasafomáñ, republic; common-wealth; syn. kwamañ-máñ. — kwasafomañ(pe)fo, the republican party. — kwasafoni, pl. -fo, a republican. — kwasafosàsé, a common, common or public ground. — kwasafosem, a palaver in which every body is allowed to give his opinion.

ñkwā-ase, the end of a plantation; afuw (F. akwā) no ñkōa a.s. āno a.s. anafo a ede reko ñhanōa. pr. 1007. cf. ñkōa.

o-kwaseá, pl. ñ-, ñ-fo, *fool, idiot, ignorant or stupid person, silly fellow; simpleton, dolt, dunce, dullard*; oye okw. se oguañ, he is as stupid as a sheep; — syn. ogyennyentwi, ogyimfo, osesáfó; cf. obodamfo, ogyefo; kwapae, kwātee, tibonkoso. — kwaseá, foolishness, stupidity. — ñkwaseám', in a foolish manner. — ñkwasea-dé, foolish things or deeds; F. (-dze) folly. — ñkwasea sem,

foolish talk or behaviour, foolishness, folly. — ñkwaseatow, a large dumpling of the favourite dish of the negroes called 'fufū'.

kwàsésá, a mixture of chaff and red clay to rub [kwaw] the floor of dwellings with; wode osáfō a.s. mposàé a.s. brodeba-akúa na wode ye.

Kwasi, *pr. n.* of a male person born on Sunday. Gr. § 41,4. Akwasiba, -wa, Akosua, *pr. n.* of a female born on Sunday.

Kwasi-da, *Sunday*; cf. dapeñ. — akwasi-dae = adwēdae.

kwasi-àma ñkwā, *talebearer, tell-tale*; óyè kw. = oye nsá-kyì-nsáyam, *he is double-tongued, deceitful, treacherous*; cf. ofáko-nè-fábafó.

kwásiare, *overweening, haughtiness, conceit*; wóyè kw. = [woye ahántañ.

ñkwa-sōm, *inf. F.* = ñkoa-sōm, *service of slaves, slavery*.

o-kwāsoní, *pl. a-fo*, a person (*pl. people*) living on the plantation; s. ofumní.

kwata, *leprosy*; *syn.* piti, fawohōkodi; yare kw., *to be leprous*.

o-kwataní, *pl. a-fo*, *leper*; *syn.* opitini.

o-kwatakyí, 1. a brave person, valiant man. — 2. bravery, valour; — s. okatakyí, akataníni.

kwātée [recent] *foolishness, conceit, foppery, flaunting, bragging, pretentiousness*; óyè kw. = ohoahoa nehō; cf. kwapae, okwasea, kwásiare.

kwáterekwa, *ragamuffin, ragged or nearly naked fellow*; *pr.* 1916. F. kwatserkwā, Mk. 14,52. cf. kwatī, kwařow.

kwáterekwā, *adv. barely, merely*; okā kyere wo kw. se: do me! *he gives the absolute command: love me!*

kwatí, *v. to omit, to leave, set or lay aside, pass by, avoid, evade; not to come into, not to pass through*; it serves also instead of the *prep. without*: woakwati hene adi asem no, *they held the palaver without the king*; mokwati me a, muntumi nyé fwē, *or, muntumi ñk. me nyé fwē, John 15,5. pr. 1027.1031.1039.* — kwati dufūaw or kyem, *to go round a "medicine" or a shield = to call upon a fetish*.

kwátī, kwátikwati, *a. bare, bald, naked, nude; smooth; simple, plain*; cf. kwařow. — watwítwa ne ti so kw., *he has his head close shaved, close cropped*; ne ti apa kw.kw.; dua no hō or so (ye) kw. (= patā, *without leaves*); masèn mprampro no hō kwkw.

kwátía, *pl. ñ-*, Ak. a forked stick or post on which the poles for the construction of the roof rest, = akorasimma.

Kwátía, *pr. n. m.* — Akwatiá, Akotia, *pr. n. m.*

akwatiá [akoa, tia] *adj. small, short*; *pr.* 2832. — *n.* 1. a small person, short man; *pr.* 693.3564. — 2. a wooden bar or bolt, door-bar, cross-bar.

akwatiá-bibirí, a kind of river-fish.

akwatí-kwáñ, *pl. ñ-*, round-about way, by-way, side-way.

kwaw, *v. [inf. a-]* 1. to rub the floor with a mixture of red clay and chaff. *pr.* 1867. — 2. to wear off; s. red. kokwaw.

-kwaw, *a. plain, simple, common*; nnua-kwaw, *s. kyeñ dañ.*

Kwaw, (F.) *pr. n.* = Yaw. Gr. § 41,4. 293,6.

akwāwá [akwā, *dim.*] *a small plantation. pr. 2299.*

kwáwów, *a. bare, empty, unfurnished; mere, alone; plain, simple; cf. kwaterekwa, kwatī; wási dañ-kwáwów agyaw ho amā no, he has built a single house and left it so to him without any appurtenance (as kitchen &c.) or furniture; wakā n'asem kw., = wakā asem a ehō da ho na nnipa nh. te ase.*

kwe, kwe, kwē, kwi, F. = tŵe, tŵe, tŵē, tŵi. Gr. § 12.293.

kwia, F. = tŵa. Gr. § 12,2. 293,1 *c Rem. 3.*

kwo, kwo, kwu: kw, before o, o, u, is often written in F. (*Prk.*) where other dialects have merely k.; e.g.

kwo, akwoa (*Mk. 12,2.*), kwokwa, = ko, akoa, kokoa.

kwon, akwondo, ñkwongya = kon, akonno, ñkonya.

ñkwonhyefo, akwotuia = ñkomhyefo, akatua &c.

kyakya, tsatsa, akyakyawa, -kyā, *s. akyekyewa.*

o-kyāme, *s. okyēame.*

kye, *v. 1. to last, endure, continue, hold out, stand for a long time, pr. 1001; to be long i.e. of long duration; n'asem akye dodo, his speech was very long; to stay long, to stay away or out a long time; wákyè biara neñ, he has stayed out long enough indeed; s. Gr. § 231,1. 3-5., where instances are given to show the rendering by the v. kye of the Eng. adverbs and phrases "long, a long while, a good while, for a long time, long ago, not long ago, a (long, short) while ago, long since, long before, soon, soon afterwards". — 2. to delay, defer, withstand a long time, require a long time before, with another verb in the inf.: ókyè né bá, he delays his coming, he does not or will not come soon or for a long time; Luk. 12,45. ekye bo or bu, it withstands breaking, i.e. it will not break soon or easily; enkyé bo, it does not withstand breaking, i.e. it will easily break, it is fragile; ekye see, it is not easily spoiled or ruined, is durable; enkye see, it is not durable, is perishable, frail; pr. 1017. Gr. § 231,2.*

kye, *v. [red. kyekye] 1. to divide, or separate into classes, orders, kinds, parts, portions or shares, to cut up, parcel (out); — kye nām, to cut up a piece of meat; often with mu: kye akutu no mu abien, divide the orange into two parts. — 2. to share, part, among two or more, to distribute, divide among several; to apportion; to present or give (also a single thing to a single person): okyee ne mfefo nhinā ade, he distributed presents to all his friends; ode dukū kyee me, he gave me a handkerchief. — 3. to give away, make a present of: memfá me ba menkye, I do not give away my child. pr. 3528. — 4. to forgive, pardon: ode me bone akye me, = afiri me, he has forgiven me my offence. — 5. to remit, to acquit of (a debt); wamfá me kaw no ankye me, he has not absolved me from (paying) my debt.*

kye, *v. 1. Ak. = kyew. — 2. F. (khe) = kyekye, kyere, kye- [kyere.*

kyē, *v. 1. to become clear, visible; to appear, come to light; to come or bring forth, to obtain or impart consistency; this v. is only*

used in connection with a d e: ade kyē, *the day breaks* (lit. *the things become visible?*) [G. dše tšere or tšere]; wo abofra yi, nea woye yi, woreñkyē ade, *you child that you are, by so doing you will (not bring things to lasting existence or duration i.e.) not live long or fare well or prosper*; pr. 585. — ade reñkyē no, *things will not prosper to him*. — 2. s. red. kyēkyē.

kyē, *interj.* expressing the unwillingness of a monkey to give up what he has got, pr. 1787.

kyē, *adv.* in an elegant, exquisite or luxurious way; wakyekye ne fi kyē. (ade a ehō tew fēremm, asem biara nni hō.)

e-kye, Ak. s. kyew.

o-kye, *inf.* lasting, duration; okyé na añkye, *it did not last long*.

akye, F. = aṅkā, aṅkāñā. — ñkye, F. 1. = aṅkā. Mt. 1,6.11,21.12,7. — 2. a word expressive of an attempt. *Mf. Gr. p. 46* (ñkhe).

akye, *fishing-net*; cf. adwókú & atrā, boā, ebóá, asàwu. [G. atšé.]

e-kyē, ekyen(?) F. *immortality?* Cf. akyēwa.

akyē [fr. kyē, v. a forth-coming?] a salutation, greeting, espec. in the morning; compliments, respects; cf. makyē. — mā akyē, *to salute, greet* (cf. kyia); memā wo yere akyē; *I beg to send or present my kind regards to your wife*; mā no akyē mā me, *give my respects to him or her*; obi aba ha abemā wo akyē, *a person has come who desires to pay his respects to you*.

añ'kyē, a kind of parrot; s. akō.

àñkyē, a kind of wild cashew tree with fruits eaten by the Krobo.

kyèá, v. [red. kyeakyea] *to become or make oblique, inclined, distorted, wry, crooked, squint &c.; to slope, slant, bend, incline, distort &c.* akyea, *it is wry, sloping, not straight*; kyea asem, *to wrest judgment, to pervert one's cause*; okyea n'asō di asem, *he perverts judgment*; wakyea n'asō abu no nteñkyew. Cf. kyew, v. & a.

kyèá, kyéá (*inf.?*) a bending sideward or a sideward inclination of the head, as for close or careful inspection; a look from the side; ófwè no (or ne) kyéá, *he looks or cares well for him (her, it), is careful for or mindful of him* = ommā biribi ñhīa no, n'ani kā (or kū) no hō; òñfwé no kyéá, *he does not even look at him, does not care the least for him*.

ñkyèá: to-, pr. 2853.

ñkyeae, 1. *obliqueness, crookedness; the slanting of a wall*; minhū dan no ñkyeae bi. — 2. *a sloping or slanting line*. — 3. *fig. crooked way; crooks* (of the heart &c.); yenhūñ neñkyeae da, *we never found in him any fault, wrong, trespass or deviation from moral rectitude*.

kyēa, v. *to walk in an affected, conceited, ostentatious manner, to strut, to behave proudly*; okyēa = odi ñkwankwasem, oye nehō mmerantede.

akyēafo, añkyēāfó, -o, a person or thing worthy of distinction, excelling others of the same kind; obedew mu nni añky. = ob. biara nyé fe, biara ñkyén bi, pr. 71.1716.1719.3546.

kyeakyea, *red. v.*, *pr.* 3173. — kyeaw-kyeaw, a kind of sandals.

o-kyěámé, *pl. a-*, *speaker, reporter, interpreter*; one of the elders of a king or a negro-town or community, called *linguist*, who in their councils has the office of a speaker being the mouth-piece of, or reporter to, the king or the assembly; — *di ky.*, *to be or act as a speaker. Cf. opanyiñ.*

akye-bũro, *parched corn. pr.* 394. *syn. ñkye-ŵee.*

akye-de, *pl. id.* [ade a wokye] *present, gift; cf. adekyede, kye-fã, ayeyede.*

akye-duań, *fried meat, cakes &c. Cf. ñkyewa.*

kyee, *v.* — *so, to spare, retain as precious, save, use sparingly; cf. kora so; okyee n'ade so, he is thrifty, economical, parsimonious, close; — red. kyeekyee, q.v.*

kyé-èdŵo [ókyè a edŵo]: òye k. = onipa a okã asem a, edŵo [etŵa]. *Cf. pr.* 2559f. 2606.

kyeekyee, *red. v.* 1. *s. kyee.* — 2. *ky. mu*, *to mix persons or things of different kind or size, to alternate, to cause to succeed by turns, to arrange in reciprocal succession; owo kyeekyee mu, she bears sons and daughters alternately [G. efo ñmãfi]; mómfa mmofra no ñky. mpanyimfo no mu; wasina n'ahene akyeekyee mu, e.s. enyé ahene sukoro, na esonsone na ode afrafra mu.*

kye-fã, *F. [kye, ofã] portion, share, allotment, dividend.*

ñkyé-gó [ñño a woakyew mã aben na wode asi ho mã adań fita na wuguare a wosra] *palm-oil prepared for anointing one's skin after washing.*

ñkye-hãmã [ñhama a ekyere] *bonds; oda ñky. (mù), he is bound, kept in bonds, fig. he is restrained or hindered in an action, prohibited to act in a matter; onam ñky. m' na obae, he came in bonds, as a captive.*

ñkyekwākyẽma: bõ —, = *di ahantansem. pr.* 1921.

akye-kyā', *s. akyekyewa.*

kye-kye (mu), *red. v., s. kye, to divide.*

kyékyé, *the evening-star; osi sram ñkyen, osram yere nen, odi sram akyi dā; hence it is also called kyékye-pè-aware, aware-m'pé-nò, or, pe-héne-adì, owúòdi, implying that it is betrothed to the moon and desirous to be married to it, though never able to come up with it, or, that it is desirous of becoming king (instead of the moon), and that, when the moon dies i.e. disappears, that star takes its place; cf. kō-soroma.*

kyékyé, *pl. a-*, *callosity, hard spots of the skin; ky. asi ne nsam', ne nsam' asi ky., (or asisi aky.) his hand has become (or his hands are) callous; ne nańkroma anim asi ky., his knees have become callous.*

kyékyé [full e] *spindle; ñkorā ntrā-ntrā abien a wode dua ahyem'; wode nsatea dań no a, na etŵa nehō na wode to asáwá.*

kye-kye, a kind of kente, *s. ntama.*

kyékyé, kyíkyí, *spy-glass; telescope.*

kyekye, *red. v.* [cf. kyere, kyekyere] 1. *to bind, tie (up), bind together, pr. 1923.* — 2. *to gird, girdle, girt; wakyekyen'asen = wabonehō so.* — 3. *to precipitate, form a sediment, to thicken, inspissate, coalesce, concrete, congeal; abūrow, dote no aky. (after being dissolved in water or soaked).* — 4. *to grow or become firm, hard, solid: odé no aky. kakra-ara gyeññ.* — 5. *ky. kūrow, to build a town. pr. 447.* — 6. *okyekye ne were (lit. he ties up his breast?) he comforts, consoles, solaces him; ne were akyekye, he has been or is comforted, consoled.*

kyēkyē, *red. v.* -..so, *to keep close together; oky. ne sika so = omfá ne sika ntó aduan nni, ntó ntama mfura.*

ñkyēkyē, *inf. avarice, stinginess, niggardliness; cf. anibere, ayamōnwene, kane.* — o-kyékyēfo, *pl. a-, miser, niggard; pr. 1922. one heaping up treasures; cf. oyamōnwenefo.*

o-kyékyé, *a kind of bat, having bumps about the head. pr. 711.*

kyēkyē, *n. a sound agreeable to the ear, harmonious, satisfactory, gratifying; wáfí ky. akyí, he comes behind hand, a day after the fair.*

ákyèkyēá, *a large fruit (melon?) with eatable seeds; syn. [akatewa.*

akyékyèá, *a dish of roasted meal of Indian corn or maize.*

ñkyekyem', *inf. [kyekye mu] the act of dividing; division; part, section, verse; fraction; syn. ñkyem'.*

kyekye-maŵe, *As. a fish of a finger's length.*

akyekye-maŵe, *F. locust. Mt. 3,4. Mk. 1,6. - s. boadabi, abebew.*

ñkyèkyérā, ñkyekyérewa, *Gy. goro, a cord made of pineapple fibres (sevenfold, mfiriwa).*

ñkyékýere, *a kind of grass or weeds preventing the growth of any thing else; sare atenteñ bi a ete se nnuā; papyrus; rush, Job. 8,11. cf. sakrāñ.*

ñkyékýere, *wild sugar-cane; syn. fwerew.*

kyekyere, *red. v. [kyere] 1. to bind, tie, tie together; ky. boā, to make a bundle; ky. adesoā, to prepare a load; wokyekyeree ne nsa koo n'akyi, they tied his hands behind his back; bone aky. n'ani, sin has blindfolded him.* — 2. *to gird, girdle, girt; cf. ñkyekyeremu.* — 3. *to be tied round a thing; dukū ky. ne ti, she has a handkerchief tied round her head. Cf. kyekye.*

kyekyeré [kekere] *roasted corn ground into flour; syn. osiām; wode abūrow a woakyew na eyam ky.*

akyekyeré-e, *pl. ñ-, tortoise; cf. awuru, apuhuru.*

[pr. 1465. 1467. 1924-31.]

ñkyekyeree, *a weaver's spool; syn. dodowa.*

kyekyerebesí, *a kind of tree; dua bi a ehō wo nsoe, eye deñ, n'ahabañ ntēantēā, wode ehō hono ye hama, ebon na ebon; wokor ase a, wutu nnee.*

akyékýere-gyá, -tŵē, *a kind of ant.*

kyekyerehú, a kind of food prepared of maize.

kyekyeré-kôna, different sorts of precious beads strung together, worn by kings. *pr.* 443.

akyekeyere-kónmù [nea ekyekyere kón mu] necklace; neck-
nkyekyere-mú, belt, girdle; *syn.* aboso. [cloth.

nkyekyere-só [nea wode akyekyere adeso so] that which is bound upon a load in addition to it.

nkyekyérewa, *s.* nkyekyéra.

nkyekyewa, 1. notch, indentation; osekan no āno abo nky., the edge of the knife has got a notch. — 2. a clicking or smacking sound produced to scoff at one; wobó no nky. (=ntwóm), they deride him, scoff at him by smacking with the tongue.

nkyekyēwā, the spicy bark of a tree; cinnamon?

akyekeyewá, -kyā', a humpbacked, hunchbacked person.

[*pr.* 741. 1046. *cf.* afū.

kyékyewa, *a.* small; okura adaka ky. bi sè or adaka kete-wa bi a ete sē.

o-kyem, *pl.* a-, a shield plaited of twigs; nwene ky., to make a shield; woye no teterē ahinanan; buckler; *cf.* nwákyém, wokyem.

akye-m-akye-m, *a.* [*pl.* of okyem] flat (as the wicker-work of a shield); atutu w nti abofra no nsa adan aky.

nkyem', *inf.* [kye mu] division, part, fraction; *s.* nkyekyem'.

kyēm, *v.* to press (together) forcibly, to force out.

Akyem, *pr. n.* Akem, a country consisting of two territories, Akyem Abúakwa and Akyém Kòtokú, *Gr. p.* XI. XII. — *pr. n. m.*

á nkyèm', *pl. n-*, a small bird, perhaps 300 living on one tree.

kyēma, *s.* kyīma.

kyémadú, *a.* large, said of a bunch of bananas, palm-nuts.

akye-mádùá (kókō), a kind of beans.

kyēmē', a most precious kind of cloth from the interior (sarem'), made of silk-thread. *pr.* 1365. (*pr.* 805.)

akye-m-edéw, *s.* obedéw.

kyemfére, *pl. n-*, potsherd. *pr.* 3669.

o-kyémfó, *pl. a-*, a large spider; its bite is said to be venomous.

o-kyémfó o, *pl. a-*, a shield-bearer (of the king of Asante). *pr.* 799.

Akyemfoo, *pr. n.* of a sea-coast town in Fante.

kyèmi, a kind of small fish, pounded and made into lumps, stinking = oseé-sāmíná. *pr.* 2345. [G. gbemono.]

kyemmiri, F. a kind of snake.

nkyem-pae [nkyene pae] a bag of salt. *pr.* 3609.

nkyem-pe, equator. *D. As.*

nkye-mú, *s.* nkyem'.

o-kyemwá [okye-m, *dim.*] a small shield, target.

kyeñ [Ak. F. kyene] *v.* to surpass, go beyond, exceed, excel, be

larger than; syn. sēñ, cf. tra; it is used for the comparative form of Eng. adjectives and the conj. than; after another verb it is translated by more than, better than, rather than, when negative, by not so .. as, not more .. than. Dabodabo ye kokūrō kyeñ akoko, or d. kyeñ akoko kokūro; Onyame ñhyira ye kyeñ sika; metumi maye kyeñ nea wosusuw; moanyiñ señ me, enti mutu mmirika kyeñ me; biribi ñkyeñ ogya kōkō. R.p. 202. Gr. § 73. — kyeñ so (without an expressed object of comparison) to be eminent, excellent, superior; nneema a ekyeñ so, extraordinary things.

kyeñ, v. to erect the sides of a house; wokyēñ dan, wokyēñ nnua-kwaw no, they put in the common sticks for the walls of a negro-house. — Cf. ñkyeñ.

k y ē ñ, v. [s. kyēñkyēñ] 1. to become hard, dry, stiff, durable; ekaw kyēñ na empōrow, pr. 1498. — 2. to make hard: wokyēñ won yafunu, they abstain from food, live on scanty food, s. yaf. — 3. F. okyēñ ne kōñ wō n'agya do, he rebelled against his father; cf. señ kōñ.

Okyeñ, pr. n. a surname for the name Atiammo.

ñkyeñ, the side, side-part or place by the side of a thing; in connection with verbs it is, in Eng., often rendered by prepositions, as, near, by, with, to, from; or by adverbs, as, aside, apart, privately; F. Mt. 14,13. Mk. 13,3. = ofā; — ogyina me ñkyeñ, he stands near or by me; kyekye da sram ñkyeñ, the evening-star is near the moon; meko ne ñkyeñ, I am going to him; efi ohene ñkyeñ, it comes from the king; cf. Gr. § 122. — Cpds. s. oðankyeñ, okwañkyeñ.

o-k y ē ñ a, F. e- [okyē da] to-morrow; the day or a day following the present; oky. bi, some future day.

o-kyēñ-kyi, the day after to-morrow.

kyene, v. Ak. F. = kyeñ; m'agwima kyene mē, my work is too hard (too much) for me.

k y è n é, v. to swing, fling one's self, as an ape from one tree to another; okyèné e.s. (kontromfi, duahyēñ) otow fi dua biakō so kō biakō so. — de.. kyene mu; to cross, to throw across: ode ne nan akyene mu, he has crossed his legs. In the combination to w.. kyene the v. to w means to throw, send, fling, hurl from the hand or from a starting place, and kyene points to the end and aim of such movement, s. Gr. § 109,32. 243,b. Kyene is used of single things, gu of a multitude of things or of materials; otow tumpañ no kyenee pom', he hurled the bottle into the sea; watow ne sekañ akyene, he has flung his knife away, or, he has lost his knife (by carelessness).

akyene, pl. ñ-, drum; diff. kinds: obommā' (akyenekésè), atūm-pāñ, ñkráwiri, adedénkūrā, etwī, akukuá (at Kumase and Akropong); sā ñkyene yi ñhinā di hene anim nè n'akyi; oténté, mpin-tín; gyamadúdu; — kã or yañ aky., to beat a drum.

ñkyene, salt. Akw. táfòdé, gyíràm. — Phr. ñky. atem', it is sufficiently salted; ñky. atwam', it is excessively salted, oversalted; ñky. no nté adem', the salt has lost its savour; wonyé ñky. na woa-hono, the rain will not kill you; wakã ñky. agu (lit. he has cast away salt) he has ceased to use salt i.e. he is dead; n'aniwa soa ñky. =

n'ani kum na n'aniwam' aye no fremfremfrem or dededede, *he is at the point of dropping sweetly asleep*; akōa yi, oye m'anim nkyene, medan mehō a, na oye m'atiko yisa, *he speaks good words in my ears, behind me bad ones*; cf. wotoo no tekremakyéne, *they laid salt upon their tongue for him by sweet words*; onan nkyene gu n'asōm', *he bribes or persuades him*; obekā nky. a, mirentie no bio, *though he try his best to persuade me, I will not listen to him any more*. — bō nky., s. bō 98. — si nky., s. nkyenesi.

akyene-bóa, pl. n- [aboa a okyene] *ape, monkey* (general name).

akyene-dam, s. adam.

kyenedúru, *a tree the wood of which resembles cedar-wood*; cedar†; dupon a wode seń akyene, ye mpuran &c.

akyene-kā, inf. *drumming, beat of drum*; syn. ayan.

o-kyene-kāfo, *drummer*; syn. okyeremā, oyańfo; cf. gyaasefo.

a-kyene-késé, *the king's large drum, called obommā*. pr. 711.

ńkyene-mú, v. n. *a crossing of two lines as in the sign of multiplication* ×; cf. osikyi.

kyēneńē, *a barren, sterile, unfruitful female* (of animals); oguan yi abu ky., *this sheep has become fat instead of bringing forth young*; cf. obonin, karawa.

ńkyene-ńkyéne, adj. *salty*; nsu nky., *brackish water*.

ńkyéne-sí, inf. *the putting of salt into bags*. [Wosi nkyene = wokyeke nky. wo abōbow mu a.s. akyem-medew mu a.s. ahaban biara mu.]

o-kyene-soafo, pl. a-, *a carrier of a drum*. pr. 2822.

ńkyene-sóafó, pl. id., *salt-carrier*. pr. 1943.

ńkyeń-kókó, pl. nkyene-akókó, *a grain of salt*.

ńkyeńkyemmá, *a kind of grass*.

ńkyeńkyemàwé, pr. 1944. cf. kyekyemaŵe.

ńkyeńkyen, F. = nkyene-ńkyene; *saltness*. Mk. 9,50.

kyěńkyěń, red. v. [s. kyěń] 1. *to make or grow hard, dry, stiff, numb*; awów akyeńkyen me, *the cold has benumbed me*; wa-kyeńkyen na oye awu, *he has become torpid and is about to die*; onipa wu a, okyeńkyen, *when a man dies, he becomes stiff*. — 2. *to strain, to put to the utmost tension, exert to the utmost*: kyěńkyen wohō mā adaka no so, *exert yourself (call up your strength) to lift up the box*. — 3. F. *to dry up, wither away*. Mk. 4,6.11,20 f.

kyěńkyěń, a. *stiff*; tadua ky. pr. 3156; s. ky.-ara & kyěń-
[kyěńkyen.

kyěńkyen, *basket, pannier, made of palm-branches and reeds, to carry palm-wine*; syn. akotwé; cf. bedew, apakan, kyereńkye.

akyeńkyen, pl. id., *an unripe palm-nut*.

kyeńkyen-be-mū, pr. 310. 1945-47.

akyeńkyená, *a bird with a large bill, the toucan or hornbill, buceros?* pr. 1948. — by-names: pebiakrrō, meamēa.

kyěńkyen-ara, adv. *hard, forcibly*; needs, necessarily, in-

dispensably; absolutely, by all means, peremptorily, positively, utterly; mise, memmā ɔ̀nko; na ose kyēnkyēn-ara ɔ̀beko, I say, I do not wish to let him go; but he says, he will go by all means. [Cf. G. kē, kēle, still, yet, though.]

akyēnkyēn-ne [kyēnkyēn, ade] *a forced matter or thing; - ɔ̀do nyé aky., love is not enforced, obtained by force.*

ɛ̃kyēnkyēnē, *something hardened; biribiara a akyēnkyēn, se dote, aduan a aye dennennennen na wudi a enyé bio, nām a woahow na akyēn; - obosu nky.†, hoar-frost; nsu nky.†, ice; amū nky.†, a mummy.*

kyēnkyēnēn, s. kyeñkyerenñ.

kyēnkyēnkyēn, *adv. hard, rigidly, inflexibly, unrelentingly, excessively; ɔ̀hye no ky., he forces him hard, rules over him with severity; Eniresi-abūrofo nhye abibifo ky., the English do not deal rigidly with the negroes; ɔ̀ton n'ade aboodeñ ky., he sells his things exceedingly dear.*

akyēnkyēn-nuru [aduru a ekyēnkyēn] *a medicine for hardening any thing, for embalming a corpse, for mummification.*

kyēnkyēntakyi-a, *adv. by force, forcibly; enyé kyeñkyentakyi-èkyi do, it is not an irresistible love; kyeñkyentakyi-èsi a, ose memmā yeñko, he absolutely wants me (or, with all his might he forces me) to go with him; syn. kyēnkyēn-ara.*

kyēnkyēntakyi-kūrow, *pr. 2818.*

kyeñkyerenñ, *a. & adv. very hard, dry, stiff; cf. kyēn & kyēnkyēn, v. — nām no aye kyeñkyerenñ, the fish (or meat) is well dried; asase no mu (or so) ye kyeñkyēnēn, = emu akyēn or awo, the land is hard and dry, arid, meager, barren; ne ntama no aseñ ky.; ne nsa señi ky. or kyēnekesē, 1 Ki. 13. — wakyēn kyeñkyerenñ, he has become stiff (in his body or joints, for some hours): eyé akòse abiribiriw-twa, syn. ade ato no so, ahuñmu ato (or asi) no so.*

kyeñkyerenkyeñ = kyeñkyeñkyeñ.

akye-nyā-de [ade a woakye anyā] *share, portion, = kyefā.*

kyépé, Akw. = pēdua, *to.*

kyepēn, F. *portion, inheritance. Mt. 5,5.*

ñkyerā, *a kind of pot; s. kuku.*

kyer, F. kyere, Ak. = kye, *v. to last, endure; F. mambekyer', I am not to remain long; ɔ̀bekyer ahē, how long will it last? bekyer ahē nkō, how long (wilt thou stay away)? Ps. 90,13.*

kyere [kye, *v. to last &c.*] *a delay, lingering, prolonged stay; meñhyé wo ky., I do not detain you, will not cause you a delay or detention; wannye ky. yee ntem koo ho, he hastened there without delay.*

kyère, *v. [red. kyekyere, q. v.] 1. to catch, lay hold on, seize (by pursuit); to take captive (ky. or fa dommum), apprehend; to detain; agyinamoa ky. nkura, akrōmā ky. nkoko; pr. 3111.1954-57. ky. asem, Lk. 11,54. — 2. to bind, tie round (adare, the handle of a bill-hook). — 3. to become thick, to curd, curdle, clot, concrete or coagulate into a thick inspissated mass; nufusu no aky., the milk has curdled. — 4. .. mu ky., a) to be narrow; ɔ̀dan yi mu ky., this room*

is narrow; opp. mu gow, to be spacious. — b) to be hurried and indistinct in pronunciation: Aburifo kasa mu kyere, e.s. wokasa ntem-ntem na emu nteu a.s. emu nná ho. — 5. kyere mu, to interweave, tissue, variegate; woaky. mu = otamanwénéfó adi mu adwini; s. nkyeremú. — 5. to be in great distress or straits: ne hō kyere no = ne hō hīa no wō mmā nhīnā; ne tirim aky. no (e.s. asem bi aye no ehū nè awereho nhīnā), he has become distracted, out of his senses or wits. — 6. to press or be pressed together; kyere so, to throng, crowd: nnipa no aky. so, the people are crowded together; wōkyere nó sò, they throng him; wōkyere tow, they huddle together into a cluster, swarm or crowd. — 7. kyere (or kyekyere) sa, to prepare for war (by collecting an army &c.); wakyere me hō sa-bone, he has planned, devised or determined evil against me. — 8. to show or manifest ill will, hostility, animosity, aversion, to bear malice, to make one feel a grudge; s. nkyeree.

kyere, v. [red. kyerekyere, q. v.] 1. to show forth, produce, exhibit, present to view (often preceded by de, fa, yi, with the object that is shown): fa mfonini yi kyere no, show him these pictures; mede maky. no (or, maky. no mf.); — fa wohō or yi wohō kyere, show yourself; okyere nehō (dodo), he is ostentatious, boastful, vaunting. pr. 382.1318. — yi.. kyere, to manifest, reveal, make known. John 1,31.2,11. — 2. to show, point out (to); to guide or lead to; kyere no kwan, show him the way; kyere no odañ a obedam', lead him to the room where he is to sleep. pr. 1617. — 3. kyere ase, to show the reason, meaning, sense, i.e. to explain, interpret. pr. 1950. kyere āno, to state or declare the amount, number, weight &c. F. to declare. — 4. to teach, instruct in: mekyeree no nhōma-kan, I taught him to read (cf. red.). — 5. to advise, counsel, exhort: okyeree no se onnuan, he advised him to flee; pr. 226. — 6. to have a direction or situation toward, to front, face, to look toward: adannim ky. apuei, the front of the house looks eastward; nemfensere ky. abonten so, his window faces or looks into the street. — 7. After another verb, ky. often shows the direction of an action and is rendered in Eng. by the prep. toward (Gr. § 223,4): oterew ne nsam'kyere osoro, he spreads forth his hands toward heaven; or it denotes the reference to a person and is rendered by to: kã.. kyere, to speak or relate to, to tell, give instruction or information to, to inform: okãã ne dae kyeree no, he told him his dream; wanyã asem no nkã nkyeree, he has often inculcated this matter; — to make known, reveal. John 1,18. — 8. kasa kyere, a) to speak to. pr. 513. — b) to instruct, exhort, admonish. pr. 911. — 9. to do for a pretence: wobo mpae tenten kyere, they for a pretence make long prayers. Mt. 23,14.

kyere, F. unless, except (= gye); till, until: modo w' ky. owu apa hen mu, I shall love thee till death us do part; cf. kyere-de.

kyere, inf. Ak. = okye, long duration, time. pr. 1949.

o-kyere, the act of teaching; doctrine, rule, precept, instruction.

o-kyere, precious beads and pieces (ingots) of gold, fastened round the wrist; s. okrakyere.

akyere, pl. n-, a wretch worthy or destined to be killed; pr. 636.1958.

cf. akwākyere; wode no too akyere, *they sentenced him to be killed after previous torments in dragging him along the streets.*

kyeree, = aboso, *the batten or movable bar of a loom.*

ñkyeree†, v.n. [kyere, v.] *example, sample, pattern, instance; syn. ñfweeso; ehō ñky. bi ni.*

ñkyeree [kyere, v.] 1. *manner of binding; state of bondage, bonds; ñkyeree a womā wokyeree no yee no yaw sê. — 2. a grudge, ill will, animosity, hostility, malice, aversion; mede ne nā hō ñkyereeé (= ne hō tañ, ne hō ahī) na mede merekyere no, I make him feel the grudge I owe to his mother; mfá m'agya hō ñkyeree ñkyérè me, do not make me suffer for the aversion you have conceived to my father. — 3. = duasee, kãasee &c.*

ñkyere-āno, inf. F. *answer, declaration.*

ñkyerease, inf. *explanation, interpretation; cf. asekyere.*

akyerēba, -wa, -bā, pl. ñ-, F. *sister; cf. onua-bā.*

[Mt. 13,56. 19,29. Mk. 3,35. 6,3.

kyérebēññ, kērebēñ-krebéññ, (full e) a. & adv. 1. *erect, upright, straight, not crooked at all; (ogyina hō ky., nnua no anyin-nyin krbkrb.) — 2. fast, firm; syn. pintiññ.*

o-kyérebēñ, pl. a-, a species of snake; oye ahantañ se oky.

kyerebēñkuku, *the queen of the white ants, = mfótehéne.*

kyerebiá(só), a three-angled piece of wood or shelf fastened in the corner (or nook) of a room to put things on; s. kyereso.

kyerebo, *hardened dung, excrement; onipa, atoteboa biara a.s. akoko biñ a eye dennēññ; syn. biñ, sebew; cf. bintuw.*

kyere-de, F. (in order to see) *whether; = kyere-se; or only: kyere: Mk. 11,13. — kyere obokū no, hoping to kill him.*

akyerédéwá, *a little something to make a show; a small token.*

akyérekye, an animal that eats unripe plantains. pr. 1960.

akyérekýeree, id.? a kind of rodent animal; s. opurow.

ñkyérekýerā, -kyerewa, *dry land, barren desert; ñky. so ne nea wura ntumi mfifi yiye na aduan nso mmo.*

kyérekýere, a. only used together with kañ, s. kañky....

kyerekýere, red. v., 1. s. kyere; the red. form is used, with the meaning *to teach, instruct*, when the thing or matter that is taught is not mentioned; cf. didi, keñkañ. — 2. kyerekýere .. mu, *to explain, expound, elucidate, illustrate.*

ñkyerekýereé, *examples, instances; s. ñkyeree; ehō ñky. bi.*

o-kyerekýeréfó, pl. a-, *teacher, instructor, tutor; preacher, minister of the gospel.*

akyerékýere-kwañ, lit. *what shows the way; 1. the forefinger, index. — 2. in a ship the helm, or perh. better, the steering compass. — 3. way-mark, direction-post.*

ñkyerekýeremú, inf. *explanation, explication, elucidation.*

kyerekýerew, red. v., s. kyerew.

ñkyerekýerewá, *engravings, figures, pr. 2583.*

ńkyérekyerewa, s. ńkyerekyerā.

o-kyeremá, *pl. a-*, drummer, by the fetish-priests called oyamfo; *pr. 1961. ahene nè aky.*, lit. *kings and drummers*, i.e. *kings and other chiefs*.

akyeremadefo, *the king's drummers. pr. 477. s. gyaasefo.*

ńkyéremmá, *white flakes of ashes* (obrode-hono a woahyew mu gyarensó mù apowapów à ededam' fitafitā no).

ńkyeremú, a kind of precious cotton cloth, mixed of red and black, similar but far superior to mmobom'.

kyerénkyè, *pl. n-*, 1. basket made of wicker (hama nè mpō-pā), strong & coarse, used to cover fowls, chickens &c. — *cf. kēntén, kyèńkyēń, (akotwē), séséa, pìrebi, tekrekýi.* — 2. bird's cage.

kyerepèń, *pl. n-*, row, line, rank, file; wafua ode gyau ńkō kyerepèńkyerepèń, *he has planted yam in (several) rows* consisting only of "gyawu". — *F. aky. mu, in rows. Mt. 6,40.*

kyere-se, *conj. (F. -de) = se ebia, whether or if perhaps;* *Gr. § 141,1.B. a. kofwē ky. owo ho ana? kōkā kyere no ky. obetie ana? kō ky. wobenyā biribi aba na yeadi.*

kyereso, = kyérebiasó, duabon a.s. dua bi a woasen de ahye kokoam' na wode nneema gu so.

kyere-sūa-sém (-ńhōma)†, *catechism. Kurtz § 7.*

kyeré-tíe, *listening to instruction; meko ky., I go to have a lesson; asubo ky., the attending to instruction previous to baptizing.*

kyeretiefot, (*pl. id.*) catechumen.

kyerew, *v. [red. kyerekyerew] Ky. tẁere, to write; to engrave; ky. ńhōma, to write on paper, to write a letter, deed, document, tract or book; cf. kurukyerew.*

ńkyerew: the phrase gu ne ńkyerew is used when of things portioned out successively nothing is left; wokye ade bi mu ẁie a, wokā se: yeagu né ńkyèrew, = yeaẁie korā, *we are at the end of it, we have done or finished, all is spent, there is nothing left; aduan a yede kōe no, yesan akodi bi a, na woagu ne ńky. dedaw, when we went again to partake of the victuals we had taken with us, they were already done (finished, consumed, used up).*

akyeréwa, -ba, Ak. F. sister, = onua-bá, -béa.

kyerewá, screw; *cf. mfewa.*

kyerew-de, *pl. n-*, letter, character in writing (s. kyerewe) or printing (s. ntintimī).

kyerewé, -ē', *pl. n-*, a line, *syn. nsanho; a mark or character in writing; letter; s. kyerewde.*

ńkyerewé, -ē', 1. engraved or impressed artificial lines or figures on calabashes, pottery &c.; ahina no hō ńky. ye fe. — 2. any engraving, writing, drawing, design, delineation. — 3. the lines in the palm of the hand. — 4. a mark, notch, incision, groove. — 5. the worm or thread of a screw (ńkyĩńkyimī).

o-kyerewfo, *pl. a-*, writer; scribe; clerk; author (of a book).

kyere-wo, a kind of bird, catching snakes.

akye-ton, *inf.* [kyere, ton] *catching and selling*; wodii Krobo-fo aky., *they took to catching and selling the Krobo-people.*

e-kyew, Ak. ekye, *hat, cap, bonnet, any cover for the head*; cf. böro-kyew, fo-kye &c. — pa.. kyew, *lit. to take off the hat, to beg submissively, to entreat, supplicate, beseech, petition; to beg pardon; syn. koto, sere, koto sere*; [G. kpa fai, *Voc. p. 66.*] mepa wo kyew se: fa firi me, *I beg you to forgive me!* wo kyew ni! *lit. your hat is this, i.e. I beg your pardon!* kyew nhinā ye wo dea = fa firi me, na fa-firi nhinā ye wo dea, enyé me dea, *I have nothing to forgive, I crave only your forgiveness*; mepaa no me bone hō kyew, *I asked him to forgive the wrong done by me.*

kyéw-pá, *inf. entreaty, supplication, asking for pardon.*

kyew, *v. to fry, bake, roast, parch* (akoko, nām, nkyewa, kafe, abūrow, *pr. 394.*, ase n.a., *with or without fat, in a pan, on a roaster or potsherd, whereas tōtō is, to bake in an oven, or, as kisā, to roast at the bare fire.*

kyew, *v. to squint*; cf. kyea; okyew n'ani, *he squints his eye, looks asquint*; n'ani akyew, *he squints, is squint-eyed.*

-kyew, *a. in cpds: crooked, wry, wrong, unjust*; s. brakyew, [nteñkyew.

akyew-akyew, *adv. squintingly*; ofwe no aky., *he looks at him in a squinting manner, by side-glances.*

kyéw'kyéw': ne hō ye no ky., *he feels uncomfortable, uneasy, is anxious, timorous, apprehensive, suspicious, from a bad conscience, from fear to be seen.*

akyēwa Nyankōpon, F. *the immortal God.* Cf. ekyē.

nkyewa, *fried cakes, roasted meat, delicate food*; cf. akyeduan.

nkyé-ŵe-e [abūrow a woakyew na woŵe] *parched corn. pr. 1944.*

kyi, Ak. kyiri, *v. [red. kyikyī] to turn the back to*; 1. *to dislike, not to like, to loathe, have an aversion to, hate, detest, abhor*; cf. tañ; *to shun, fear, shrink from. pr. 417. 1190. 1517. neg. not to be against, pr. 1805. wonkyi, it is not objected, not found unallowable, pr. 1488. 1963. wokā no sā a, wonkyi, you may say so, although it is not the right word or answer. — abosom nhinā wo ade a wokikyī. — 2. to abstain from, to avoid, to consider as forbidden (by the fetish) and unclean*; mikyī, *I am not allowed to eat it. — 3. kyi anim, to shun, keep clear of, beware of, get out of the way of*; nea ese se yekyī n'anīm ne obonsam, *he whom it is necessary for us to shun is the devil. — 4. kyi ayi, to abstain from certain victuals for a month to a year after the death of a member of one's family.*

kyī, *v. [red. kyikyī] to press, squeeze, wring or crush out*; wo-horo ntama a, wokyi mu nsu no agu, *in washing clothes the water is wrung out from them*; kyikyī atam no mu; — kyī nufu, *to milk*; kokyi nnuañ no nufu, *go and milk the goats*; — kyī nño, *to press out oil*; kyī bobē-aba, *to press grapes*; Gen. 40, 11.

akyi, cf. akyiri, Ak. akyire, Gr. §119. 120, 4. 130, 5. 1. *the back, the hind(er) part, rear; the outer (outward) part, outside of a vessel or enclosure, of the hand. pr. 468. — 2. the space behind or outside. —*

3. *behind* (*owo m'akyi*, *he is behind me*; *dua bi si dan no akyi*; *pr.* 2160); *outside, without* (*opon akyi*, *outside or before the door*); *after* (of time); *oprannā akyi na osu to dā*, *after a thunder-storm it always rains*. — 4. in specific cases or phrases: a) *the property left at a person's death*; b) *the time of one's absence*; c) *one's supporters or relations*. — *di..akyi* (*di akyiri*), *to follow, go or come after; to succeed; to accompany, attend, assist; to pursue, chase*; *pr.* 893. 895. 898 f. — *ogyina m'akyi*, *he stands behind me, backs me, supports, assists or protects me, stands security for me*. — *n'akyi tweri me*, *he leans upon me*, *s.* *aninsem*. — *waba m'akyi*, *he has come in my absence*; *obi aba wo akyi*, *somebody came to visit you whilst you were absent*. — *edom abefi yen akyi*, *the enemy has made his appearance in our rear, at our back, behind us*. — *wafi m'akyi ako ho*, *he went there without my knowledge*; — *siesie m'akyi*, *provide for my coming home* (that I may find something to eat); *ofwe n'akyi*, *she looks for the things which he has left*; *nea wode fwee m'akyi wo he?* *what did you prepare for me whilst I was absent?* — *ohyehye n'akyi*, *he boasts of what he has not with him* (what is left behind or expected); — *owo bi wo n'akyi*, *he has a rich relation*; *n'akyi nyé duru*, *he is not of a rich or renowned family*, *1 Sam.* 18, 23.

ńkyi, *F. adv.* *then, now, afterward*. *Mt.* 3, 10. 12, 44 f. *Mk.* 1, 14. = *eno na*; *cf.* *akyiri no*, *F. n'ekyir' no*.

kyia, *v.* [*inf.* *ń-*, *red.* *kyiakya*] *Ak. dwa*, 1. *to shake hands, greet, salute, bid welcome*. — 2. *to give or send one's compliments*; *cf.* *mā akyē*. — 3. *to bet, wager, lay* (a bet or wager), *hold a wager*; *wokyia wo so*, *they hold a wager on it*; *me nè no kyia*, *I wager with him*; *kyia me e!* *lay me a wager!*

ńkyia, *inf.* *joining hands, salutation, greeting*; (*pl.* *ńkyiakya*, *Mt.* 23, 7); *bet, wager*.

akyi-de [*kyi*, *v.*, *ade*] *a detestable or abominable thing*; *any food disallowed by the fetish*; *wadi n'aky.*, *he has eaten what he was forbidden to eat*.

akyi-di, *inf.* *following after, pursuing, pursuit*; *pr.* 300.

kyi-dom, *the rear, rear-guard, reserve of an army, reserve troops of the centre*.

akyi-dua, *a support, stay, prop; a defender*; *n'akyidua abu*, *the person in whom or the thing in which he trusted is no more*.

akyi-duań', *kunafó aduań a wodi*, *bread of mourners*. *Hos.* 9, 4. *o-kyifo*, *nea okyi aduań bi*. *pr.* 1965.

akyifo, *pl. n.*, *the succeeding generation*; *cf.* *akyikafo*, *ńkyiri-mma*; *yen akyifo a wobae yi de, won ani nso nnipa*, *this rising generation has no respect of others*, = *ne-mma yi ani nso mpanyimfo*.

akyi-fwe-dé [*ade a wode fwe obi akyi*] *necessities or presents prepared for one to receive him as a guest or on his return home*; *m'aky. wo he?* *what is prepared for me?*

akyi-gyina, *inf.* [*gyina akyi*] *support, assistance, protection*.

o-kyigyinafó, *supporter, protector, counsel, attorney, advocate, comforter*. *John* 14-16. — 2. *one who handles* (a gun), *shooter*, *pr.* 1792.

o-kyi-kafó, *pl. a-*, 1. *one left behind, left in charge of something*

by a departing person. — 2. *heir* (= owunnyafó, ọ́dédífo). — 3. *straggler*. — 4. *one who remains behind, the last*. Mat. 20,12.14.16. — s. okyirikafó, F. ọ́kíyírdzifo.

kyikyī, kyĩkyĩ, *red. vv.*, s. kyī, kyĩ.

kyíkyí, kyékyé, *telescope, spy-glass*; cf. afwède.

kyikyikyī, ye-, *to creak*; ọ́pọ̀n no rebue no, eyee ky. = e-
[kasae.

kyìkyírikyìkyíri, *unruliness, rashness*; ọ́yè ky., *he does not sit quiet, is rash, unruly, turbulent, refractory*.

kyĩm', = kyī mu.

kyĩm, *v.* [*red. kyĩnkyĩm*] *to turn, twist, wind, wring, wrest*; *syn.* dań', kyĩma; *to turn round, revolve, wheel*; wókyĩm hama, fra, nsa...; wíase or onipa nkwa rekyim, *the world, or human life, is not permanently standing, is turning, wheeling*.

kyĩm, *v. n.* *wresting &c.* ogye me kyĩm, *he takes my word and wrests it, he doubts, disputes what I say*. pr. 76. Cf. akyinnye.

e-kyĩm, *a food prepared of blood, spiced with salt and pepper*.

kyĩmā, *v.* 1. *to turn, twist*; oky. ne kọ̀n, ne ti, ne nsa, safě. — 2. *to turn aside*: ọ́m no akyimā akọ́fa nkwanšiane abesi kũrom', *the enemy turned and entered the town by a round-about way*; — oko-kyima, *he goes to ease himself, to the privy*; (pr. 569.) F. *he goes about*, Mt. 4,23; — wakyima nehō = wadań nehō, a) *he has withdrawn*; b) *he has eased himself (evacuated his bowels)*; cf. ye nehō yiye, gya ne nań. — 3. = ye bra.

kyĩmā, *blame, blemish, defect, fault*; ne hō nni or ntó ky., *there is no defect in him*; nehō tew or to ky., *there is something amiss or faulty with him*; ne hō tew ky. (biribiara ye no a.s. ọ́no ye biribi) a, wode bebisa wo, *if any thing goes amiss with him, you will answer (be answerable) for it*.

ńkyĩmfiri, *an engine with a combination of wheels, wheel-work*.

ńkyĩmí, *a winding; the thread or worm of a screw* (mfěwá no hō ńky. atōrom); *wheel* (?)

ńkyĩ-mú, *inf.* [kyī mu] *the act of wringing out*.

kyĩń, *v.* = kyini.

o-kyinako, *a kind of bird*, s. kokokyiniako.

Akyínàń, Akyinántāń mogyé mogyé, *a surname given to Euro-*

kyini [Eng.] = *king* (in Europe); mesom ky. [peans.

kyini [Ak. kyĩń; *red. kyĩnkyini*] *to circulate; to walk or go (round) about* (oky. dań hō; oky. mań mu, ọ́nyé fwě; ọ́sebo kyini kwaem', ọ́wíaky. wim'); *to rove, ramble, roam, range, stroll, wander*.

kyinii, *pl. n-*, *a large parasol of kings, also called katamań*; cf. akatawía. — ky.-kurafo, s. gyaasefo.

kyíń-hyia, *inf. lit. a turning round and meeting; the revolution or rotation of a wheel, of the hands of a watch or clock; an hour*, cf. ọ́nfwérew. — di ky., *to turn round again and again*; mfěwá no adi ky., *the screw turns without catching hold in its box*.

kyĩńhyia-mframa, *whirlwind*.

kyĩnkyĩm, *red. v. kyĩm*. — F. *to tarry*, Mt. 25,5. orekyĩnkyĩm né bá, *he delays his coming*; cf. t̃w̃ent̃w̃en. Mt. 24,48.

kyĩnkyĩn, -kyini, *red. v. kyĩn, kyini*.

ñkyĩnkyinii, f̃ákō a obi kyĩnkyĩn h̃o.

kyĩnkyirañ, b̃o —, *to be alarmed by sad news*, cf. b̃o t̃wi.

ñkyĩn-so, *inf. circulation*, the act of *going about* or *passing from place to place* or *person to person*.

ñkyĩnso-ñhōma, *circular, circular letter or paper*.

akyĩn-nyé, *inf. [gye kyĩm] doubt, unbelief* (F. Mk. 9,24), *disbelief, scepticism; dispute, controversy, debate*; ogye no akyinnye, (better: ogye no kyim) *he disputes with him, calls in question or expresses dissent or opposition to what he says*; pr. 446. 2147. 2716. — óyè aky., *he is a habitual disputer*.

o-kyinnye-gyéfó [akyinnye-gyé, *inf.*] *doubter, sceptic, disputer, controvertist*. pr. 1966.

kyiri, *v. (F. kyir) = kyi*.

akyiri, Ak. akyire, F. akyir, 1. = akyi 1-4. (In Akr. akyi is used with a noun or pronoun before it, akyiri without such.) — di akyiri, *to go or follow after, pursue &c.* — sa ñ aky., *to turn back, return*. — 2. *behind; in a distance, afar off*: onam aky., *he walks behind, or, in a distance*; — ka aky., *to stay behind*. — 3. *the time after*; — akyiri no, F. n'akyir no, *afterwards*: kañ no ompé se oko, aky. no okoe, *at first he did not choose to go, but afterwards he went*; — akyiri yi, *recently, lately*; wo akyiri yi ñhōma, *thy last letter*. — 4. *the latter end*: aky. besi yēñ deñ = ebeñwē yēñ deñ? *how will it be with us finally?* aky. besimo yiye, *it will turn out well for you*; misuro aky., *I am afraid of the consequences*; — ohū akyiri, a) *he is far-sighted, long-sighted*; b) *he can account for it*. — 5. nam or fa akyiri, *to do without the knowledge of another*. — 6. m'akyiri firi h̃o, *my mother's family, my maternal relations are from that place*.

akyiri-di, *inf. following or going after, pursuit*.

akyiri(di)fo, *follower(s)*; F. akyir(dzi)fo, *the last*. Mt. 20,12. 14.

kyiri-afasé, a kind of *razor* [ekyi afasew, *it does not agree with af.*, getting dull when used to cut af.]; s. oyiwañ.

kyiri-ahemfie, *a middle sort of sandals*; s. mpaboa.

akyiri-kàfó, = okyikafó, *one who remains behind, the last*.

akyiri-kyerewfo, *telegraph*.

akyirikyiri, -kyiri, *far, distant, far behind, far away, (in) a remote distance*; oko akyky. asase bi so (or, asase bi so akyky.), *he has gone to a distant country*; — ..ani ye.. akyirikyiri, s. ani 8 A. — mmā wo ani nnyé wo akyirikyiri se merebehye wo da-tenten bi, *do not apprehend that I shall put you off very long*.

ñkyiri-ñkyiri, F. akyiri-akyiri, *backwards*; s. pini.

kyirikyirikyiri, *adv. blazing, in full blast, in or with a bright flame, lustily, vigorously*; ogya no dew ky. = framframfram, frafra, kitikiti.

ñkyíri-mma, F. (Akp. in songs) *the rising generation*, = akyi-fó, 'ne-mma, mma a woaka akyiri a wowo h̃o 'ne-yi.

akyiri-saĩ, *inf.* [saĩ akyiri] *backsliding*; *cf.* nsaiakyiri.
 o-kyirisaiĩfó, *pl. a-*, F. *backslider*.
 akyi-saĩ, *inf.* *going back*.
 akyiwade, = akyide.

L.

The letter l is used only in foreign proper names. In some Fante dialects l is used for r, probably only by people who are not of Tshi origin. In words adopted from foreign languages, d is put for l as an initial sound, and r in other cases; *cf.* dagire, brū, dare, dadare, hagire, &c. Gr. § 293, 11 d.

M.

Words which have m as the first letter of their stem (usually with another m, in verbs sometimes with two ms before it), but are not found under M, — seek under B.

The consonant m, when radical or original, is united with nasal vowels (ã, ê, ï, ô, û); whenever it is followed by pure vowels, it is a transformation of b, caused by a preceding m (or orig. n, ñ) or by negligent pronunciation. — It interchanges with b, w, n, ñ; Gr. § 18.19 B. 37. — m before f has a different pronunciation, being produced not with both lips, but with the lower lip alone.

m is a frequent *prefix* before stems beginning with p, f, m, and with b which is then assimilated, i.e. changed into m. This prefix is found 1. *in nouns* in the sing. and plur. (Gr. § 29, 2. 35, 3. 42, 2. 43, 1. 104, 3. 5.), *in a few adjectives* (as mmerew, or in plural forms as mmia-mmia), *in numerals* (Gr. § 77, 78, 4. 6. 81.), and in some *adverbs* (derived from or formed like nouns, as mmom, mpo, Gr. § 134, 3 b). — 2. m is also a *prefix* of the 2nd. imperative and all negative forms of the verb (Gr. § 91, 10. 92. 95, 1. 96 II.) — As a prefix, m, being a semi-vowel, usually forms a syllable by itself, except when it is joined to a preceding vowel or pronounced together with the m of the subsequent syllable in equal tone. Gr. § 23, 2 b. 24, 3. 95, 1. 96, 2.

m' 1. = me, *pron. a)* before a vowel; *b)* after a verb (in quick speaking). — 2. = mo, *pron.* (seldom). — Gr. § 55 Rem. 2. 56. Rem. 2. — 3. = mu. Gr. § 120, 2.

mma, *pl.*, s. o_{ba}; mmā, *pl.*, s. o_{bā}, *woman*, abā, *rod*, bā, *place*.

-ma, F. mba, *suffix* in *diminutive* forms of words terminating in m, ñ, ne, ni &c. Gr. § 37, 1. s. bamma, barima, bemma, abomma, damma, o_{dammá} &c.

-mā, seems to be a *formative suffix* of verbs (buma, hima, kyīma) and nouns (adwumā, mframa, aguma, hama, ahema, ñhōmā &c.)

m ā, *v.* [*red.* mēmā, mōmā *q. v.*] 1. *to give, hand, communicate, bestow, confer, impart, grant, present* (*cf.* kye, de.. hye nsa); *to deliver, yield up; to allow*. When the thing given is mentioned in the form of a simple object, it is usually put after the personal object; otherwise an *aux. v.* (de, fa, yi &c.) is used: omā me sika; ode ne

sika ñhīnā amā me; mā me nsu! fa wo ade no mā me! Gr. § 206, 1.2. *pr.* 1916.3176. — mā okwañ, *to give leave or permission &c.* s. okwañ. — 2. *to put, apply to:* wode (asem no) mā nnipa nè mmoa, *the word is used in speaking of men and beasts.* — 3. *to dedicate,* s. mōmā. — 4. *to address with a salutation, to wish one something* (mā akyē, nnopa, akwaba, amo, due &c.) — 5. mā asem, *to tell or relate a story;* cf. mōmā (hō). — 6. *to let, cause, make, allow, permit or suffer one to do any thing* (used as an *auxiliary* before another verb, s. Gr. § 91, 10. 107, 25. 255, 3. *Rem.*): mā entrā hō (Ak. mā no tēnā hō), *let it (remain) there;* omā wokokyeree no, *he let them go and catch him, he had him caught;* omā wobekyeree no, *he suffered himself to be caught by them.* *pr.* 403f. 439f. 1969f. — 7. (used as an *aux.* after another verb, s. Gr. § 109, 32. 243 b. *Rem.* 1. 2.) *to perform an action or to be in some state or condition for the benefit of, out of sympathy with, or with respect to somebody:* oye adwuma mā me, *he works for me;* odi ñkōmmo mā ne nua, *he laments for his brother;* oboo tuo mām Kofi, *he shot himself that Kofi should or must do the same.* — Sometimes mā shows a general and indefinite reference of the principal *v.* without an object following, cf. asempa a Luka kyerew mae; in F. it answers to the *adv.* *very:* oye few mā, *it is very beautiful.* — 8. mā.. so, F. do, *to raise, lift, lift up:* mā adesoā no so, *lift or take up that load;* cf. kukuru; mā wonāñ so, *lift your feet i.e. quicken your steps, be quick, make haste;* omā n'aní (ne nsá, ne tí, ne nántiñ, ne'né) so, *he lifts up his eyes (his hand, his head, his heel, his voice);* — *to hold up;* — *to elevate, exalt, elate;* omā nehō so, *he exalts himself;* — *to take and carry away, to remove;* *to take up:* wamā n'asem so, *he has again taken up his speech.* — 9. mā, *to plaster:* wode abantō-aterē mā odañ hō, nsemso ani, *they plaster the wall of the house, the ceiling, with a trowel.* — 10. mā, *to cause, occasion,* serves also for the Eng. *conjunctions so that,* Gr. § 273, 1 c.

mā, F. = amānā, amōa. Mt. 15, 14.

e-mā, *a. pl.* amā-amā, *full, filled up;* cf. mātēññ, mātō; m'ahina aye mā, *my water-pot is full;* ye, hye or gu.. mā, *to make full, to fill (up);* wohyehyee ñhina no amā-amā, *they filled the water-pots;* nsu aye tumpañ no mā, *the bottle is full of water;* wakyerew ñhōma yi mā, *he has written this paper full.*

e-mā, *n.* fulness; emā mu nni siñ, *full is full.*

amā, *lime, bird-lime; pitch; glue;* cf. amāne. [G. *id.*]

mā, *a.* slimy, ropy, clammy, glutinous; viscid, viscous, sticky; *syn.* mātāmātā, fā, sā, tǔwā &c.

Am'má [contr. of Amemēnewa] F. Amba, *pr. n.* of a female born on Saturday. Gr. § 41, 4.

ammā-aññwo-korā = nea wammā asem no aññwo korā.

ammā-aññwo kūrōw = kūrōw a emmā omañmu ññwo da.

mmabā-bere [ababā, bere] *maidenhood.* — mmabā-sem, di-, *to be fond of dress or finery, to try to appear lady-like.*

mabō, *interj.* [= memā wo aba-ō] *welcome!* salutation to a stranger arriving; cf. akwaba; Ab. (Amantensofo na etā kã.)

mada, F. = me ara; m. ñkō = me ara ñkō, *I (of) myself.*

māde, mādē, a kind of *yam*, s. *odé*. pr. 1988.

madwō, *interj.* [memā wo adwō] *good evening!*

mmae, *inf. freq.* [ba] waba ha m., *he has often come here.*

o-māfo, *pl. a-, giver.*

mmā-goru [mmā ag.] *unchaste play with women, fornication.*

mmagum', *v. n.* [ba gu mu] *reinforcement.* pr. 1990.

mahā-ō, *interj.* [memā wo ahā] *good day!* a form of salutation used in the middle of the day.

màkó, the *pepper-shrub* and its fruit, consisting of pods with many small seeds, of a hot, biting taste, *Cayenne pepper*, *Capsicum*. pr. 1898. — Diff. kinds: ntón'kó (the largest), nnyerā (the smallest); mako kōkō (with red pods), m. tuntum (with dark-green pods), m. fitā (with whitish pods); m. ábòrá, brofo m., opapo m. — mako-dua, the *pepper-shrub*. — makowá, [dim.] wabehye m'asem ani m., *he has put pepper in the eyes of my palaver i.e. has made it grievous to me.*

mmākō-mmākō [obākō, *pl.*] *one by one, one after the other, each by himself.* pr. 789.2548.3258.

mmākōmma-sēm [s. bākōmma] *manners and dealings of high-born persons, imperiousness.* — mmakōmasēm-pefo', *aristocrat, the aristocratic party, aristocracy.*

mākūrúwá [kuruw = tẓitẓa] a kind of *leprosy* (cf. kwata, piti); when it has cut the fingers and toes, it heals.

makyē, *interj.* [memā wo akyē] *good morning!*

o-māmma [omañ ba] *citizen; pl. omañ-mma.*

o-māmma [omañ, *dim.*] *a small town or state; cf. akūrowa.*

amāmma [amāne aba] *the fruit of a tree called amāne.*

ammā-mānni-añwu, a kind of *yam*; s. *odé*.

o-māmfo, s. omañfo.

amamfō [omañ afō] *pl. id., a desolate, deserted and decayed dwelling-place or habitation, ruined town, the site of an ancient town; pr. 2003. syn. akūrofō.* — amamfō-hama, a kind of *creeper, climber; wode gye bañ, kyere adare.*

o-mamfrání, *pl. a-fo* [nea ofra omañ] *settler, a person who has come from another place and settled in a town.* pr. 2004f.

amāmmòé [omañ bō] *destruction or ruin of a town, country or nation.* — amāmmoe-sēm [asem a ebō omañ] *a cause of mischief or destruction for a town or nation.*

o-māmmofó, *one who brings mischief on a community or nation.*

o-māmmo-nipa, *id.*

o-māmpám, *pl. a-, the guana, iguana, a very large species of lizard, eaten by negroes.*

o-mam-panyii, *pl. a- [or omañ-mpanyimfo]* *a chief, elder, alderman, chief officer or magistrate in a town, tribe or nation; senator, pl. senate.*

amám-mú, *inf.* [bu mañ] *deportment, comportment, demeanour, behaviour, conduct, manner of living together in a community; déñ am. na wo-nè merebu yi? what manner of behaving yourself toward me is this? wo am. nyé me fe! your demeanour in this town does not please me; wo am. mu e? how are you doing in your situation? m'am. mu ye, I am doing well. — am. pá, sociableness, sociable disposition.*

amammùí = amámmú; mo am. = senea mubu mo mañ fa.

amammui-sém [nsem a wofwé so bu mañ] *statutes or regulations for a community.*

amám-múm [omañ bum] *disturbance or confused state of a country or town.*

māñ, *v.* to turn or go aside, to turn in somewhere from the way or journey; mañ na menseñ, *go aside, let me pass! wamañ (wo) ñkwanta so ho, he turned off from the main road to the other way where it branches off from the former (opp. wafa tempon no so); yeduu Mamfē no, yemañ koo ofi bim', when we came to M., we turned aside to a dwelling; otwam' a, omañ me, when he passes through my town, he turns in at my house. — 2. to pass by, not to happen: eyi mmāñ wò = eyi mparè wo! may this not happen to you!*

o-māñ, Ak. omane, *pl.* amañ & amañ-amañ, 1. (Akp.) *town, syn. kúrow = a collection of houses larger than a village, cf. akurā. — 2. the inhabitants of a town as a political body, a community. — 3. the body of inhabitants of a country united under the same government, a nation, tribe, people, state. pr. 2002. — 4. the people i.e. the mass of a community as distinguished from their king or rulers. — 5. the representatives of the people, assembled for public transactions with or without the king. — 6. pl. amañ-amañ, the nations of the earth, the heathens. [Scr.] — 7. Phrase: bu mañ, s. bu 28.*

m'māñ', a kind of *herring*, more common and smaller than two other kinds called kokúró & mpanéí. *pr. 216.*

māñā, mārā, mrā, *v.* to send (a thing or things) by an occasion or opportunity, to transmit; wamāñā me aduañ, nām, sika, *he has sent me food, meat, money; merekyerew ñhōma mamrā Abūrokyiri, I am writing a letter for (i.e. to be sent to) Europe; 'nera mede ñhōma memāñā Nkrañ, yesterday I sent a letter to Akra; (when it was sent by an express messenger, so ma is used: 'nera mesomae mā wode ñh. koo Nkrañ); — mmuruku yi fi Abūrokyiri na wode māñāe (māñā me), these books were transmitted (to me) from Europe.*

o-māñā, *inf.* sending, transmission; — o-māñā ñhōma or-kyerew, *a letter.*

ámāñā, ámarā, ámōna, Ak. F. *next younger brother or sister; oye m'am. = oye m'ákyì-bá; oye m'am. kūmā, he is the brother or sister coming second or third after me.*

amāñā, Ak. s. amōá.

mmāñā, s. mmārā.

amāñā-dé [māñā, ade] *pl. id. a present transmitted; †goods or letters conveyed by the post. — am.-fwefo, postmaster; am.-kurafo, postman, letter-carrier.*

amānāeṛ, *post, post-office*. — amānāe-fwéfo, *postmaster*.

mānā-gua: di-, *to trade by sending for articles, instead of one's own going*.

o-mānā-nhōma, mānā-hōma, omānā-kyerew, *letter, dispatch*.

amañ-amañ, s. omañ.

o-mañ-anidañ, *revolution*.

o-mañ-anitane, *disorder, disturbances of a town or state*.

o-mañ-aniwa, pl. -fo, *an important or principal man in a town or state (able to care for it and an honour to it); a noble, nobleman, peer; pl. the chief men, head men of the town*.

o-mañ-ba, pl. -mma, *citizen*. — omañ-mma-obofo or anaimu-sifo, *deputy, representative of the people*.

o-mañ-mma-panyiñ, *burgomaster, mayor*. Hist.

amañ-bu, s. amammu.

amandze, -hunu &c. F. s. amanne &c.

amāne, 1. *lime, bird-lime; pitch; glue; resin, gum; any viscous substance exuding from trees and used to catch birds with, to mend pots, some also (as kūrow) to rub one's body with, in order to make it sweet-scented; cf. amā*. — 2. *a kind of tree; cf. amamma*.

amāne, amāne, F. amandze [omāñ ade] *trial, trouble, affliction, misery, misfortune, calamity*. pr. 381. 462. 567. — hū am., *to be unfortunate, to be in affliction, to suffer*. — nyā am., *to get into a mess or scrape, into difficulties, to be prosecuted or involved in a lawsuit*. (The word in its primary sense probably was applied to the trial of a cause before the judges in presence of the people, and to the grievous results of such a trial.)

amān-ne, Ak. -nee [omāñ ade] 1. *a public tax, custom, impost, duty, contribution; cf. tow, akwanne*. — 2. *custom, fashion, habit, manner, ways or usages (also religion) of a people*.

amanneé, = kasee.

māné, Ak. mānéé, *quarrel, brawl; quarrelsomeness, quarrelsome disposition; syn. atutuw; óyè māné, oredi mānee, he quarrels, squabbles, wrangles, brawls*.

o-mānefó, *quarreller, wrangler, brawler, quarrelsome person*.

amanné-aba, *a kind of creeper, climber; wodi n'aba*.

amanne-húnu, inf. [hū amane] *suffering, affliction, tribulation, trouble, adversity, unhappiness, misery, wretchedness, torments; yegyina amandzehunum', F. we stand in jeopardy. am.-kūrow, hell, Gehenna, the place of torment*. — o-mannehunufó, pl. a-, *a sufferer, one who labours under affliction*.

o-mannení, onni-bi-amanefó, *one who is in affliction, being without a friend or supporter*.

o-mañfo, *the people in contradistinction to the king or government; the members of a community as distinguished from their rulers*.

o-mañ-fora-nyi, F. sojourner, Ps. 39, 12. s. omamfrani.

o-māñ-fwéfo, pl. om.-a-, *consul*. Hist.

maingo, s. mǎn'no.

o-mǎn-héne, the *king* or *chief* of a nation, town or village.

o-mǎn-ñhyiam', *parliament*.

o-mań-ñhyiam'fo, *member of parliament*.

o-mǎnní, *pl. amánnifo*, an acquaintance (nea obeń wo abusũa hõ kakra a.s. obi hunu a wunim no); *guest*, *pr.* 284. — *cf.* omańmuni. — om. dorowa, a *needle of native manufacture*.

manni-amfre, *gag*, *bridle*; a piece of wood put in one's mouth to prevent his talking or swearing [wo manni gyina ho, nso wuntumi mfre no]. — to.. (anom') m., *to gag*.

manni-anno, a by-name of the *rat*; s. okisi.

mmanin-né [obaniń ade, mmarimadé] *manful*, *valiant deeds*.

mmanín-wów [obaniń awow] *shudder*, *shuddering*, as before a daring feat; — mm. agu no so, *he shudders*, *shakes with horror*; *cf.* awosẽ, ayisẽ.

mmanin-yare [obaniń] any *disease of men* from unchastity: beae, okramań, bàba, akronnoe, tǔow.

mmanín-yé, -yó, *manliness*, *valour*; *cf.* abaninsem.

amǎńkǎní, an edible root, *coco* = kó'kó; a small species is indigenous, a larger species was introduced in Akuapem from the West-Indies in 1843.

mǎńkása [me ńkása] Ak. me ara, *I myself*; *my own*. Gr. §59.

amǎń-kó [omań akô] *civil*, *intestine*, *domestic war*; am., wokô a, wontwá tiri, womfá nnommum nso. — wokô am. = wokô mmańtókwa, *fighting with fists*, *sticks &c.* abontenkô, *fighting with guns*.

o-mǎń-korakórá, *inf. peace between neighbours or parties opposed to each other*.

o-mǎńkrádo, *pl. a-* [G. mańkralo] *the first in rank after the king* in some of the small states or their capitals (leading towns) on the Gold Coast.

amǎńkrofí, a kind of *tortoise*. *pr.* 1927.

amǎńkú-o, a large species of *beetle*.

o-mań-kuw, -kuo, *part of a nation*.

amańkwátía, a kind of *bead*; s. ahene.

o-mǎńkyerew-ni, *chancellor of state*. *Hist.*

mmaníkyíri, = bán akyì, *i. q.* duasee, dua-so &c.

o-mǎńmma, *pl.*, s. omań-ba.

o-mǎńmmára, *public law*; *constitution*; *cf.* amányo-mmra.

o-mǎńmmára-pefo, *constitutional party*. *Hist.*

o-mǎńmuni, *pl. a--fo*, *countryman*, *townsman*, one of the same country or town with another.

mǎńo, mǎn'no, *mango fruit*; *mango-tree* (mǎńo-dua.)

mǎńó', mǎn'ńó' [Ger. bank] *footstool*; *bench*, *form*; *cf.* beńkyi.

mǎnnó, 1. (sare so dua bim' amáne a wóde tàre ahina) the *gum* of a tree, used to plaster up leaking pots; *gum elastic*, *caoutchouc*, *India rubber*. — 2. the *tree* yielding such gum.

amānnòné [omañ & ?] *a foreign country; abroad; pr. 1496.*
(ahoho a.s. ananafo) kűrow bi a enyé wo kűrow-a. Am. asem ye di-nā.

o-mañ-perefo, *protector, defender of the commonwealth. Hist.*

Mānsā, Mensā [oba, esā] *pr. n. m. of one born as the third child of his mother. — Mānsā [obā, esā] pr. n. f. given to a girl being the third child of her mother.*

amān-sāñ [omañ, sñ, cf. sñten] *all people, all nations; the human race, mankind. pr. 455. 1712. 2844.*

o-mān-sèé, *calamity, ruin, destruction of a nation, state or town.*

amān-sēm [omañ asem] *state affairs, business of state, political affairs, policy, politics, public negociation; diplomacy.*

o-mānsem-difo, *pl. a-, diplomatist.*

o-mānsem-kyerewni, *pl. a-fo, secretary (or chancellor) of state.*

amān-sesew, *organisation, reorganisation of the state;*

amān-siesie, *restoration of peace and order.*

o-mān-siñ, *pl. a-, a subordinate, partly independant, part of a nation; a province; woaye wonhō om., wode or woda won m., they are a separate people for themselves.*

mānsō, *discord, disagreement, variance, mutual animosity, hostility, enmity, strife; — tñē m., to be at variance; o-nè won wo or tñē m.; m. wo ye-nè Krobow ntam'. — o-mānsō-boafō, pr. 2016.*

o-mānsōfō, *a person offended with, or at variance with, another; quarreller, wrangler, brawler. pr. 2017. onipa yi ye om., this is a quarrelsome, revengeful, vindictive person.*

o-māñ-soafō, *minister or secretary of state. Hist.*

amānsōfo, *people of other countries; heathens. Mk. 10, 33.*

o-māñ-so-fwē, *the government of a country; reign, regency.*

o-mānsōfwēfo, *pl. id. or a- or omañso-afwēfo, a man at the head of a government, regent, ruler, consul.*

o-mānsōfwē-nyansa, *policy, politics.*

amān-sōm, *the service of a subject due to the head of a state; am. na yesōm no, we serve him as his subjects, not as slaves (ñkoasōm).*

mānsō-pé, *quarrelsomeness, quarrelsome temper or disposition, litigiousness. — o-mānsōpéfo, pl. a-, a quarrelsome, contentious, litigious, seditious person.*

amānsō-sēm [mānsō-asēm] *a cause of disagreement, discord, contention or hostility; controversy, litigiousness.*

o-māñ-asōtufo, *demagogue. Hist.*

mānsō-tñé, *inf. discord, strife, quarrel; hostility, sedition, open rupture, disruption; diff. atūatew. — o-mānsōtñéfo, pl. a-, a quarrelsome, contentious, brawling person, seditious.*

māntām, *v. to bind, tie, fasten, a cow or sheep with a rope, a ship with an anchor, so that some liberty is left for movement. pr. 1003. — cf. kyekyere, sñ. — red. mantam-mantam: ne ntini m. abo-kuw hō, its roots fasten themselves to a heap of stones.*

o-māntám, *pl. a-, a populous district or nation; a people forming a distinctive political body, a state. Akyem nè Akuapem, am. abien yi, Asantefo tumi won. — mantam-fā, part of a state, province.*

o-măn-táñ, *pl. a-*, [omañ, otañ] *a primitive people; a mother-state or country; an independent state; omañ a esō, omañ kokūroko a ne ñkō da ho.*

o-măn-teasé-kūrów [kūrow a efi tetēte te ase se omañ] *a nation of long standing or existence.*

amăn-tēñ [amañ a etoatoaso ko pī, cf. ten] *a series or succession of towns. Amántēñ-sò fi Akūropoñ kosi Berekuso; mpoānofo am. da po hō. — amanteñsofo, the inhabitants of such towns.*

amānterenú-ade, *double-dealing, duplicity; odi am., he is double-minded, halts between two opinions or parties, shifts or turns from one side to the other, shuffles, prevaricates; s. di 7.*

o-măn-tiá, *pl. a-*, *province.*

mantíase, *subordinate towns, dependent of a leading town (as the coast towns from Osu to Niño are dependent of Ñkrañ pa).*

amăn-tífī [omañ atifī] *the upper part of the country, the high country.*

amăn-toro [omañ atoro] *high treason.*

o-măn-tōtō, *inf. disturbance of the good relations between two countries.*

amăn-tów, (*pl.*) [omañ, tow] *single states, tribes or districts, towns, townships or communities; Akuapem am. si 17.*

o-măn-nūa, *a neighbouring people; woanyé won manuáfo pa bi, they were no good neighbours to them.*

o-măn-ñwōee [omañ, dwo] *peace, tranquillity of a people.*

a-manyá kù', *a kind of yam, s. odé. [Epe lang.]*

mānyā-mānyā (*n., a., adv.*) *disorderly, in a confused state or manner; scattered; crowded, teeming, swarming; cf. hwanyañ mu, sakasaka; — nnipa nennam ho m., people walk there in a crowded confused manner; mpañ nennam dañmu m., the house or room is swarming with bats; woaye m., they have been confused, jumbled or huddled (together), are dispersed (won ñh. ñkō fākō, oyi afa ha, oyi afa ha). Gen. 1,20.21.*

o-măn-nyina [omañ gyina] *welfare of the (whole) people; firm establishment of the kingdom or commonwealth. pr. 3010.*

amăn-yé, amányó, *inf. [ye omañ] social relation, demeanour, behaviour, deportment (in living together with others); syn. amāmmu, abrabō; wo amányó nyé mè fe! óyè amanyo-pá = obu amammui pá.*

amăn-yo-dé [ade a wode ye omañ na aye yiye] *good manners; morality, civilization. — o-măn-yéfo, a good, quiet, considerate citizen, onipa a oye omañ yiye, ope asem a emā omañ mu dwo. pr. 2020. — amanyo-mmāra, constitution; hye am., to give or agree upon a constitution. — amanyo-sem, politics.*

àmapā (sìká àmapā), *native, pure gold that has not yet undergone any operation and is unmixed with dross; wode amapā ñkō gu petea a, enyé yiye, gye se wofram'.*

Omā-omē [he who grants satisfying] *an appellation of God.*

Amā-osu [he who gives rain] *ditto; s. Amosu.*

Amā-owia [he who gives the sun] *ditto; s. Amowia.*

mmā-pe, *inf.* [pe, obā] *love or fondness for women, courting of or going after women, fornication. pr. 2021.*

mara, m'ada, F. = me ara; mara a! *it is I, Mk. 6,50.*

mmāra, *v. n.* [bāra, bra] *law, commandment, order, decree, edict, regulation, rule, statute.* — hye (or di) mm., *to make, give (or issue) a law;* — di mm. so, (or ye mm.) *to observe or keep a law;* — tō mm., *to transgress a law.*

mārā, mrā, *v., s.* mǎnā. — amārā, *s.* amǎnā.

amārā, *s.* amōnā.

mmārā, *a broom or fan made of an elephants tail or ear used by the ahōprafo or mmārātofo (q.v.) before the king.*

mmārabāra-mú, *s.* mmrabram'.

mmāra-dáhó [mmāra a ēda hō] *an old law, a standing rule.*

amārā-de, *s.* amǎnāde.

amārādòw, *s.* amrado.

mmāra-frene, *s.* frene.

mmāra-hye, *inf.* *the act of giving laws; s.* mmāra.

mmāra-hyéfo, *pl. id., lawgiver, legislator.*

mmārañ, *s.* mmērañ.

mmārāññūáñ, *trinket, trinketry; jewel; syn.* gùdé.

mmārā-tó, *inf. transgression (of a law).* — mmārātó-de, *fine for the transgression of a law; wobégye ne hō m., he will be fined.*

mmāratófó, *pl. id., transgressor (of a law), malefactor.*

mmārā-tofó, mmǎnāt., *pl. id., nea otow mmārā a.s. opra ohene hō; syn. ohōprafo.*

o-mārátóní, *pl. a-fó, mulatto; better: omurátóní.*

maremáre, *a kind of cloth; ntama bi a enam ahorow beye se 4 a woapam afa; s.* ntama.

mmāra-yófo [nea oye mmāra] *a fulfiller of the law.*

mmarima-dé [obarima ade] = mmaninné, óyè m. = oye nnam, *he is manly, behaves like a man.*

mmarima-sem = abaninsem.

mmarima-so, *manly, manfully.*

mma-sígyáw [oba, sigyaw] *the state of being without children; di mm., to be childless, deprived of children; s. bas. & 1 Sam. 15,33.*

mmá-sú [nsu a eba, efi nsu aniwam' ba] *living water, issuing continually from the earth; running or flowing water; ode mm. bi a okohūi okwañ mu kum ne sukōm, he found some spring-water on the way and quenched his thirst with it.*

matatwéne, *a kind of climbing plant or creeper. pr. 1167.2022.*

mmatahō, *inf.* [bata hō] 1. *the act of adding or joining a thing to another.* — 2. *the cooking or roasting of different things on the same fire, which is superstitiously avoided.* — 3. *appendage, appendix, accompaniment; cf. nkāhō, nkekāhō.* — mmatahō-kyi, *the act of avoiding or shunning promiscuous cooking or roasting.*

mâtā, mâtāmâtā, *a. slimy, clammy, cloggy, glutinous, lubricous, viscous, mucous* (e.g. fwenore); *syn.* mǎ, prāprā; *cf.* sǎ, tǎ; dote no ye m. (enyé samsām).

mǎ-tēññ, *a. brimful, full to the brim.*

mmá-ti, Ak. batiri [ba, baw, basa, & ti, tiri] *shoulder*; — mato ne m., *I have empowered him, s. to 17.* — okā ne m., *he shrugs, gives a shrug.*

mǎ-to [mǎ, G. to] *chokeful, topful, crammed.*

mmátókwa, mmátókwa [abā, abaw, ntókwaw] *scuffle, fighting with fists, sticks &c.*; wokō m. = wokō amankō.

o-mǎà tǎǎ, *a medicinal plant.*

amā-wohō-so-ō, *interj. said to a leaving visitor.*

me, *pron.* F.eme, *I, me, my.* When prefixed to a verb having close sounds (i, u, full e & o, gya, nyā, tǎa, dǎa), it is written mi; the e is dropped before the prefix a-. Gr. § 53-59.

e-mē, *mint, Menta, an aromatic herb used as a medicine; Mt. 23, 23.* ebinom due sumān a, wode fra akoko nōa na wodi.

e-mē, *pl. a-, the palm of the hand or a stroke with it*; woabo no mē, woabobo no amē; F. Mt. 26, 67. — *cf.* ntentemmē, bo tǎere, kutru-mōa, kutruku, sōtore; bo fe, *pl. afe*; guram. [G. gba mǎ, gbla mǎi.]

mē, *v. [red. mēmē] tr. to feed to the full, to fill, satisfy, satiate*; — *intr. to eat so as to be satisfied, to eat enough*; *perf. to be satisfied or satiated, to have enough*; *pr. 243 f.* — wamē sē, *he has eaten his fill.* — didi mē, *to eat enough. pr. 2154.* — omē, *inf. the act of satisfying &c. or of eating enough; the state of having eaten enough, so as to be satisfied; satiety, fulness. pr. 2191.*

amē, *interj. come in!* said in answer to àgō, by which word one's coming (in darkness &c.) is announced.

mmèá-mmèá, mmeae-mmeae, *pl. s. bea, beae, place.*

méamēa, *s. akyenkyenā.*

mmeamu-dua, F.mb., mberemu-dua [dua a ebi bea mu] *cross.*

me-ara, *pron. even I, just I, I myself.* Gr. § 59. F. mara, mada.

amēēw, *name of the cat in fables, from its voice*; *s. agyinamoa.*

mmé-fé [abe efē] *the refuse or trash of the palm-nut, the fibres from which the oil is taken out.*

méhēmehē (mehē), *a. fine, finely woven, smooth*; ne kente or kete ani ye m.; nhōma or atuduru no ani ye m.; watǎitǎa nām no m., *better: nketenkete.*

mehō, *myself.* Gr. § 57. *pr. 242.*

mmekwan [abe nkwan] *palm-nut soup, a greasy soup, prepared with the pulpy or mealy and oily substance of palm-nuts, a favourite dish of the negroes.*

ammekyewa, *not having come to stay or last long*; onipa yi am. = amma ammekye korā.

mēm, *v. [red. memmem] to sink (down, nsum', in water, asase mu, in the earth); to be sunk, swallowed up, absorbed*; nsu no amēm,

the water has been sucked up, absorbed in the ground; to disappear, hide or lose oneself, be lost (wuram', in the bush); to (cause to) sink, put under water, immerse in a fluid; osrãmãn amēm fam', the lightning (thunder-stone) has entered the ground.

ameme, a kind of animal, *pr.* 523.

mēmē, *red. v.* mē.

memmen, *F. red. a., s.* men. — amemen, *F. redness.*

memmene, *red. v.* mene; *pr.* 2694. — *red. a.* men.

Méméneda, Memërēda, *Saturday. Gr.* § 41,4.

memmene-ahene (*one who swallows up kings*) a vaunting appellation of a king; ohene biara a oye otumfo, ohye ahene nh. so.

amemmenemfē [wamemmene nemfē, *he has swallowed his side*] *disgust, displeasure, dislike, distaste, vexation, indignation; eye no am. = ompene, enyé no de, enyé no abodwo, eye no awereho; ode am. sañe, vexed or fretting (at his mistake) he returned.*

amemim, *leech, blood-sucker, Hirudo, Sanguisuga medicinalis.*
[*G. šiti.*]

men, mémmen, memmene, *F. a. red;* onipa-mémmen, otam-mémmen, sika-m'; *cf.* bēn, kōkō, tofammēn.

mēnā, *s.* mǎnā, mmārā, mrā.

menāse, mene asé, menewáase, *the under or lower part of the throat, gullet or esophagus; the heart as the seat of suppressed resentment; a grudge; ode me m., ode me ahye m., he bears me a grudge or spite; obi nè wo wo asem na ompé se okā a.s. onnyá hō adagyew a ode kã a, ode ahye ne yam' a.s. ne menāsé.*

menāse-bofunnuá or -dā' (dawá), *the uvula in the throat; ne menāse-dā ayi, ahōn.*

menāse-pów, 1. *the prominent part of the throat, Adam's-apple, (the projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck).* — 2. *a grudge, hinderance of cordiality; owō no m., he owes him a grudge.*

menba, *F. = menewa.*

mene, *v.* [*red. memmene*] *to swallow (up), suck up, to gulp (down), devour; to ingulf, absorb. pr.* 2694. mmene nām sa, na wo-sow ansā-na woamene, *do not thus gulp down the meat, but masticate it before you swallow it.*

mene, menewá, *the throat, gullet, esophagus; wotwaa ne mene, they cut his throat; pr.* 387. — okosen ne mene, *he went and hanged himself.* — ne menewam' awo, *his throat is dried up; cf. menāse, amenewá.*

mmeñē [beñ] *nearness, neighbourhood; obeda mmeñē 'ne, he is to sleep in the neighbourhood to-day.*

menem, *v.* *to swell, e.g. of the virile member.*

menemmenem, *red. v.* *to swell, of a river; — nsu no ani m. = ye hurutututu.*

menemmenen: ye m., *to be absorbed, imbibed (water, in the ground). Am.* 8,8.

meneññua, F. *publicly*. Mt. 6, 4. 6. 18. = gua-so.

menewá, menewáase, s. mene, menāse.

amenewá: otim no am., *he takes him by the throat*. Mt. 18, 28.
menewam' kuru, *sore throat*.

o-ménè-awó, *pl. a-*, a bird of the savanna, as large as a turkey, in form like a raven, black with a white breast.

me-ñkô-medi (*I alone shall eat or enjoy*): ye m., *to be selfish, self-interested*. pr. 3571.

mmeñkyee, mmeñkyeñē [beñkye(ñ)] = mmeñē; mefre wo akyirikyiri a, gye me mmeñkyeñē, *if I call to thee as from afar, answer and save me as one being near*.

Ménsă, Mansă [oba, nsă] *pr. n. m.* (= *the third child*).

ménsă, -să, a kind of *yam*, s. odé. pr. 2033. 2261. 2559.

ménsère, = bensere, *basin*.

mmeñ-sôñ [abeñ, nson] a kind of *wind-instrument*; *seven horns blown together* (mmeñ ason na wode gye dñom biakô sô).

amenson, F. = amansañ.

mměrañ, mmărañ, *surname, by-name*; wobono or wopae no m., *they give him or cry out his (honouring) by-names*; cf. oběrañ, nsăbërañ.

mměrañte-bére [aberante, bere] *youth*, the part of life between mmofraase and ñkwakorābere.

mmeranté-bó, *exuberance of youthful gaiety, arrogance*. pr. 88.

mmerantiwa-sem [aberantewa, asem] *brag, boast, vaunt, ostentation*; eda adi wo kasam' nè nneyeem'; óyè m. = oye ahánta; ñkwañkwāsem (*flaunting*) da adi wo nantew n.a. mu.

mmere, *pl.*, s. ebere.

mmere, Ak. mmere, *mushroom, fungus*; s. ananse-ntamma 4.

mmere, s. mmerew. [pr. 373. 399. 2034.]

amere, amere, mmere [obsol. = bere, bea, nea] *place or manner (in which); where*; amere (= amere a) wufi e? = nea wufi e? — fākô mere ogyinae na ohũũ sã no, ommekyere na yentie! — amere woye ni! = senea woye ni! F. mbeye m'adwima de-mre n'a sem kyere n' ara, *I shall do my duty according to his word*.

amere, 1. a plant used as a medicine on sores. pr. 2035. — 2. s. amiri.

mmerebéré [bere] *a disease of the skin*; eye onipa hō kōkó'.

mmerebó, berebó, *liver*.

mméreboa, a species of *ant*, small, of a reddish colour, having their nest upon trees; ntétea bi a wowo dua so keka onipa.

mmerehua, pr. 855.

mmeremúdùá, F. = mmeamudua, *cross*; cf. aseñdua.

mmerenkensóñ, -sono, *the young, light-green shoots or blades of palms*; s. ñkoñmu.

mereñkonyañ, pr. 654. = ñkūma.

mmere-nso ù [bere, ason]: nna-m., *the whole round or length of days or of time; all days throughout*. Se wo nè me ankò a, nna-m. (eha ara nna oha) ná wodà só tè há! *if you do not go with me now, you will never get away from this place*; s. Qdōmānkāmā boo nna-m.

mmere-sã [oběre mu nsã] *refreshment after hard work or fighting*.

mmere-su [oběre mu nsu] *refreshment after a journey*.

mmere-w, a. [berew, berebere] 1. *soft* (e. g. wood, pr. 1244.), *impressible, yielding*. — 2. *meek, mild*. — 3. *tender; delicate, effeminate*. — 4. *weak, feeble, infirm, sickly*; nehō ye m., *he is not strong (bodily)*; — oye m., a) = odwo, *he is meek*; b) *he is weak, yielding, pliable, indulgent*; n'asō ye m., *he is obedient*. — Syn. bētē, bódō, bōkō, bōrōgō, dábō, dufudufu, dēfē, fifā, fētefete, hòdwo, horòhoro, n'ā, n'ī, nyāmō, siāmō, pòsoposo, pòsoposo &c. opp. den.

mmere-wa-bére [aberewá, bere] *the latter part of life or old age of a woman, following after mmabābere*.

mmere-wa-se m, *dealings, talkings or concerns of old women*.

mmēsã [abe, sã, to hang down?] 1. *a catkin or ament of the oil-palm*. — 2. *a braid, plait or tress of hair*; oñwene ne ti m., owow ne ñhwī m., *she plaits the hair*; m. tetare (fōmfām) ti hō, puā de, egyina hō.

mmesea, Ak. = bosea, mmosea.

mēsēmēsē, 1. Ak. = nketenkete. — 2. *a kind of cloth*; Abūro-kyiri kente bi na Akyemfo ato no sa.

mmetemma [betem, oba] *the thorns between the nuts of the oil-palm*. pr. 683.

mmew, 1. *a kind of reed or rush, bulrushes*. — 2. *a kind of printed cloth*; s. ntama.

mmew [bew, pl.] *places, mountains*; mmew-ñhōma, *map, chart, geographical drawing or delineation; atlas, collection of maps*.

mmewa [abe, dim.] *a creeping plant or climber, winding round palm-trees*; abe hō hama; wotwētwe sūm nsemma; wode ye tui.

mī, pron., conjunctive form of me before close sounds. Gr. § 54.

mĩa, v. [red. miamia] 1. *to press, squeeze*; atade no ñkó me yiye, emia me, *the coat does not fit me well, it pinches me*; adeso a no mĩa me ti so, *the load presses my head*. — 2. *to press together, to shut, close* (the eyes); omia n'ani, a) = omūa n'ani, *he shuts his eye*; b) *he meditates*; c) *he exerts himself, tries his best in doing something*. — 3. mĩa .. mu, a) *to press together*: mĩa mu mĩa enye tra-wa kakra, *squeeze it to make it thinner*. — b) *to restrain, restrict, straiten*; omia ne kwañnyā mu, *he restricts his privileges*. — c) mĩa-mĩa .. mu, *to repair* (odañ mu, biribiara a asee na wopam a ebeye 'ye mu); cf. pompam, dñuw. — 4. *to arm oneself, take arms, be in armour, go in arms*; orebemia = orebebo nto a na wasē akōtweā na waso tuo mu. Dawid nè Goliat kōkōe no, wammĩa na okoe. — 5. *to adorn or dress oneself*; wamĩa = wakekā nehō, wafura ntama a eye fe, wahye atade a eye fe; mĩa is more used of men, hyehye more of women.

amīa, *v. n.* the state of *being armed*; *armour*; wokoo amia mu, *they went in full armour*.

amīa-de, (a piece of) *armour* or *dress*. *pr.* 3114. 3195.

mmīa-s o, *inf.* 1. *exertion*. — 2. ade bi a wode amiamia biribi so. mmiakō-mmiakō [biakō, *pl.*] *one by one, one after the other, singly*.

mmiehē, Ak. *how many?* = ahē.

mifua-duam', *s.* kwata.

mikum-ananse, *s.* aturukuku.

mim, *v. F.* to *preponderate (?)*.

amím, *e-*, *undue advantage, prevalence* or *superiority*; *greediness*; *fraud*; *force, violence*. *pr.* 249. 753. — di .. a., to *over-reach, defraud, take in, cheat*; to *do violence*. — ye a., to *be selfish, self-interested, greedy*; *inequitable, unfair, unjust*. Onyank. nyé amim, ne yam' ye.

amím-dí, *inf.* the act of *over-reaching, defraudation*; *violence*; ade-kye mu wope se wofa nea esō; *syn.* nsisi.

o-mímfó, *pl. a-*, a *greedy, avaricious, rapacious person*; *syn.* oniberefó, odífùdépéfo.

minsim, *v. F.* to *be gloomy, clouded, lowering*, of the sky. Mt. 16, 3.

amiri, a *beast of prey (?)*; a *hunter (?)* *pr.* 544.

A'miri, a *surname* of the Asantes.

amiriká, *m-*, [*s.* abirika] a *run, running, race, rapid course* or *motion*; de m., to *be in full speed*; tu or tutu m., to *run*; to *hasten, hurry*. [G. foi (dše, dšo, hie, ša, tsē f.).]

amiriká-dé, the *object* or *things* for which a *race* is *run*.

a-mirika-dén: otu am., he *runs* with all his *might*.

a-miriká-tú, *inf.* the act of *running, a run, course*.

mó, mó-ó! or mmó, F. mbo, [the o is full & pure] *interj.* a form of *congratulation, thankful acknowledgment*, and of *wishing success*: *well done! well then! good speed! good luck! hail! all hail!* It may be said twice, thrice &c. Cf. amo.

mmo, na mmo (mmo) F. = mmom, *adv.* *rather*; *then*; *but*. — Mt. 10, 6. 28. 19, 25. 22, 43. 24, 45. 25, 9. Mk. 5, 26. 10, 26. 48. 14, 31. 1 Cor. 15, 46.

mo (with nasal o), *pron.* (F. Ak. often hom) *ye, you, your*. When prefixed to a verb before i, u, full e & o, gya, nyā, twa, dwa, it is mu-. Gr. § 53-59.

mō, *v.* to *tie about, wrap* or *wind round*; mō amōase, to *tie the under-garment about the loins*.

mō, *v. F.* to *be bad*. Mt. 6, 23. 12, 34. *s.* mūō.

amo [pure full o] F. ambo, *congratulation, felicitation*; m̄a a., to *congratulate, felicitate, hail, praise, acknowledge, to wish joy, good speed, or success*; memā no amo, I *bid him good speed* (God speed); womā no amomomo, they *hail him*. *pr.* 242. 729. — Cf. mó.

amō [amūō?] *badness (?)* some *moral defect*, as *ingratitude, stinginess*; wayi m' amō = wanná m' ase, he *has manifested against me ingratitude*, i.e. he *has been ungrateful to me*; woyi m'amō = woyi

me ayamōnwéne (wose me yam' ye ñwene), *they upbraid me with or accuse me of stinginess.*

e-mō, *rice, Oryza*, the plant and the grains; gu mō (in Kyerehī: saka mō), *to sow rice.*

mōa, *v.* [red. mōamōa] 1. *to gather, press or form into a ball, lump, round mass; to roll or wrap up:* m. dukū no hye wo ntama mu; wamōamōa ne ntama ahye ne mmotoam'. — 2. *to become or make close, narrow, short:* wamōa n'akatawīa āno, *he has closed his umbrella;* oḍaṇ no āno amōa, *the aperture of the room has been diminished;* (ne yare nti) ne nañ āno amōa, *his steps have become short,* ontumi ntwē ne nañ mu se kañno bio.

mmóá, *v.n.* [boa] *help;* wodi m., *they mutually help, aid, assist each other;* cf. di nnōboa, di hīafwē & oboa; F. mboa, *grace.*

mmoā, *s.* boā, mmoādi.

mmóā, a kind of *checked calico, chilloes.*

àmōá, Ak. amānā, *hole, cavity, pit, den, ditch, trench;* cf. etū, okā, ñkonon; — bō or tu a., *to dig a hole.*

mmoadabi, *s.* boadabi.

mmóa-dí, *inf.* [di mmoa] *mutual assistance.*

mmoā'-dí, *inf.* [di mmoā] *the taking of bribes.*

mmóa-dōmā [aboa, dōmā] *animals of all kinds. pr. 540-44.*

amoagyánèwá, -gyanōa, a species of food for widows, prepared of mashed maize; *s.* siw 1.

ammoakúá, *pl. m-*, a kind of *squirrel;* *syn.* adwere.

mmoana, F. *which. Mk. 2,9. 12,28.*

mmo-anim, *inf.* [bō anim] *the state of facing each other;* di m., *to face each other;* wodi m. fwe wōnhō anim' ara, *they sit opposite each other looking each other in the face.*

mo-añkasa, | *you yourselves; your own;*

mo-ara, *pron.* | *even you, just you;* Gr. § 59.

mmo-āno [ebo āno] *breast, chest;* sūmán bi señ ne m., *an amulet hangs on his chest.*

mmoa-āno, *inf.* a *gathering together;* cf. ānōboa, mboaānofo, F.

mmo-ase, *inf.* [bō ase] *beginning, foundation* (of a town, kingdom). Cf. ammoase, ñhyease, mfiase &c.

amō-ase, *pl. m-*, [mō ase] *the under-garment or loin-cloth of the negroes, syn. otam, oḍánta.*

mmobā [bobā] *dry twigs, brush-wood, small sticks of a fagot.*

mmobā-dua, a plant, the rods of which are tied across the sticks or poles in the framework of a negro house; *s.* ñwōrā.

mmôbitíri, a kind of *bead, s.* ahene.

mmóbò, mmōboro, *pity, compassion, mercy;* óyè m., *he causes pity i.e. he is pitiable, miserable, pitiful, deserving pity, he is a poor fellow;* ohū me m., *he looks on me with pity, is pitiful or compassio-*

nate towards me, pities me, has pity, mercy on me, shows me mercy; hū (or fwe) yeñ m., have mercy on us.

mmobob-mmobò, *a. & adv.*, miserable, pitiful, in a miserable state or condition; n'anim ye m., he looks wretched, miserable, has a sad countenance, 1 Sam. 1, 18; onam m., he walks about in a sad condition.

mmobom' [bobò mu] 1. a kind of white cotton cloth interwoven with red threads in squares; kente no ye m., wode adidisika anwene mu ahinanañ-ahinanañ. — 2. a collection, accumulation, mass, heap, assemblage; opp. ankorañkoro.

mmoboro = mmobò. — mmoborm', *F.* humbly.

mmoborohunu, *inf.* [hū mmoboro] mercy, mercifulness, pity, compassion, mildness; cf. ahūmobò, timobò.

mmoborohunufo, *pl. id.* a merciful person.

mmoboroni, *pl. -fo*, a pitiful, pitiable person.

mmó-deñ, *v. n.* [bò v., deñ a.] a strong exertion, effort, zeal, earnestness, ardour; -bò m., to be zealous, strenuous, eager, anxious; mébò m. mafwè, I will try my best. — mmódéñ-bó, *inf.* [bò mmó-deñ] exertion, zeal, eagerness, diligence.

mmó-fóro, *v. n.* [bò v., foro a.] a new exertion, new beginning; -bò m., to begin anew; mefi 'ne mabò asetrā foforo hō m., from to-day I shall begin a new life; eyi na órebò m. (= orebo asé foforo) ási dán.

mmofráase, \ [abofra, ase, bere] childhood, the time from mmofra-bere, \ birth or infancy to puberty.

mmofrá-abròdé, a siliqueous plant.

mmofra-forowá, -akokoā, -kokote, different kinds of plants.

mmofra-se m, childish talkings, dealings or concerns.

mmofũmá, 1. a kind of tree. — 2. the inner bark, the bast or fibres of that tree; ototoa hō hono. — 3. a string or cord made of it, = nnũahāmá; cf. mfiriwa; diff. bofũ, bofũnnua.

amogóm, a kind of tree; sareso dua bi.

mógyá [s. bógyá] blood; cf. kafo, dase, danse; kã or gu m., to shed blood; wəamā m. agu fam', blood has been shed. — mogya-sú-fēñē (-funu?) matter, pus; the serum exuding from a wound.

mohó, yourselves; mohóhō, mohó mōhó, yourselves mutually. Gr. § 57. 218, 1 a.

mohō [mmóhòó, G. muhō] curtain, veil.

mmo-hō, *inf.* [bò hō] doubling, duplication; double; pair (anan-twi m. anañ, four pairs of oxen); multiplication by two or more than two; mitua no kaw m. anañ, I pay him or restore it to him fourfold.

mmó-káw [mmore a akaw] leaven, leavened dough.

mmo-kwa, the borrowing of another's garment.

mōm, *v.* [red. mommom q. v.] to roll or wrap up, furl, envelop; to squeeze together (that the hollow space disappears): doroben no amom; mom akatawia no āno, shut or put up the umbrella; wakā ne nneema ñhinā amōm āno, he has packed up all his things.

e-môm [or mmom', fr. bō mu?] 1. ordinance, injunction, decree; interdiction, prohibition, prohibitory law; cf. mmăra; woahye mom se obiara mmmo so, they have decreed that nobody should mention the matter; every one is forbidden to speak of it. — 2. agreement; cf. mmom'; woakohye m. = woapâm.

mmom', inf. [bō mu] joining, reconciliation; agreement, convention, contract, stipulation, treaty; communion, peace.

mmom', adv. (s. bef.) F. mmo (= mpo, Ak.) rather, in preference, more properly; mepe eyi m., I like this better; mepe ha-yi m. kyeñ hō, I like this place better than that one: eno m. na enyé korā, that moreover is not good at all, that is even worse.

mômā, mēmā, red. v. 1. s. mām. — 2. to dedicate, devote to; ode asoredan (sika, ne ba) mômām Onyame. — 3. to praise, extol, exalt, glorify; womômā ohene = wobō ne mmērān kām nea waye nè nea ne nenānom aye agyaw no nè abusūa kō a ofim'; abrafo m. ohene ye ne hō hū. — 4. onim mômām = kwadwom-to or -be. — 5. m. hō, = kekā hō nsem, to speak of a matter in detail, to enlarge upon, expatiate on, give a discourse on, make the application of. — 6. red. to talk unintelligibly; wobisa no asem a, n'ano momāmômām.

mmômām-hō, inf. (s. bef.) circumlocution; discussion, explanation; expatiating on, (idle) talk; ehō m. ni.

mômām, mômām-só, the forehead, front.

mômômôm, red. v. 1. s. môm. — 2. to shrivel, shrink together; to curl up (as withering leaves).

mómómóno, F. momon, a. s. amono, raw.

mòmônôtō, mômrotō [G.] uncircumcised; uncircumcision.

momporo, a strap of leather put round one's neck and drawn so as to strangle the person.

mon, v. F. (= mō, mūō?) to be unrighteous. Heb. 6,10.

mmoñ (cf. bon v.) a neigh, neighing, whinnying; — bō m., to neigh, whinny (of horses). Jer. 5,8.8,16. — k a m., F. to wail. Mk. 5,38.

mmōnnā, s. bonnā; — tō m., to intrude upon women by night, to ravish. — inf. m-tō.

amōnā, F. mona, s. amānā, amārā & amōa.

mōñkyēm, v. to bend, turn up, wrinkle; to double down (a leaf &c.); to be bent, turned up, to get a boss (as, a brazen vessel); osekan no āno am., nhōma nom' am.; aŵowa no am. = bābi atom' señ bābi.

àmóno, -móno, red. mòmómóno, or mómómóno, a. raw; fresh, green, soft; unripe, immature; undried; unboiled, crude; s. Gr. § 70,1-3. odé mómóno, odé-amóno, anāmómóno (wodi anāmmono, they eat meat, wodi nám mòmónó, they eat raw meat), odé no yè mómóno; cf. ahabámmono. — amóno kāmŵē, quite fresh or new, used also of persons, as, a blooming youth; cf. buñ.

amono-akā-ogya = nám momono a woahow dakoro pe.

àmónom' [amono mu, lit. in the fresh] directly, immediately, forthwith, on the spot; obo no bōo no no, a. hoara na otoe, when the stone hit him, he fell dead on the spot. F. amonm hoara, suddenly.

monom, *red.* monommonom, mörömmöröm, *a. smooth*; opoñ no ye m.; *cf.* eso ye torotoro.

mmontoñkyē = okwañ kontoñkyē, *pr.* 1900.

mmópómma [*cf.* bapomma] *s. & pl.*, *a respectable, honourable person* (onipa a oye opanyin hó-nè-hó nanso onim de).

mbordo, F. = mmoro-só, *exceedingly*.

mmore [bo, bore, v.] *dough*.

mmore-hú, = pitahú.

mmorka, F. = mmokaw, *Mt.* 13,33.

mmorokókowá, *a kind of bead*, *s.* ahene.

mmorommoromé, *s.* abörómá, -mé.

mmörö-sã [büro, nsã] *rum, brandy*, brought from Europe or America; *cf.* nsã.

mmoro-só, *inf.* [boro so] *abundance, exuberance, overflowing fulness*. — *adv.* *exceedingly*.

mmörótóa, *a kind of bead*; *s.* ahene.

mmó-sã, nsã *a elbow, strong drink*, = mpáhyewa.

ammose, = mmoase, ase, *beginning*. *pr.* 1891.

mmósea, *s.* bosea, *pebble*; *gravel*. *pr.* 2046.

mmoseawa [*dim.*] *small pebbles, gravel*.

e-mō-si, *inf.* *s.* emō & si.

mmōsí, *a kind of country cloth*, *s.* ntama.

Amosu, Amā-osu [nea omā osu, Gr. § 39,9.] *the Rain-giver*, a by-name of God; *cf.* Amoŵia.

mmosuwá [obosu, *dim.*] *the early dew*, condensed before day-

mmotā [bota, *dim.*] *a kind of bead*, *s.* ahene. [break.]

mōtañ, v. F. = mantam. *Mt.* 21,2. *Mk.* 11,2.

mmoto, -dōmā, *green (plantains), fresh (yam)*. *pr.* 598.1133.

mmotoam' [ba = basa, toa, mu] *arm-hole, arm-pit*.

mmotoam-mā, *a swelling or tumor in the arm-pit*; woboapa freno.

mmotoa-siñ, na pompo no aňhōñ kokürō anye 'motoam' mā.

mmotoaase: wabo ne m. afa obā no na ode no aguañ akotrā...

mmoto-krōmā, *the new yam of the first crop*; wopañ m-; *cf.* mpow. — m-m', m-bere, *the time or season in which the new yam is taken out*; mmotokrōmā-bére adù.

mmow, *mediation, negotiation in a matter between two nations which may lead to war*; di m., *to mediate, act as a go-between, try to reconcile*; abofo yi di m.; woadi ntam' m. dedaw, na anye yiye.

Amoŵiá [nea omā oŵia] *the Sun-giver, he who gives sunshine*; a by-name of God; *cf.* Amosu, Amā-omē &c.

mmôwá, *a tree, the bark of which is burned to coal and mixed with sweet-scented spices*; ohuām bi; dua bi a wotŵitŵa na wode to gyam' mā edañ gyabiriw, na woayam na wode nhwāne tom' na mmā de fra won aduru mu de ye wonhō (won anim, akyi, koko so, nañ hō, nsa hō).

mmoŵerebíwa, -wuwa: oyare m-, *he has lost his nails by the whitlow* (s. okekaw 4.) or by gyato; s. boŵerewua.

amôyí, *inf.* [yi amô] *ingratitude*.

o-môyífo, *an ungrateful person*.

mmo-to-hó, *inf.* [bo to ho] *procrastination, postponement, adjournment; delay*.

mmo-to-só, *inf.* [bo to so] *false accusation, syn. osusukā, ntwa-toso; nyé wo yonkō hō mm., do not cast anything upon your neighbour without being able to prove it*.

mmra & cpds. s. mmära.

mrä, *v.* s. mănä. — mmrä, s. mmärä.

mmrabram', *v.n.* [s. bra mu] *the act of withholding, concealing &c.; unfairness, dishonesty, misstatement; dissimulation*.

amräde, omrä-kyerew, omrä-ihōma &c. s. amănäde &c.

amrádò, amradow [Port. *governador?*] *governor; cf. brohene*.

mmrañ, s. mmërañ. — mmräññuani, s. mmär.

o-mrátóní, s. omuratoní.

mu, *pron.* s. mo.

e-mu (u = ũ), *the interior*. 1. *the inner or middle part, inside; any part or point within the limits of a line, surface or body*. — 2. *the inner parts, cf. anom', asōm', mfēm', yam' &c.; the space within or inside*. — 3. *the interior of a country: emu noho (nohōa) toññ, far in the interior*. — 4. As a postposition after nouns & pronouns it stands for the foll. *prepp. & advv.: in, at, into, through, within, inward, inside; between; of time: in, at, during, within; of a plurality of things: among, amongst; connected with certain verbs (as fi, to proceed from): out, from*. See Gr. § 119. & *Rem.* on the tone of mu, which is high after a preceding low tone, and low after high tone. When used as a postposition or complement, the vowel u is often dropped, and the remaining m' connected in pronunciation with the noun or pronoun to which it refers, or with the verb. — 5. In some *phrases* emu forms the grammatical subject (instead of the thing to which it refers), as: emu da ho, *it is or lies open, is manifest, plain*; emu do, *it is deep* (abura, asu no mu, epo mu do); emu gow, *it is spacious*; emu tērew, *it is wide*; emu ye deñ, *it is difficult*; ne yare mu ye deñ, *his illness is severe*; emu ye duru, *it is important*; emu ye hare, *it is easy*; emu siw me kakra, emu ntew me yiye, Gr. § 215. — 6. When compounded with nouns, mu expresses a manner of doing = *after the manner or fashion of*; e.g. mmari-mam', nnipam', brofom', s. Gr. § 131,4. — 7. In composition with verbs, mu has the power of an *adverb*, meaning *in, between, together; cf. bam', bom', dam', gum', wom', nnim', hyiam', tiam' &c.* — mu or m' influences the pronunciation of preceding vowels, making the open vowels (a, e, o) half-open (a, ɛ, e; e, o), and the half-close vowels (e, o) close (i, u).

e-mũ, *the interior or middle part of the body, the chest, thorax, rump, back; espec. the upper part of the back, cf. akyi; oyare né mũ, he has a disease of the chest or lungs; né mũ bu fāññ, his rump*

is flexible; *opono ne mũ*, he is bending his back; *otēe ne mũ*, he stretches his back.

mũ, *a.* [*pl.* *amũamũ*] 1. whole, entire, complete; unbroken, in good condition; opp. *sin*, *gow*, piece, fragment; *odii dokono mũ*, he ate a whole (loaf of) bread; *onipa yi, oye mũ* (*pĩrim*), this man is not sickly, but lively (indeed); *odi mũ*, he is without blemish or defect (*mpakye ridzi mũ*, F. Mt. 15,31); *edi mũ* = *enni dem*; *ńkuruwa no bi ye amũ-amũ*, *ebi nso ye agow-agow*, some of the vessels are whole (not broken), others are damaged. — 2. true, real, full, earnest, serious, sincere; *eye me asedá-mũ*, it is a matter of heartfelt thanks to me, I am truly thankful for it; *eye me ńkommo-mũ*, it is a matter of deep concern, serious care, grave solicitude to me, I earnestly wish or desire it. — 3. perfect, accomplished, excellent: *onipa-mũ*, a man of distinction, of rank. *pr.* 2397.

e-mũ, *a-, n.* a whole, entirety, totality; *bo no mũ*, say it at once! *mebo no amũ makā se*: I will gather or sum it up in these words:...

mũ, *mō*, *v.* F. = *mũō*, to be bad.

amũ, a dead (human) body, corpse; a more decent expression than *efunu*.

mũa, *v.* 1. to shut, close; *om. ne nsa āno* (*pr.* 468), *n'ani*, he closes his hand, his eyes; *om. n'ano*, he shuts his mouth, holds his tongue, is silent, keeps silence, forbears talking. *pr.* 247. — 2. to be shut or closed; *n'ani amũa*, his eyes are closed. — 3. *anim' amũa*, *remũa*, *s. anim.*

mmuadá, *s.* *abuada*.

mmua e, *v. n.* [*bua*] an answer; *asemmisá nè ne m.*, questions and answers.

mũamũa, *a.* narrow (as, the opening of a small bottle or phial); cf. *dwedwewa*, *hiahia*, *tēatēa*.

amũamũani, blind-mans-buff.

mmu-āno [*bu āno*] the edging, hem, skirt of a garment.

mmua-so [*bua so*] cover, lid, pot-lid; cf. *mmutuso*, *ńkataso*.

mmua-tāmá, *Akr.-tam*; *Ky.-tōmá* [*ntama a obi de bua* (*kata*) *nehō so*] a cloth to cover one's body, also in sleep (opp. *odàsó*); a cover; cloak, pall, pallium (as of the ancient Greeks).

mbubuá, F. = *bubuafo*, *pl. m-*, lame persons. Mt. 15,30 f.

mmubui, *v. n.* [*bu*, *v. red.*] 1. lameness, a disease in the legs causing inability to walk. — 2. a fraction in ciphering.

mbubui, F. a) palsy, Mt. 4,24. 9,2. b) fragments, crumbs, Mt. 15,37.

mbubuinyi, F. a man sick of the palsy, Mt. 9,6. Cf. *obubuafo*.

mũ-dùá [*dua a ehye onipa mu na otumi gyina*] support, staff of life; *onipa m. ne kánkew* (F.) or *aduañ*, man's staff of life is bread (food); *pr.* 2398.

mũ-hāmá, a piece of cloth or rope tied round the chest to show excessive grief; — *wabō m.* = *awerehow akā no na ode hama anase ntama abō* (*akyekyere*) *ne yam'*.

mũhûmũhû, *a.* fine, of dry things that are ground; *obo be-*

d̥wiriw wõn aye atoduru m.; óyàm kyekyere m.; *syn.* fékofekò; *cf.* bodobodo.

muká, mukyíá, m-, bukyíá, *hearth, fire-place*; the hearth on which the negroes usually cook their food consists of three roundish elevations, formed of clay, between which the fire is made and on which the cooking-pot is placed.

muka-ase, *the place or apartment where the hearth is; kitchen.*

amũ-kyěñē†, *mummy.*

mum, *a.* 1. *deaf and dumb.* — 2. *having no opening or entrance.* — e-mum, mumu, *deaf and dumbness, dumbness caused by deafness; cf. asitiw.* — o-mum, e-mumu, *a person who is deaf and dumb. pr. 2047. F. Mk. 7,37.*

Mũmõ, *name of a month, about December; s. osram.*

o-mũmó, mũmó, *pl. a-, [mũõ, v.] an ugly, ill-looking, ill-shaped, bodily misformed person; (nea n'anim a.s. ne hõnam nyé fe, ne ti kokũroko, n'aniwa ñkete-ñkete, n'asõ ntitiwa-ntitiwa ñkete-ñkete, ne kõn tiā n.a.) pr. 217.1801.2048-50. (mũmo-kán, mumo-kyiri).*

amũmoyé, *F. amumuye, inf. crime, (act of) wickedness; wantonness, looseness.* — ye am., *F. Mt. 13,41.22,18. Mk. 7,22.*

o-mumoyéfó, *pl. a-, miscreant, mischievous, wicked person, villain, scoundrel.*

o-mumo-ŵésewa [omumo a oye n'ade ŵesē or ŵeŵe] *a person not fair, but clean and tidy; opp. oyiye búru.*

mumu, *s. mum.*

amumuaha, *a kind of plant.*

amumuyé, *s. amumoye.*

muna, *v. [red. munamuna] 1. to become or be dark, to look gloomy; osu am., the clouds are dark.* — 2. *m. anim, = kum anim, to darken the face, make a sour face, to frown.* — 3. *wamuna, n'anim am., he looks sullen; he is gloomy, sad; wamuna ahye me, he frowns upon me; pr. 248.* — *onam munamuna, he is melancholy.*

o-múnamúnafó, *pl. a-, a sullen, morose, peevish, discontented fellow; woye om., you are always displeased, discontented.*

muni, *v. to roll about. pr. 1364.*

mmuńkam-so, *inf. [buńkam] transcendancy. Kurtz § 165.*

muntum, *v. to turn over, turn upside down, upset, overset, overturn, subvert; m. toā (or aduru) no = f̣ẉie gu! — syn. dań ani butuw.*

amúntum-àmúm, *adv. secretly, privately, in secret; yedii asem no am. = yehintaw kokoam' dii asem no na obi ante.*

mũnúm', mūrũm, *v. [red. mũnum-mũnum] to cover entirely, wrap up, enwrap, wrap round; syn. kata; ode ntama bemũnúm' yeñ so, amũnum poñ so nneema ñhĩnā so, am. ne hõnam ñhĩnā; — om. fasu so bae, he tumbled over the wall(?).*

o-múnuńkúm, *pl. a-, 1. fog, mist; om. resi, a fog is coming; cf. kusukuku.* — 2. *cloud, cf. ḅow, osu, suwisiw.* — 3. *F. blackness. cf. tumm.* — 4. *a kind of dark-blue cloth.* — 5. *adj. dark-coloured: afasew m. bi ye adŵeadŵé.*

mũō, *v.* to be bad, physically or morally; omũō = oye omũ-mō; ne nneyee mũō = nyé.

o-muratonì, *pl.* a-fo, [Eng., Port.] a mulatto.

mmũro-ñño, būro-ñño, olive oil, sweet oil.

mũrũm, *s.* mũnum.

amũ-sie, *inf.* [sie amũ] burial, interment, sepulture.

mmu-só, *inf.* [bu so] abundance.

mmusú, -o, mischief, misfortune, disaster, misery, calamity, adversity; a thing that causes mischief &c. m. aba me so, a calamity has befallen me; ahōodeñ bebrē ye m., too much strength brings mischief, *pr.* 581.648.1394. — bō m-, to cause mischief to come, to do mischief; mabō mehō m., I have brought mischief upon myself. — f a m., to suffer for mischief done; *pr.* 555f. 1738. — y i m., to remove or ward off mischief; *s.* mmusuyi; mekobisa me hō, mekoyi me ti m., I am going to ask advice (i.e. to consult the fetish-man) to get rid of my adversity (lit. to remove my head's calamity); *pr.* 398. — Cf. obusufo, obusuyefo, ahabusu.

mmusu-bō, *inf.* the act of cursing; the committing of an act or acts that bring mischief. — mmusu-yi, *inf.* the removal of mischief; oyi ne ti mmusu ne se: ode ade a ode rekoyi mmusu no si nehō anañmu de komā obosom a.s. osamañ-kō a o-nè no anyā no; ne sē nti mmusu biara a wobeyi no, wode kwati onipa-kō no ti ansā na wokoyi.

musumusum, F. wim ye m., the weather is foul, stormy. Mt. 16,3.

amũ-těneténe, *inf.* Ak. the act of keeping one's back straight.

amu-téw, *inf.* [tew mu] prop. a rending of the interior or heart, i.e. grief, affliction, distress; *diff.* ntewmú.

mu-twā, *inf.* [of tŵam' = tŵa mu] adekyēe ye aŵie mu-tŵa, the day (daylight) is about to finish passing, i.e. the day is nearly spent or passed. Mk. 6,35.

mmutu-só [butuw so] cover &c. cf. mmuaso, ñkataso.

o-mu-yare, e-, a disease in the chest or back, causing difficult breathing, crookedness of the back &c. cf. sisiyare, osénmù.

N.

Words which have n as the first letter of their stem (usually with another n, in verbs sometimes with two ns before it), but are not found under N, — seek under D, or, when y follows, under G (gy).

The consonant n, when radical i.e. original, is united with nasal vowels (cf. M); whenever it is followed by pure vowels, it is a transformation of d, caused by a preceding n (or orig. m, ñ) or by negligent pronunciation, as in anadŵo, Ak. adadŵo. It interchanges with d, r, m, n; Gr. § 18. 19. B. 37. — n before y & tŵ, is not dental, but palatal. — ny is either original before ā, ē, ī, or, when followed by pure a, e, i, it is a transformation of original gy, usually caused by a preceding n (m, ñ).

n- is a frequent *prefix* before stems beginning with t, tŵ, s, n, and with d which is then assimilated i.e. changed into n, also before stems with y and gy, (in which cases we write n-y and n-ny). — This prefix occurs 1. in nouns; 2. in verbs, viz. in the 2nd imperative and all negative forms. It forms a syllable by itself, if it be not joined in pronunciation to a preceding vowel or to the n of the subsequent syllable. See under m-.

n' often stands for ne (*pron. poss.*) before a-, seldom for no (*pron. obj.*). Gr. § 58. It may also stand for na, *conj.*

na, *conj.* 1. *and*. — 2. *but, however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding*, cf. de, nso, nanso. — 3. (nà) *for*. — If any part of a sentence (subject, object or other complement, attribute, or adjunct) is to be rendered prominent, it is put at the head of the sentence and na follows with the proper sentence, in which then the part put at the head is indicated by a pronoun. Gr. § 247.

enna (F. inna) = eno na, *then, at that time, after this*.

aná, aná, F. ana, anā, anē, *conj.* 1. *or*; cf. anásè. — 2. a particle noting the sentence, to which it is attached, as an interrogation; when the question is indirect, the dependent sentence is connected with the principal one by se, and the words 'se... ana' are equivalent to the Eng. *conj. whether or if*. Gr. § 139.142.153. — In F. ana is also found at the head of an interrogative sentence. Mt. 6, 26.7, 16.22.

anā, F. = ansā, *before, prior to, previously*. Mt. 5, 18.24.26.8, 21.29. &c.

nna, *v.n.* [da] *sleep*; wada owu nna, *he sleeps the sleep of death*; wakra me nna, s. kra, v. 7. — nna-nna, s. eda.

nnā [s. nnawá], *or*, nnā-ase-nhwī, *the mane* of some quadrupedal animals, as the horse, the lion &c. — gyata wō nnā; gyata nnā-ase-nhwī ye kùfukufu (fukufuku); odwennini nō nnā-ase-nhwī dōsō.

o-nā, e-, (*dullness? slowness? cf. nā;*) the exact and original meaning of this n. (or adj.?) is not easily determined; we give the derived meanings thus: 1. *scarceness, scarcity, rareness, rarity; want of, lack, defect*. — 2. *rareness or value arising from scarcity, costliness, preciousness, importance*. — 3. *difficulty of access (to obtain or to perform)*. — 4. *dislike, disinclination, aversion, repugnance*. — *Phr.* nā is used as a complement of the verbs ye, di, dō, as the foll. examples will show. a. (1.) Nnipa pa ye 'nā wō asase so, *good people are rare (or scarce) on earth*; pr. 2950. aka kakrá sē ná mìn-ní nkesua nā bio, *in a short time I shall no longer have scarcity (or want) of eggs, i.e. I shall soon have eggs enough*; nnansā yi nño hō ye nā, *just now oil is scarce*; ade hō ade ye nā, pr. 805f. — (2.) Ade yi hō ye me nā = ehō hia me yiye, *this thing is valuable to me, I have it at heart*; ō, sē nhōma hō ye me nā; minyā a, ankā mepe! *oh, I desire such a book; I wish I could get one!* — (3.) Ehō ye nā, = eye den se wobenyā, *it is approached or gotten only with difficulty*; nhōma yi hō ye nā, mape bi mape mape, mannyā, *this book is not easily to be got; I sought for one repeatedly, but got none*; (mape meberee ansā-na mekonyāe, *I had long to seek before I found one*). Adwuma yi ye oye-nā, *this work is not easy to perform*; Gr. § 105, 5. onipa nyé dādā-nā, *man is easily deceived* ("Mundus vult decipi");

pr. 573.634.665.788.830. — b. (3.) Asempa no dii hō hyeñ-nā kaino, *the gospel (had, or met with, difficulty in entering) had no easy entrance there at first*; ofa abufuw a, wodi no pata-nā, Gr. § 105,5. — c. (4.) Odo menā, *he has (entertains, harbours) a secret hatred against me; he bears me a grudge or spite, he bears a malice or ill-will against me*; Laban doo Iakob nā se wafa n'ade de anyā nehō, *L. owed Jacob a spite because he had enriched himself from his (i.e. from L.'s) property*. Cf. adonā, Dowuonā.

e-nā, pl. enānom, 1. *mother*; pr. 2057-2069. — in Ak. it is used only of the speaker's own mother: enā aba, *my or our mother is come*; cf. onī, awo. — 2. an honouring title of another elder female: enā or me nā Aforo fre wo, *Mrs. Aforo calls thee*.

anā, *relationship, ancestors, mothers (?)*; to anā, *to give one's genealogy, prove one's descent, claim relationship*; pr. 358. e.s. wokyere wo nè òbi ntam' abusūasem a e da mu.

nā, (n. or a.?) *weak, dull (cold, sluggish, heavy, phlegmatic?)* n'adwenem' (ne tirim', ne kōmam') ye no nā, *he doubts, is doubtful, irresolute, in perplexity, at a loss (which way to take &c.)* = onhū nea oye, se ónnyé nni ō, onnnyé nnni ō, onnim, Gen. 45,26.; — syn. nanñ, nennanñ; nī, merew &c.

nnabrabá, = ñkōñkōnsá, ñkōntompo; óyè n., s. odabrabáfó.

nada, nara, F. = ono ara, eno ara.

nnādā, v.n. [dādā] *deception, delusion, imposition, imposture, deceit, fraud; temptation*; cf. nsisi, nnyigye, kusum-di; sofwe.

nnādā-sēm, *fraudulence; stratagem, trick, cheat, wile, artifice*; cf. ñkwadāsem.

nnade-dworo, nnadewa asiñ-asiñ, a kind of gold used as currency by the Akems in ancient times, before they learned to use gold-dust from the Dankiras.

anadwo, F. anadwe, Ak. adadwo [da, dwo, lit. *the coolness of the day*] *night*. — anadwo-bóa [aboa] *a night-animal, nocturnal bird &c.* pr. 1283.2072f. — anadwo-de [a thing (ade) brought into the house by night, secretly] *bribe*; cf. boā, adañmude.

anadwo-fā [ofā, half, part] F. anafōa &c., *the late evening after sunset (ade reye asā na anim remūa)*; cf. añwummere, — 2. Aky. *any part of the night*; cf. odasu.

anadwofā-sem, *an evening-word, an occurrence, altercation or quarrel in the evening*, when men are usually intoxicated by palm-wine. — anadwo-goru, *playing in the night*. pr. 2186.

anadze-gua, F. = anañ ase agua, *foot-stool*. Mt. 5,35.22,44.

nnae, v.n. [da] *couch, bed, day-bed, sofa*; cf. mpa.

anāfó, *the place below, the part of a bed or couch at the feet; the under or leeward coast*; F. leeward, eastward, syn. bokā; opp. atifi.

anafofo, *the people of the lower or nether part of the town or country &c.* — anafōa, F. = anadwofā, *evening*. Mk. 6,47.

ánàfránàkú, a plant; n'aba kum ñnuan. pr. 2075.2472.

anago, F. (anagyo) = anadwo, *night*. Mt. 28,14. Mk. 13,35.

nnahō, *a deep sleep*.

nná-kárá-nná [da & kra, v.]: o-nè no kò n., wòkò n., *they go to sleep bidding each other good night, i.e. they are on friendly, familiar, intimate terms with each other; cf. wakrame nna, under kra. [Diff. wókò, na kránā !]*

nna-kokò, *a fowl or sheep given by a man to his bride before she comes to sleep with him.*

o-nák wá, 1. *a large tree with very fine flowers, hard wood and a thick bark; wowaewae ehô hono de saw wura. — 2. a man notorious for some deed and, therefore, able to do the same thing again; on. se obeye yi, obeye ampa; ade a asi ne tirim' no, omfere hō se obeye; — waye on., he has become famous; wòbò ne diñ a, na asem bata hō. — Diff. A'nak wá, pr. n. in pr. 2596.*

nam, v. [a = ā; used only in the continuative form (in all other forms fa or nantew is used); red. nennam] 1. *to walk, to be in any progressive motion, to go, run, crawl, creep, swim, fly, sail &c. to travel. pr. 2078ff. Cf. kò. Onipa bi nam hō, a man is walking there; mihūū no se onennam hō, I saw him walking there (to and fro); ehyeñ no nam ntemntem, the ship sails very fast; okwadu nam ntemntem, the antelope runs very fast; anōmā nam soro, na apatā uso nam nsum', a bird flies in the air, but a fish swims in the water. pr. 457.1427.2081. — 2. nām is often combined with mu or so before another verb of motion, thus noting the way in which that motion is performed, or the means or mediator of an action, and is then rendered in Eng. by the prepositions through, by; e.g. onam mfenserem' koo dan mu, he went through the window into the house; onam atoro so dādāa no, he deceived him by a lie. Gr. § 108, 27. 223, 2. 237 a. — In F. it is also combined with nti: onam hom atsetsesem ntsi wammā (= moammā) ne mbra antsim, Mt. 15, 6. — 3. nam so, to proceed, walk on; to do forthwith, straightforward; wonam so reba, they are coming on, draw near. Gr. § 111. Mrk. 15, 43. — obi nam so bekā kyeree me, somebody straightway told me (of it). — nam ntenteso, s. this. — 4. nam (sūm) ase ye, to do underhand, secretly, privately (Gr. § 111): ohene pee onipa nam ase koyii Akyem hene asitiw, the king appointed a man secretly to apprise the king of Akem of the matter; onennam m'ase (= ope me bone, ope me amane-nyā, ofitifiti me nsem hō, odi me hō nseku), he aims at me, seeks my hurt. — 5. to exist in a certain number, to be so many together (Gr. § 199, 4): yenam bāsia na ebae, we were six of us when we came; ñkyeneboa nam ahorow pī, apes (monkeys) are of many different kinds.*

e-nām, 1. *flesh, meat of any animal; pr. 2077. 3301. 3407. cf. ohō-nām. — 2. fish = nsunām. — 3. the flesh or soft, pulpy substance of fruit, also of palm-nuts: mângo yi hō nām dōsō; abe yi hō wò nām bebrē.*

nnam, a., red. nnamnám, 1. *sharp, of a cutting instrument, of soap; osekan yi āno ye n.; samina no ye n. sê, eye ogya! — 2. brave, bold, daring, intrepid, courageous, valiant. — nnam, n. sharpness, efficacy; pr. 2939. 2723. bravery, boldness, valour; cf. abooduru.*

nnam-kyeree, nnañky. [nnam, kye] pr. 2809. s. ohūñkyeree.

nnamé, *wedge; dua a woseñ āno afānu de pā ogya. pr. 2055.*

nnam-merensoñ, *all days throughout; length of days; s.p. 303.*

nāmmōkã [nañ, mŭō or bone, kã, to touch] *the striking or knocking of the foot against something, considered as an ill omen (wakã nañ bone, he has struck his foot painfully).*

o-nammōñ, *pl. a-, [enāñ, bon]* 1. *foot-print, foot-mark, foot-step. pr. 290. 354. — 2. step, stride. — 3. the sole of the foot; the foot; pr. 2087ff. 2461. — onámmōñ-mù, the sole of the foot.*

nammoñ-koro, *a narrow path, pass, way for only one foot.*

o-nammōñ-téntēñ, 1. *a long step; fa n., to walk with long steps, to stride. pr. 378. — 2. a person who takes long steps, who is a good walker, a long-shanks. Gr. § 39,9 d. pr. 3003. 3005.*

nnammōñ-námpāñ [s. odámpāñ], *vestibule, porch, antechamber, lobby, waiting-room, the place of the door-keeper; a house through which a way leads to the inner yard; a covered entrance into the yard of a dwelling. Ky. ntŭironoá.*

anām-móno [nām amono] *fresh meat, opp. nanhowe (wodi an., they eat meat; wodi nám mōmonó, they eat raw meat).*

nām-prōwe, *rotten meat. pr. 364.*

nanñso, *s. nnañso.*

nāñ', *v. [red. nāñ'nāñ] to melt, liquify, dissolve (tr. & intr.), to become liquid, be dissolved; said of metals, wax, tallow, fat (srade, ñkũ, ñño &c. opp. da); cf. hono.*

e-nāñ, *pl. id. & a-, Ak. nane, the foot of a man, in Ak. the extremity below the ankle, in Akp. sometimes including the leg (gyā) and thigh (sěre); the foot of any animal; of quadrupeds, the hind-foot, hind-leg (the fore-foot or fore-leg is called nsa); the foot of a table, candlestick &c. — Ne nañ ye hare, he is light-footed, swift-footed. — mo nañ-ase ye me hare dodo, you go too fast for me. — wo nañ ye deñ a, (na) wobedu ntem, if you are a good walker, you will soon be there. — ode ne nañ mu kyere, he takes to his heels. — onam ne nañ mu = ne nañ hunu, he walks barefoot; onam ne nañ āno, he goes on tiptoe. — onam me nañ ase, he is my attendant, one of my followers, walks in my suite. — me nañ kã ase, I feel the bottom of the river. — ne nañ tia adare so = ne nañ gyina okwañ so reko, he is on the point of starting; pr. 3561. — tutu wo anañ duom na mérebá, go on slowly (leisurely), I am coming after. — tutu wo anañ mu kotrã bābi, change your place; otŭē ne nañ mu, he walks quickly, with long paces; otŭētŭē ne nañ mu, he stretches his feet; otŭentŭēñ ne nañ ase, he lingers, walks lingeringly. — bō anañ (s. bō 27), to walk together, keep pace; mintumi nè mo mmo anañ, I cannot keep pace with you. — Cpds. s. nāñase, nanhiñ, nañkroma, onammōñ, anañmu, nansa, nausiñ, nansoā, nantiñ, nantu, nanñŭeā.*

anāñ, *n-, four. Gr. § 77.*

nāññ, nennāññ, = nã, *q. v. — aye n'ani so nanñ, = onhú nea ónye no; cf. yā.*

nāñā, *pl. nāñānom, F. nāñām, 1. grandparent, grandfather (n. barima), grandmother (n. bea); pl. forefathers; first parents. — 2. (pl. nēñānom) grandchild. = obanāñā.*

o-nānā, -nī, *stranger, foreigner*. pr. 2094.

anānā-dé, *a thing (things) against the rule*; opp. ade-trēnē.

nānāhá, *a cutaneous eruption* appearing after some stay at a foreign place; asē akese-akese; ñkuwa-ñkuwa bi a etotow nipa hō te se nsēwa.

anānnānewá [nān, v.] *a brass box* in which shea-butter is molten for anointing.

o-nānā-ní, pl. a-fo, *stranger, foreigner* (nea ofi kűrow bi so; eye yaw kakra; "ohoho" nyé yaw). pr. 2095.

nnañ-ani, inf. [dañ ani, cf. anidañ] *perversion; subversion; revolution*; n.-mānsō†, *revolution*.

nānāñkánsō, *great-grandchild*.

anānā-nsā (Aburifo mmrañ); woye an. = onanani nsā won (mfrá won mu). — anana-ansá-fó, *people who do not permit foreigners to mix with them*. pr. 2096.

nāñ-anu, pr. 2127.

nāñ-ase, 1. *the foot, the lower part of the leg*. — 2. *the back or upper part of the human foot* from its junction with the leg to the toes; cf. nānsa. — 3. *the space or place under one's feet*. See enāñ.

anānā-téñ, [cf. nteñkyew] *partial, unfair judgment*; bu an., *to have respect of persons in judgment*.

nāñ-hiñ [s. hiñ] *the shin, the fore part of the leg or crural bone*.

nnañ-hō no, *the axis on which a sphere revolves, pole*. D.As.

nāñhowe [nām a ahow] *dried meat or fish*; opp. anammono. anañ-hyehyem', = anañwuram'.

o-nāñká, *a large horned snake*, syn. ebòre. pr. 524. 2097. 2356.

nañkasa, = ono-añkasa, eno-añkasa, onoara, enoara. Gr. § 59.

nāñ-kom [nām kom] *scarcity or dearth of meat or fish*.

nañ-kon, *the joint between the leg and the foot*.

nāñ-koro, pr. 2127.

anāñkotí [enāñ & ?]: tow an., *to kick with the (hind-)foot*; — oponko tow me an., *a horse kicked me*.

nāñkrōmā [enāñ & ?] pl. a-, *the knee*; syn. kotodwe.

nañkrōmā-bémmeñ, anañkrōmā-bén, *a swelling of the knee*.

nāñkúm [nām & ?] *a piece of meat, the leg or any other part*.

nañkwi, F. = nantwi. — nnañ-kyeree, pr. 2809. s. nnamkyeree.

nnañ-mú, inf. [dañ mu] 1. *change, transformation; reform; conversion*. — 2. *inflection, conjugation*. Gram.

anāñ-mù [s. enāñ] lit. *in the feet* i.e. *footsteps*, i.e. *instead of, in the place of*; ogyina m'an., *he stands in my place, represents me*; — (de..) hye or si an., *to supply, replace, make up (for), compensate, restore, repair, repay &c.* Gr. § 237 b.

anañmu-hye, -si, inf. s. ñhyeanañmu, nsianañmu, hye 3, si, v. anañmu-sifo, pl. id., *representative*.

nna-no, nna no bi, *the other day, lately, recently*; s. eda, dabi.

nān-nodow = nām dodow, pr. 3611.

nān-s a, nānsá-bōñ, *the foot below the ankles, consisting of nan-ase & nammonmu.* [s. enāñ, nsa, sáboñ.] — nānsa-atade, *gaiters.*

nna-nsā [eda] *three days; nna-nsā-yi, in these days, nowadays, in our time; recently, lately, of late.*

nnansā-ò m á ñ, *a thing of only three days standing, of no long duration, temporary, provisory, transitory; — eye n.-ade, it is a thing that shortly passes away. — n.-mansofw̄efo, provisional government.*

anānse, *spider; cf. kónnōre, ntikūmā, okyémfó; pr. 2098 ff. — an. akyere me nañ, my foot sleeps.*

ananse-hūhū a, *a spider's web, cobweb.* Ak. ntóntáñ.

ananse-akete-ñwene: eye an., *it is (a thing like) weaving a mat of cobweb, i.e. vain, unsuccessful work.*

ananse-ntám m a, *1. cobweb. — 2. bob-net, bobbin-net, ground of lace. — 3. hair-net. — 4. a kind of mushroom, s. mm̄ere.*

ananse-se m, *story, tale, fable, fictitious narrative; to an., to tell (prop. spin) a tale. — [ananse asem, lit. a tale of An., being a mythic personage, gener. called agya Ananse, to whom great skill and ingenuity is attributed, a personification of the spider; his wife is kónnōre, his son ntikūmā.]*

nán-siñ, F. a-, *stump of a leg, pr. 934. one-footed person. Mt. 18, 8.*

na-nso, conj. [na nso] *and also, but also; but, yet, still, however, notwithstanding. pr. 7. 12. 506. 512.*

nnáñ-sò, *a place in the forest with a hut or huts for hunters to sleep in; ehō ye nn. = eye ñhada, q. v.*

nán-só ā, *toe; the particular toes have the same names as the fingers: n. kokūrobeti, the large toe; n. kyerekkyerekwan, n.-hene, n.-henniakyiri or safohene, n.-kokobeto.*

nanta, nantam, *the foot of a bird. pr. 1648.*

nnan-tam' [odañ ntam'] *a narrow passage, alley or lane between houses.*

nantew, v. [inf. n-, red. nantenantew] *to walk, to travel on foot; onantew dodo, onim nántéw dodo, he is a good walker; cf. nam; — red. to wander, ramble, rove; cf. kyini.*

o-nante-běre, *toil and weariness by travelling.*

o-nántefó, pl. a-, *walker, traveller on foot; wanderer; pr. 2102-7. syn. okwantemfo. — anantenante, inf. wandering, rambling &c.*

anante-sé [nantew, ase] *the reason for, or the cause or aim and object of travelling, of a journey.*

nantew-yíyé, nante-íó, interj. *farewell!*

nán-tiñ, -tini, *heel.*

nantiñ-ka: aye no n., *it caused him to stop where he was.*

nantiñ-ñkáfá: òye n., = onantew a, ne nantiñ ñká fa yiye, nso onsí s̄i-pá, *he walks (steps, treads) more with the fore-part of the foot, the heel scarcely touching the ground.*

nan-tú, *the calf of the leg. pr. 2108.*

nnan-tw̄erem' [odañ & ?] *a covered way, thoroughfare, passage, alley between houses, leading into a yard.*

nantwí [Ak. -e, F. neñkwi] *pl. a-, bull, ox, cow; a single bovine animal; pl. (horned) cattle, neat; pr. 976. 2109. 3612. — by-name: popododobi. — nantwí-ba, pl. nantwí-mma, calf. — nantwí-béré, pl. a-, cow, any female of the bovine genus of animals. — nantwí-buruwa, heifer, young cow. — nantwí-foro, steer, bullock, young bull (from 1 to 4 years old). — nantwí-ñhōma, hide of a bullock. — nantwí-kāfo, -fwefo, herdsman. — nantwí-níni, bull, bullock, any male of the ox kind. — nantwí-sàé, a castrated bull, ox-calf or bull-calf, steer, ox or bullock.*

anañ-wuram' [enāñ, wura, mu] *an entangling of the feet with those of another; yēadi an., we have mutually entangled ourselves e.g. in using "sakramañ" in Twi for "fox" and "nañgbē" (meaning the same as sakramañ) in Gã for "wolf". — di anañwurawuram', = anañhyehyem', to be intermixed, as by marriage, in friendly intercourse, concerning the settlements, as the English and Dutch on the Gold Coast before 1867.*

nāñ-ñwēā, *pl. id., a-, [enāñ, adwe] the ankle, anklebone.*

nāñ-nyehiñ, *pl. id., a-, [nañ, gya, hiñ] the shin; s. nañhiñ.*

anapa, F. = anopa, *(in the) morning. Mt. 21,18. Mk. 11,20.*

anapaṭu, F. = anopa-tutu, *early in the morning. Mt. 20,1. Mk. 1,35.*

nara, F. = onoara, enoara. *Mt. 13,57. — e-nara, s. enéra, enéda.*

nnareka [dade, ka, cf. kawá] *bridle (head-stall, bit and reins).*

mmaase, *inf. s. ndaase, aseda. — nnā-ase, s. nnā, nnawase.*

na-so, F. = nanso, *and yet, howbeit &c. — anaso, F. = ana nso.*

anā-tó, *inf. enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession, genealogy; pedigree.*

nnawa, nnā, *mane of a lion &c. See nnā.*

nnawa-se [-ase] *the wings of an army; - twa n., to go, march or follow behind the wings of an army.*

nnawase-twafo, *the reserve-troops of the right and left wing.*

nnaworopéwa: mméa ñhwí à wódwere sì won atífi sè duā', *the hair of women twisted or contorted and tied up that it stands out from the vertex or top of the head like a straight stick.*

nnawutá [dawura nta] *a town-crier's bell, consisting of two pieces of iron fixed in a wooden handle; s. odáwúru.*

ne..., nne..., *in Fante words, are often written nye..., ndze...*

ne, *pron. poss. [ono, eno] his, her, its; their (of things). Gr. §55.*

ne, Ak. de (F. nye), *to be (to the full extent of the meaning of the predicate), to be identical with, to consist in; cf. ye. When ne is used, the subject coincides with the predicate, or entirely absorbs the characteristics of the predicate; when ye is used, the subject partakes of the characteristics of the predicate; e.g. ónehéne, he is the king (the one reigning for the time in the country of the speaker); oye ohéne, he is a king (as there are other kings beside him); óne kèsé, he is the great one (no other being great to the full extent of the word or in comparison with him) i.e. he is the greatest; òye kesé, he is great (as others may be likewise). pr. 1375. 1721. 2191.*

From Gr. § 102,1.199,1. it may be seen that this verb occurs only in the continuative form, that the position of the subject and of the predicate or rather the complement of this verb may be interchanged, and that *ne yi*, *ne no*, may be contracted into *ni*, *ne n̄*. — The negative is expressed by premising *enyé* to the positive sentence: *enyé ohene ne me*, *I am not the king*. Gr. § 247,3 b.

nè, *énè*, F. *onye*, *conj.* [*fr. de, v. to have, hold*, Gr. § 139.] 1. *and; with*; *pr.* 63.249.1015.3460. It connects not sentences, but words or parts of sentences, viz. collateral subjects, complements or attributes, Gr. § 245,1.3.4.5. — 2. *with, from, an account of*; *orewu nè serew*, *he almost dies with laughter*; *due-nè-awow*, *bear up against the cold*, *cf. due 8 a)* & Gr. § 240 b.

ne = *de* or *nè*: *obeko a, ónè kánā* = *obeko a, gye okyēna*, *if he says he will go, he means to-morrow*. (*pr.* 1962.)

e-né, *enné*, *nné*, *'ne*, F. *nde*, *to-day*, transformed and contracted from *edá yi*, *this day*, which is often added: *ené-dayi*, *this very day*; *cf. in French aujourd'hui* (*hui* = *hoc die*, *on this day*), and in *Gā ñmene gbì ne*.

ane, F. *west; westward, windward*. *Mt.* 8,11. = *anafo*.

anē, F. = *anā*, or.

nē, *v.* 1. *to cack* (Lat. *cacare*), *ease the body by stool, go to stool*; less offending or euphemistic expressions are: *kyima, kō dua so, ye nehō yiye, gya ne nan̄ &c.* — *inf.* *enē*; *pr.* 407.501.2112. — 2. *to exude, discharge, s. red.* *nēnē*.

e-né, *nné* (formerly written *e-nē*), F. *ndze*, 1. *a sound, voice, noise or report of any object perceived by the ear*; *cf. gyigye*. — 2. *the human voice*; *ode 'né kese tēm'*, *he cries with a loud voice*; *ne 'né nsō*, *his voice is not loud enough*; *ne 'né afā*, *he is hoarse*; *ne 'ném'* *asi pow*, *he is hemmed in his voice*; *omā ne 'né so*, *he raises his voice*; *osi ne 'né ase*, *he speaks low or softly*. — 3. *the tone, pitch or degree of elevation of the voice or of an instrument*: *ené a ekō soro*, *a high tone*, *ené a esi ase*, *a low tone*, *ené a eye ho-nè-ho*, *a middle tone*. — 4. *clamour, vociferation, complaints, quarrelling &c.* — *bō 'né*, *to set up or raise a clamour, make a noise, vociferate*; *ne 'né a obō dāno tuatua m'asō*, *his constant complaining rings in my ears*; *obō 'né* = *okasakasa dā, n'āno nnā, biribiara a ne fifo ye nso n'ani*.

ne a, Ak. *de a*, F. *nyia, dzea, dza*, [the *n. de* = *ade*, or the *pron.* of the 3rd pers. sing. (*ono, eno*) together with the *rel. part.* "a"] 1. *he or she who, he that, that which, what, also him or her who, he whose, he whom &c.* according to the context of the sentence and the succeeding *pron.* belonging to the *rel. part.*; see the explanation and examples in Gr. § 64.65. — 2. *(the place) where, the manner (extent &c.) in which*; Gr. § 65,11.12. — *pr.* 2113--2283.

nné-bō, *inf.* [*bō 'né*] *clamour, vociferation, chiding, quarrelling*. *pr.* 331. — *nnébófó*, *a contentious, quarrelsome, peevish person* (*onipa a ope akasakasa nè kō dā*); *syn.* *omānefó, wénāfó*.

nneda, F. *ndeda*, *to-day a day i.e. yesterday*; *s. nnera*.

'ne-dadu, *today ten days, ten days ago*; *'ne-dadu-dabiakō*, *today*

it is 11 days since...; -dadu-nuamien, 12 days &c. (Gr. § 80,5); 'ne-dadu-nna'num, this day fortnight.

nnēdéé, *inf.* [dēdē] lying in wait, lurking; wile, artifice. Eph. 4,14.

nnēe: tu-, to walk softly, slowly, carefully, stealthily, on tiptoe, = nam brēō, betē, de nansoā nantew; cf. tu nsoŋgo.

nnēema (F. nyemba, ndzemba), *pl.* of adee with the *dim. suff.* ma (= mma), things; furniture, goods, property; pr. 2284. s. ade; sometimes it is put twice; nnēema-nnēéma tŵam', all things pass away.

nné-fā, *inf.* hoarseness of voice.

nnēfēdēfē-sem [dēfēdēfē, asem] blandishment, flattery.

anefōa, anofwā, F. Mt. 2,14. 14,25. = anadŵo, anadŵofā.

né-h'ā', Ak. = ha.

nehō, F. nohō, *pron. refl.* himself, herself, itself; de n., nyā n. see de, nyā. Gr. § 57.218,1 a.

nne-kae [ade a ekae] a relic, relics.

nēm, *v.* to be diligent, assiduous, sedulous, persevering, industrious, careful; — onēm n'adŵuma (anyamesem-kañ, sukū-ko) hō, he is diligent in his work (in reading the bible, in going to school); on. nehō sē = onyé nèhō sesàsesà, ommó nehō ahora or anyampa, he is cautious, he takes care, is mindful of himself &c.

anēm, diligence, industry, activity; assiduity, constancy, perseverance; care, carefulness, heedfulness, — yè or di anēm = yè nsī, to be diligent, persevering, of an active mind; to be careful, heedful, mindful of, and taking up, every thing. pr. 2020. 3550. Qyarefo nni (nyé) anēm, a sick man cannot carry out any thing.

anēm-de-yo[†], *inf.* [ye anēm ade] industry, manufacture.

anēm-dŵūmā[†], manufacture; an.-dāñ, manufactory.

nne-mma, children of to-day i.e. the present generation. pr. 2285.

neñ = neno, Ak. de no, do no. Gr. § 53.199,1. pr. 1837.2833.3591.

nena, grandchild; s. nana.

nennam, *red. v.* nām, to walk (much, about, to and fro). pr. 953.

'ne-nna-nnañ, four days ago; 'ne-nna-ñkroñ, 9 days ago, ne-nna-nsā, 3 d. a., 'ne-nna-nsīa, 6 d. a., ne-nna-nsoñ, 7 d. a., ne-nna-nnum, 5 d. a., né-nnà-awótŵe, a week ago. Gr. § 80,5.

nēnē, *red. v.* 1. s. nē; wanēnē nehō = wakyima nehō. — 2. to exude: dua no n., = nsu a ewo mu no, wutŵa (wobo) hō a, efifi ye apowapów wo dua no hō.

anēnē, *pl. id.* or n-, raven; s. kwākwādabi, wāwā.

anēnē-duru, resin, gum; s. ehye. — anene-duhūām,[†] balm; the resinous and odoriferous or aromatic sap or juice of certain trees.

anēnē-mmea, nea onē gu mmea-mmea (here and there). pr. 2286.

nnéñkyènema, -kyèrēmma, a kind of coral or bead of a red colour; s. ahene. pr. 3117.

nneñkyen-sē [odēñkyem, esē] a prickly plant, thistle.

nnera, F. ndeda [to-day a day] yesterday.

nne-yee, v. n. F. ndzeyē [ade-ye] doings, works, actions, dealings, proceedings, practices, conduct, manner or way of acting; cf. adwuma, bra, abrabō.

nī..., nni... in Fante words, are often written nyi..., ndzi...

nī = ne yi, ne oyi, ne eyi. Gr. § 199,1 Rem. — wuni-ō! here you are! wuni mini a, ankā enen (= ene no), if we both were together in one place, that would be the right thing.

nni, neg. v. di, standing also instead of the neg. form of wō, not to have; not to be at a place. Gr. § 102,2.3. pr. 906-922.2305ff. — nnim', nni mu, not to be in or among; not to be true.

nī, Ak. v., = nīm (F. nyim), to know. Gr. § 102,2.

o-nī, Ak. mother (not that of the speaker, but of another person); cf. enā, niwa, onua. pr. 1.

o-nī, 1. relative, relation, kinsman or kinswoman, = obusūani; onipa yi, me nī nī (me bi nī); ne nī awu. pr. 251.2287f.3176. — 2. a person in general: a) in compounds or derivatives, forming, as it were, a suffix which in the plural number is replaced by fo; Gr. § 38. — b) in the lengthened form ónī', when followed by no, kō or the rel. part. 'a'. Hena na wasee m'ade yi? — minnim ónī'-kó; — ónī nó nnuè! óní à óbeseèe m'ádé yi mmeyi nēhō adì kómm! Cf. onipa, oyā.

e-nī, honour; di no nī, show him honour, honour him. pr. 900.

nī, a. weak; waye nī, = wagurow; s. nā, merew.

ani, pl. id. 1. the eye or eyes; a look; pr. 2293ff. syn. aniwa (dim.); m'ani nyé nhū akyirikyiri ade, I am short-sighted; n'ani abo, his eyes are destroyed; n'ani biakō atu, one of his eyes is taken out; ani mūa nè ne tew, the twinkling of an eye. — 2. the face, visage, countenance, cf. anim'. — 3. the face, front, fore part; also the front of an army. — 4. the face, surface; ntamá no ani atù, the cloth has become thread-bare, shabby; asasé ani, the surface of the ground, country, globe; nsú-ani, po-ani, on the water. — 5. the face, visible part (cf. nyame-ani), pr. 2109. outside appearance, external aspect. — 6. colour; ntama no ani ahoa = nt. no apa, the cloth has faded, lost its colour, its colour is gone. — 7. a key-hole; a lock; cf. adakani. — 8. Phrases. The eye and its look being expressive of understanding, intelligence and prudence, of affections, of moral qualities &c., ani (or ani so) is used with the following verbs (which are alphabetically arranged). In A) ani or ani so is the grammatical subject; in B) ani, ani so, ani akyi, is the grammatical object of the sentence.

A) n'ani ba me so, he remembers me; n'ani ba asem no so, he recollects the matter; n'ani ba nehō so, he comes to himself, recovers his senses, Acts 12,11. Lk. 15,17. — n'ani a bere, 1. he is in a passion, impassionate, strongly affected, in a rage, angry; pr. 2290. — 2. he is grieved, sorrowful, mournful, in a fit of grief or melancholy; pr. 2292. — n'ani bere ade (sika, mmea), he covets, desires, eagerly wishes for, lusts after something (money, women); pr. 2298.2291. n'ani bere adwuma, he cannot rest satisfied till he gets something to do. — n'ani so

biri no, *he is giddy*. – n'ani b_o me so, *his look falls on me*; n'ani bota me, *he has a look of me*. – n'ani a b u, *he is tired by expectation, impatient*; yeatwēn no m_ā yēn ani abu (m_ā afono yēn) = ye-atwēn no abēre, *we waited for him till we were quite tired*. – n'ani da h_o, *he is modest, unassuming; he is sober, temperate, moderate, cool, considerate; he is awake, in his (sober) senses, in his right mind*; n'ani so da h_o, *he is awake*; n'ani da h_o k_ān_n, *he is fully awake, lively, brisk, cheerful, quite clear*. – n'ani da kwan (so), *As. he expects, is in expectation*; n'ani da sa, *so is his intention*; s_e m'ani da ni, *so is my intention, thus I have purposed*; – n'ani da me so, *he hopes, trusts, confides in me, relies on me*; n'ani daa so s_e meba, *he hoped I would come*; n'ani da akatua so, *he hopes for a reward*; m'ani da Nyankp. so, *I trust in God*. – n'ani da nehō so, *he is cautious, circumspect, considerate*. – ani adañ (ani = *surface, appearance*), *the matter has changed, circumstances have altered, the aspects are different*; oman no ani adañ, = mansōtwē aba oman no mu, *the people or public affairs are in a state of disturbance*. – n'ani d_o ñkrāñ, *he rages, is furious, frantic, rabid, infuriated*. – n'ani d w_o, *he is quiet, peaceable, calm, tame, soft, mild, gentle, meek*; oye n'ade komm komm; aboa no ani adw_o, *the beast has lost its wildness*; cf. n'ani ye merew; opp. n'ani abere; – n'ani adwudw_o, *he has been softened, appeased, pacified*. – n'ani afa so, *he has overlooked it*; cf. n'ani apa so, ne w_{ere} afi. – n'ani a fi, *he has arrived at the age of discretion, is cunning*; cf. n'ani apae, atew; – ani a fi, *the surface is clean*; s. fi 3.7. – n'ani afura (Ak. afira), *he has become or is blind*. – n'ani (a)gye, *he rejoices, is joyful, glad, cheerful*. pr. 2208. 2296f. – n'ani gyina (ne n_ā, ne k_ūrom'), *he longs, is homesick for (his mother, his country)*, syn. wafe (ne n_ā); cf. n'ani akisā, t_wa. – n'ani ahaw, *he is lazy*. – n'ani ahāñ, *his eyes are wide open i.e. he is astonished*. – n'ani ahye me hō, *he has had a glimpse of me*. – n'ani ahyew, *he has become passionate*; opp. adwudw_o, fiase d_wo, k_ā fam'. – n'ani aka no so, ato no so d_wen, *he stares at him*. – n'ani k_ā = gye, *he is glad, joyful*; n'ani akā m'anīm, *he has become familiar, intimate with me*; n'ani k_ā me hō, *he (or a tame beast) is quite used to me*; n'ani k_ā fam' or ase, *he is quiet, cool, considerate, thoughtful, modest, discreet, moderate, unassuming*, = n'ani da h_o. – n'ani so k_ā, *he is crazy* = ne tirim k_ā. – n'ani akisā, *he is longing or homesick for*. – n'ani k_ū me hō, *he cares for me &c.* s. k_ū. – n'ani k_ūm, *he is sleepy, drowsy*, pr. 2298. – n'ani ak_yew, *he is squint-eyed*; s. okyew n'ani (B). – n'ani n ni nehō so, *he is beside himself, not in his right senses*; cf. n'ani w_o so. – n'ani anyāñ, s. ani-nyāñne. – n'ani apa so, *he has forgotten it*; cf. n'ani afa so. – n'ani apae (= a fi, atew), *he is cunning*. – n'ani s_ā.., *he aims at, is after, is bent upon, tries to find out*, pr. 1652. 2754. n'ani s_ā me, *he seeks my harm*. – n'ani asen hayi p_e, *he feels quite comfortable or happy in this place*; n'ani nsen, *he is never happy, does not feel comfortable*. pr. 3416. – n'ani s_o no, *he is pleased or content with him, he respects or honours him*; pr. 570. 2299. – n'ani atātā (nsu), *water i.e. tears have filled his eyes, his eyes are swimming with tears, – the tears standing in the eyes*. – n'ani so aterew no = n'ani so aye no teterē, *he is absent, wandering*. – ani tew, *it (its surface)*

is pure, clear; tam fufu a anyi tsew, F. a clean linen cloth, Mt. 27, 59. – n'ani a te w, his eyes are open, he is intelligent, prudent, shrewd, cunning (syn. waben); he is civilized. – n'ani so ate w, he has become sober, conscious of himself. – n'ani atetew, he has recovered, collected himself, come to himself. Acts 12, 11. – n'ani a to, he is disappointed. – n'ani a to dwen, he looks and looks, forgetting himself, stares at one place; cf. n'ani aka no so. – n'ani so toto, tôtô, pr. 2300. – n'ani a tō (nehô?), he is bashful, ashamed, disgraced(?). – n'ani too so, it came into his remembrance, = okaee. – n'ani tra no, he is pretentious. pr. 580. – n'ani atra ne nton, he is supercilious, presumptuous, haughty, arrogant. pr. 2302. – n'ani a tu a to ne nsam', he is in anxiety, confusion, perplexity (by grief &c.) = n'ani abere, onhû bābi, awercho akata n'ani twom, ete se n'ani atutu agu. – n'ani tua no, he sees him with his eyes; anyi tuia hō, F. it is visible. – n'ani twa = n'ani gyina or kisā, his eye is turned towards, he longs for. – n'ani wo so, he bears it in mind. – n'ani a wo = n'ani ye den, onsuro fwe, he is not timid. – n'ani a w u, he is ashamed, abashed; pr. 2303. – n'ani wu ade, he is bashful. – n'ani a wia no, he is fallen asleep. – n'ani ye den, he is hardy, forward, presumptuous, insolent, self-willed, stubborn, obstinate, impertinent, impudent, audacious, bold, daring, dauntless, resolute, intrepid. Rog. 742.861.885. – n'ani ye hyew, he is hardy, rash, fierce, unruly, turbulent. – n'ani ye krāmākrāmā, he is fierce, unruly, wild. – n'ani ye no kwañmu kwañmu, he looks out for (or, is expecting) some news or message. – n'ani so ye kra-kra(kra), he is in anguish or anxiety. – n'ani ye no akyirikyiri, he apprehends, fears, suspects. – n'ani ye 'merew, he is soft, meek. – n'ani so ye sàkasàka, he is bewildered, confused. – n'ani ye osoro-soro, = óyè n'ade sakasaka, he is fickle, inconstant, careless. – n'ani so aye no teterē (or aterew no), he is absent, wandering, his mind is troubled. – n'ani ye no ntirentire or totòtotò, he is in consternation, alarm, confusion, perplexity = eye no aniani. – n'ani so ye no yā, he is astonished. – n'ani so aye yiye, he is tipsy, flustered, &c. – n'ani so nyé, he is tipsy, muddled &c. cf. bow (nsā).

B. Wode abare ani, they have engaged in battle, have come to the close, are fighting hand to hand; cf. bare; ani = face, front, face to face; okō no abo ani, the fighting has begun, both fronts meeting together, encountering each other. – obu no ani, he winks at him; cf. anikyew; obubu n'ani, he winks, twinkles; obu n'ani gu .. so, he winks or connives at, overlooks, does not take notice of. – oda or odeda n'ani akyi, odwudwo n'ani akyi nantew, he (she) has the eyes half shut, has wanton eyes (nea wode ye ne se: mmarima de frefre mmea, na mmea nso de frefre mmarima). – ođan n'ani, he turns his eyes somewhere; ođan asem bi ani (= surface), he changes a matter (e.g. a word said yesterday); woadan abusua (or oman) no ani, the family (or nation) has got a new head; wadan n'akoa ani, he has changed his slave i.e. sold one and bought another in his stead. – odwo n'ani, he moderates his haste, his demand. – ofwe m'ani akyi, he looks whether I make a dark or cheerful face. pr. 343. – ogow n'ani kae, he said in a low or soft voice, gently. – ogyen n'ani fwe no, he looks sharply or closely at him. – ohān'hān n'ani kyere me, he threatens or

frightens me by his looks. — ahénhan n'ani so, it has become unimportant in his eyes, s. hàn. — akā n'ani, he has got to suffer for it, has been served out for it. — okā n'ani gu so, he shuts his eyes for sleep or death. — omia n'ani, he squeezes his eye, i.e. he exerts himself, he tries, endeavours; memia m'ani maye prekô, I will try and do it at once. — omūa n'ani tew, he twinkles. — opupuw n'ani (kasa) kyeree won, he spoke roughly to them, Gen. 42,7.30. — esi n'ani so, it presents itself before his eyes, i.e. it enters into his thoughts, mind or head. — eso n'ani, it pleases him, he is pleased with it, has complacency in it. — wode aso ani, they have fallen in with the enemy, are engaged in battle or close fight. cf. wode abare ani. — susuw wo ani gye me kakra, lit. measure your eye take from me little i.e. moderate your demand, do not overcharge me. — otane won ani, he disquiets, disturbs, teazes, troubles, annoys, deranges them; ohye nè hia nè awerehow tane nipa ani. — otew n'ani, 1. he opens his eye (from sleep); otetew n'ani, he opens the eyes; 2. he is cautious, cf. n'ani atew. — nsà atew n'ani so, he has become sober after his intoxication. — ototo n'ani, he casts his eyes or looks in different directions, he looks about. — ode n'ani to me so, he confides or puts his trust in me; ode n'ani too m'anim yee, in deference to me he did it; fa wo ani to m'agya anim ye mā me, for my father's sake do me this favour. — woatu(tu) n'ani, they have put out his eye(s); tu wo ani kyere Sidon, set your face against S. Ez. 28,21. — woatu won ani de refwe no = worefwe no diññ, they set their piercing looks at him; eden na wututu wo ani refwe or rekyere me, why do you look at me so piercingly? — otwa n'ani, he turns his eyes, looks around; pl. wotwita won ani, they look around. — otwaa m'ani so nnyinam, I caught just a glimpse of him. — owo me hō ani, he has an eye upon me, aims at me, seeks to get at me. — eyi n'ani, it (turns off his eyes, i.e.) displeases him. — wayi m'ani ahye me nkyenmu, he has disappointed me. — mekoyi m'ani so kakra, I am going to take a nap.

ani, a disease of the eyes, ophthalmia.

ani-adam, 1. a red eye. pr. 3273. — 2. a kind of shell-fish; its shell, of a red colour; s. adam.

aniani, 1. (adv.) the surfaces only i.e. superficially; perfunctorily, negligently, carelessly; mewee no an.; onyamesom nyé ade a woye no an. = ebinebi; okō aniani, he has to face or fights with opponents on more than one side(?) pr. 1592. — 2. n. embarrassment, puzzle, distress, perplexity; eye no an., asem no ye won an., sōtore abien ye an. = anikrakra, pr. 3041. — aniani-dé, a superficial, outward thing. — aniani-dwūmā, superficial, perfunctory, negligent work.

aniape, a kind of jumping insect.

aní-ase, 1. the cheek; nsensañe abien twa n'an., two lines are cut across his cheek. — 2. the side or slope of a hill: bepōw no ani ase fā ye kūronkūronkūron, na n'an. fā de, esiāñ ñkakra-ñkakra; — sūare bi aniase, s. sūare.

àní-bere, inf. [ani bere] 1. desire, longing, concupiscence, cupidity, covetousness; sika ye no an., gold excites his cupidity. — 2. excitement, irritation, exasperation; desperation; pr. 1597. — 3. grief, sorrow, distress, bitterness. — 4. hot displeasure, animosity, anger,

wrath, rage. — 5. F. (anyibir) *violence*, Mt. 11,12. — ani-berebére, *covetousness*; ani-berebere, Ak. *rage*. — anibere-de = ade a eye wo anibere. — oniberefo, pl. a-, a person easily excited.

anibere-sém = asem a emã anibere. Obũroni nè yēñ redi an., *the European brings us to desperation*. — àníbere-sò, *adv. flushed with anger; in defiance*; nea wote yi no, wote no anibereso; F. anyiberdo, *vehemently*, Mk. 14,31. *earnestly*.

ani-biri, onibirifo, F. anyibir, anyibirfo, Mt. 11,12. s. anibere 5. ónní-bíe, *one who has nobody, a helpless, destitute person*.

onni-bi-amanne-dwom, s. dwom.

onnibiamannefó, = omannení.

ani-bi-annà-só, *forgetfulness, carelessness, negligence*; anibi-annàsó-sò, *by negligence*; cf. asōbiannaso.

ani-bu, inf. [n'ani bu] *impatience, the state of being tired of waiting*.

ani-da-hó, inf. [n'ani da ho] 1. *modesty, decency, continence*; 2. *mindfulness, attention; circumspection, carefulness*; 3. *discrimination, judiciousness, good sense, intelligence*; 4. *taste for the fine arts, sense for mechanics*.

ani-da-hō, inf. the state of being aware or conscious of some matter; eye no an. na oye, *he was well aware of what he did*; opp.

ani-dà-só, inf. [n'ani da so] *hope*. F. anyidado, anyidar. [nsapa.

nīdí, inf. [di nī] *honour*; enyidzi a ofata, F. *due reverence*. — enyidzim', F. *reverently*.

nīdó [oni = onipa, do] *humanity, gentleness, affability, kindness, amiableness*; oye n., *he is humane, kind, benevolent*.

ani-dwō, inf. [n'ani dwō] *calmness, mildness &c. of temper*.

ani-edēñ, ani-ehyew, s. anuoden &c.

nīfā, F. enyifā, anyimfā [enī, fā, *the side of honour?*] 1. *right* (opp. beñkum, *left*); *the right side*; ote me n., *he is sitting at my right (hand)*; mefa n., *I shall turn to the right*. — 2. *that which is on the right side*; (nsa) n., *the right hand*; asō n., *the right ear*. — 3. *the right wing in an army*. — 4. *the south, as the region or direction to the right of a person who faces the east*; cf. kesē-fām'.

o-nīfāfo, *a right-handed person*.

ani-fà-só, inf. *an oversight, error, mistake, inadvertence*; eye an., *it was done inadvertently*.

anífere, inf. *sharpness of sight, quick-sightedness, penetration, sagacity, acuteness, cunningness, skillfulness, slyness*; > anitew; oye n., *he does every thing cunningly, in a sly manner*; commonly in a bad sense, sometimes in a good sense: woye an. a, nnipa nsa nkā wo.

o-niferefo, pl. a-, *a keen-, sharp-, quick- or clear-sighted, sagacious person or animal*; anōma n., *a quick-sighted bird*. pr. 2491.

ani-firàé (Ak.), anifurae, inf. [n'ani afura] *blindness*.

o-nifiràéfò, onifuraefo, F. nyifurafo, pl. a-, *a blind person*.

ànígye, inf. [n'ani gye] *joy, gladness, delight, happiness, pleasure, gaiety*; syn. anikā, ahōsāñ, ahōsepew, ahōmekā, ahōto, abotoyam'. — anigye-bea, *a place of joy*; an. señ awobea, pr. 2310. *ubi bene ibi*

patria, where it is well, there is one's country. — ànígye-de, a pleasure, pleasurable thing or performance, enjoyment, amusement, sport.

anī-gyeñ: F. anyigyeñm', soberly.

àní-gyina, inf. [n'ani gyina] homesickness; longing after, de-
anī-hā, staring eyes; ofwē no an., he stares at him. [sire for.

àní-haw, inf. [n'ani ahaw] sloth, laziness, tardiness; pr. 2314f.
syn. akwadwero, werehunū (Ak.). — oye an. (or an. akā no), he is
lazy, idle, inactive, — anīha-boa, a kind of fly.

o-nihafo, pl. a-, one too lazy to do any thing except eating and
chatting; sluggard; pr. 2311ff. syn. okwadwofo.

anī-ha-yi, outward, -ly; an. señkyerene, an outward sign.

o-ni-hūmāni, one who is not a fetishman or priest, one of the
laity; layman; (= onipa hunu?) cf. akwa(ni)hūmani, ayemfo.

àní-kā, inf. [n'ani kā] joy, gladness &c. s. ànígye.

anyikaber, F. covetousness. Mk. 7,22.

anyikaberedze, F. covetous desires.

nni-kae, v. n. [di, ka] remains of eatables; diff. nnekae.

àní-kāñ [ani, kañ] prop. being of a bright or clear eye, i.e. alive,
living; syn. animono; wosiee no an., they buried him alive.

o-nikañfo, F. nyikanfo, a living soul; pl. a-, the living.

àníkān-ne, property given to a son in the father's lifetime; opp.
awunnyade. M'agya amā me an. ansā-na orewu.

à-ní-kisā, inf. [n'ani kisā] homesickness; cf. anigyina. pr. 2316.

ó-nì-kō [onī, kō] the person concerned or in question, the parti-
cular or respective person.

àní-krakra, bewilderment, anguish, anxiety; desperation; owu
an., agony, pangs of death, mortal fright.

àní-kum, inf. [n'ani kum] sleepiness, drowsiness, inclination
[to sleep.

àní-kyew [ani, kyew a.] a wry look; obuno an., he eyes him
askance, askew, he squints at or leers upon him.

nim, v. [Ak. nī, F. nyim; used only in the contin. form; cor-
rel. v. hū, Gr. §103,2.] 1. to know; minnim no, minhūū no peñ, I do
not know him, I never saw him; nim dé, to know things; onim dé sèn
me, he has more knowledge than I; nim nyansā, to have wisdom, to
be wise, learned; nim nhōmam', to have book-knowledge, to be in-
structed, educated, learned. — 2. to know or understand how to do
a thing, to be able, can (denoting an acquired ability or skill, de-
pending on knowledge and exercise, Fr. savoir; cf. tumi); wunim
deñ ye? what can you do? what acquirements or accomplishments
have you? onim ayañ or akyene-kā, he can beat the drum; onim
aseñkā, he can deliver a speech, is a good speaker; onim nantew, he
is a good walker; minnim kō, I cannot fight; minnim ye, I do not
know how to make it; minnim di, I have never eaten it, do not like it.
Gr. § 203,1. — pr. 2318-50.

nnim' = nni mu, not to be in (without, pr. 581.); not to be true.

e-nīm, praise, honour, laud, approbation; perh. acknowledgment,

recognition, recognizance; pre-eminence; victory, triumph; cf. ñkō-nim. Me ye ade yi mamã me wura, na manyã n'anim ñim; ñim ne ade a woaye so ayeyi a woyi wo; wode abanínsém na eye, enyé adow n.a.; ohene kō a nso, odi ñim. — g ye ñim, to gain the victory; di ñim, to triumph.

a ñim [aní mù] 1. the face, visage, countenance; n'an. apompono, his face is wrinkled; pr. 2352ff. — 2. the front, frontside, forepart; cf. adannim. — 3. the space in sight, in front of, before; pr. 413. = (prep.) before, in front of, in the presence of; abofra fwe nsum' wo n'agya anim a, onwú; pr. 1319. — (= adv.) forwards, on, onwards. Gr. § 119. — 4. the face, surface, top, upper part, e.g. of the stump of a tree, pr. 403. cf. ani. — 5. the surface of the earth within the horizon, together with all the things visible by daylight; s. the first phrases under 7 A. — 6. m'anim', my paternal relations; cf. m'akyiri. — 7. Phrases in which anim is A) the grammatical subject, B) the grammatical object or locative complement:

A) anim (5) baebae, bōebōe, buc, it dawns, the day breaks, morning twilight sets in; anim aye fōntāfontāñ, ñwāñiñwāñi, sesàsesa, it dawns, gets twilight; anim tetew, the sky clears up, it gets daylight; anim aye wē, it is full daylight = ade akyē korā, about 6 o'clock. — anim te ase, it is still daylight. — anim akata, the surface (of the earth) has been covered scil. by the shades of evening or of night, = ade sã, the night sets in, it is growing dark; anim abiribiri, amūa, aye kusū, it has become dark. — n'anim gu ase, lit. his face falls down i.e. he is ashamed, put to shame. — n'anim kisã, siām, bō tuo, tow tuo, his face changes, loses colour, grows pale, perf. he is pale from anxiety, he is anxious about past or impending calamities; he is ashamed (n'anim asiām = n'ani awu). — n'anim amuna, he looks dark or gloomy from resentment (anger) or sadness, he is sullen or sulky. — n'anim tew, he looks kind, friendly, affable, cheerful. — n'anim tweri, he is welcome; asem a mekokāe no, m'anim twerii = minyāā anuonyam. — n'anim awo, s. n'ani awo. — n'anim ye duru, he is grave, dignified, venerable (owo anuonyam, wodi no ñi, wuntumi ñkã n'anim mmofráasém). — n'anim ye fere, he is venerable, has a solemn, majestic air, inspires or commands respect. — n'anim ba or ye nyam, he is illustrious, dignified, honourable, honoured, respectable, respected. — n'anim ye hare, he is lightminded, fickle, frivolous; he is a mean, base, vile, disreputable fellow. — n'anim ye tañ, he is ugly, detestable.

B) waba n'anim dodo, he has gone too far with his promise. — obu n'anim = oyiyi ne ñhwi āno, he shaves off the hair from the forehead. — ofwe m'anim ye, he does it from respect to, in deference to or with a regard for me; pr. 262. syn. ode n'ani to m'anim ye, s. ani; odi asem a, ofwe onipa anim yiyi mu, in litigations he has respect of persons; cf. Rom. 2,11. James 2,14. — okum or omuna n'anim, he darkens his face, is sullen, sulky, gloomy. — okyi m'anim, he detests me. — oye m'anim ñkyene, he flatters me, speaks well of me in my hearing; s. ñkyene. — oyi n'anim (ye), he sets his face, has the intention (to do something), is serious, earnest, upright (in doing something): mayi (m')anim se merekyerew ñhōmā'ne, I have the decided

intention to write to-day; .. se nhōma ara na mesūa, I have devoted myself to study; wayi anim se bone ara na obeye, he is bent on nothing but misdeeds; obi anyi anim ankā ne hō asem pefē, John 7,13. — opirim n'anim, he sets his face fixedly, has the decided intention, is fully resolved (to). — otia tia m'anim, he scorns, disdains, abuses me; opp. obu me, odi me nī.

animmā [onini, dim.] a young or small male animal; cf. odwēn-
[nimmā.

nimdeé, F. nyimdzē, inf. [nim de] knowledge, understanding, intelligence, wisdom; s. nyansā. — wahū or wanyā or owō n., he possesses knowledge, is intelligent, wise, prudent, considerate; pr. 191.2355. — ne n. dōsō, he possesses extensive, vast, immense knowledge; osēree Nyankp. n. pa, na wamā no n. kēse.

nyimdzem', F. according to knowledge, 1 Pet. 3,7.

o-nimdefo, pl. a-, a well informed, intelligent, sensible, judicious, prudent person; cf. onyansāfo, obadwemma. pr. 3005.

anim-dúru [n'anim ye duru] gravity, dignity, solemnity (fere, nīdi, anuonyam, suro wom').

nimfā, enyimfā, a-, F. = nīfā. — nīmfi, pr. 2356.

anim-gu-asé, inf. [n'anim gu ase] shame, shamefacedness, bashfulness; confusion; ignominy; cf. aniwu. — aninguase-dé, shameful things, disgraceful deeds, acts or actions.

anim-háre, lightmindedness, fickleness, frivolity; baseness, vileness, infamy. — o-nimhárefó, pl. a-, an unprincipled, disreputable, mean, profane, impudent, insolent person, a blackguard; obo bra bone nti, obi ani nsq no; n'ani n̄wu ade.

animháre-sem, frivolity, impudence, blackguardism &c.

anim'h o, in front &c. s. anim.

anim-hoa, inf. paleness of the face, pallidness; green-sickness,
[chlorosis.

ani-mīa, inf. [omīa n'ani] exertion, endeavour, fair trial, per-
[severance.

anim-kūm, inf. [okum n'anim] sullenness, sulkiness.

anim'ñkyéne-atíko-yisá, pr. 2353. s. ñkyene, sereserebokron.

anim-enyam, -onyam, Ak., enyimnyam, F. s. anuonyam.

nnimmó, inf. [= diñ-bó] mentioning of one's name in a bad way; — nnimmó ;: dōsō, afei gyae! it has been mentioned enough, leave off now; nnimmo-dódow ye owu, pr. 253.2357. — wōasoa no nnimmó-kyéw = wōmmó nò diñ pa, na dā wōbō ne diñ a, oyáw nè n̄pomé na ekā hō.

ani-mommono [ani, amono] adv., n., alive; cf. anikañ.

animpi? F. enyimpi, Mt. 11,12. by force; cf. mpī.

anim-pirim, inf. [opirim n'anim] earnest, earnestness, ardour, zeal, fixed determination or attention.

anim-te-ase, before dusk, when it is (was) still daylight.

anim-tew, inf. [n'anim tew] friendliness, graciousness, cheerfulness. — animtew-ade, delightful, acceptable things.

animu-tete, inf. [anim tetew] Kuk. daybreak.

anim-tiá, -tiā, [anim, tia, v., tiā, adj.] *disgrace, disdain, scorn spurn*; bu.. an., = tiatia.. anim, *to hold in contempt, make light of, set at nought, think nothing of; to despise, contempt, slight, scorn, spurn, kick.*

anim-tiatíá, inf. [otiatia n'anim] *scorn, disdain, abuse.*

o-níni, pl. a-, 1. *the male of animals*; pr. 2359. akoko yi ye n.; it occurs espec. in cpds. (odwenníni, akókonini, nantwínini, opónkoníni &c.) Gr. § 41. — 2. *a person distinguished in or notable for something, reputable, notorious*; — onipa yi, oye'nini, s.eb. oye opa nyiñ bi a owo sika bebrē na owo nnipa. *Deriv. animmā, ninkunu, [aninsem.*

e-nini, *the largest species of serpent found in W. Africa, boa, python? syn. opantene.*

ninnim, red.v. *to recover, to be or become better, regain some degree of health after sickness*; ne hō an. no, *he is a little better now*; wayare na ne hō aye no deñ kakra.

nin-kúnu [onini, okunu] *jealousy of a man*; pr. 2360. cf. kora. — tẁē n., *to be jealous.*

o-ninkufó, pl. a-, *a jealous man*; cf. korafo.

anin-sém [onini asem] *manliness, manfulness, bravery, boldness*; di an., *to act courageously*; mise medi an. a, na mo na m'akyi tẁeri mo na midi.

o-ninsémfó, ony., pl. a-, = opémfó, *a woman who is with child.*

ninseñ, v. [F. nyinsen] *to conceive, become pregnant*; s. yem.

nniñwo [diñ, ẁo, cf. kwaẁo] *the bare name without the official title*; obo me n., *he addresses me unceremoniously.*

anin-yan-ne [ani, nyañ, ade] prop. *things which make the eyes get sour (?) i.e. torments, extreme pains, severe suffering*; pr. 2361. óyè me an., *he torments me, inflicts excruciating misery upon me.*

o-nípa, pl. n- [F. nyimpa] 1. *man, a man, human being, person* (it may be used also of God or spirits); pl. men, people; pr. 2362-2439. — it is frequently put as an object or attribute, where it is not expressed in Eng.: owo ka onipa, *a snake bites (man)*; abeñ tua onipa āno, *the horn is put to the mouth (of a man)*. pr. 79. Gr. § 202. — 2. *a man of note, a notable, respectable, reputable person*; oyi ye, oye on., *this is a good or worthy, respectable man*. Cf. oni, odesāni, onipa-mū.

o-nípa-ba [onipa 2., oba] *a person of the king's family, espec. by his mother*; on. na oko no! on. ni!

nipa-báñ, 1. *the stature, frame, bodily structure, make or build of a person*; ne n. ye duru sê, *he is a very heavy man*. — 2. *the character or qualities of a person*; stamp, kind, sort, set or race of people; wo n., woye aẁi, *thou art of a thievish set of people.*

nipa-dùá, 1. *the figure, form, shape of one's body; the body*; cf. nipamū, ohōnam; ne n. ye ase oyi, *as to his bodily appearance he is nearly like this one*; onipa yi, ohyebye (okekà) ne n. hō, na, ne kára de, oda adagyaw, *this man trims his body, but his soul is naked*. — 2. *the character, stamp, kind or sort of person*, nipabañ; wo n. wo ho yi, wún'yé! *such a one as you, you are not good!* wo n.

wo ho yi, metañ wo! (— medo wo!) mempe wo n., *with one like you I will have nothing to do!*

o-nípa-mũ [mũ, a.] 1. *a complete man, the whole man or person*; wo n. yi, mempe wo (metañ wo, medo wo); onipa mũ a ote ho, ade kyē a, onyé fwē; adidi nkō na odidi, *he is an idle fellow; all day long he does nothing but eat.* — 2. *a full i.e. fresh or vigorous man*: wo n. a wugyina ho yi, wuntumi nkukuru adaka yi! *such a strong man as you should be able to lift up this box!* — 3. *an excellent, distinguished, honourable, eminent man.*

o-nípa-sàé, s. osae & oyitóní.

nípa-sú, F. = nipabañ; ne n. nyé fe.

o-nípa-tén, *a (physically) perfect or completed man*; s. ten 2.

àní-pũ ñ, *the cavity or socket (orbit, glene) of the eye.*

nni-so, *inf.* = eso-di, *rule, ruling, domination, mastery, government, sway; control.* — nniso-pe, *lust, thirst of power or ruling.*

ani-sièí [oni = onipa, asiei] *burying-place, burial-place.*

àní-so, *inf.* [so ani] *pleasure, gratification; delight, contentment; will, intention*; enyé me aniso, a) = ensó m'ani, enyé me fe; b) = enyé se mimmú wo a.s. m'ani sã wo (wode to opanyiñ bi tafrakye kasa), *not that I disregard or disrespect you.*

àníso-de, *a thing or deed affording pleasure; syn. anigyede*; ade a eye an., wodañ no biribiara a, enye yiye, *any pleasant thing (e.g. a meritorius deed) cannot be turned into anything else.*

aní-sò-heñháñ, *inf.* [ehenhañ n'ani so] *negligence, carelessness, heedlessness, recklessness; syn. anibiannáso.*

aní-sò-teréw, *inf.* [n'ani so atērew no] *distraction, wandering, absent manner, absence of mind.*

ani-so-wohō, *self-complacency.*

ní-sú [ani, nsu] *tear(s)*; more frequently pronounced nusú, q.v. ànísuatetèw, *eyelash(es).* pr. 2440.

nítáñ [oni = onipa, otañ] *envy, spite, hate, hatred, enmity, rancour, malice, malignity*; opp. nido; cf. otañ, akaw.

enyitañ, F. *id.*; nyã-, *to be envious*, Mt. 20,15.

o-nítámfó, pl. a-, *an envious or spiteful person.*

àní-tane, *inf.* [tane ani] *teazing, continued chiding, troubling.*

anitaneé, v.n. [ani atane] *disquietude, disturbance, disorder, confusion, tumult*; syn. gyegyēgye, sakasaka, mansōtwē; an. aba kũrow nom', *the town is in an uproar.*

o-nítefo, pl. a-, [anitew] *a prudent, intelligent, shrewd person.*

àní-tew, *inf.* [n'ani atew] *prudence, intelligence, sagacity, shrewdness; good sense, judgment, judiciousness, understanding.*

ní-tiri [oni = nnipa, eti] *a man's head; skull*; cf. tikora.

nítiri-sò, *a place of skulls; a place having the form of a skull.*

àní-tò, *inf.* F. [n'ani atō] *shame, bashfulness*. James 4,9. syn. aniwu.

a-ni-tore [nea n'ani atō?] *a one-eyed person.* pr. 2441.

àní-twá, *inf.* [otwã n'ani] *the turning of the face or head in looking round.*

àníwa, *pl. id.* F. anyiwa, anyua [ani, *dim.*] 1. the eye as the organ of sight or vision; *pr.* 2444ff. — obu n'an., *he shuts his eyes*; cf. aniwabubu, mia, mūa, tew; n'aniwam' aye kūrónn or hó, *his eyes lie deep, are sunk in their orbits, he is hollow-eyed* (from leanness or by nature); n'an. di atwasi, *his eyes are rolling from pride, haughtiness, anger.* — 2. the eye of a plant, bud, sprout, germ. — 3. nsu an., *a well or spring of water, fountain, source.* — 4. of other things resembling an eye: a) pāne an., *the eye of a needle, syn. pāne asō or fwēne*; b) the eye or catch for a hook; c) adaka an., *key-hole*, cf. adakani. — 5. aniwa-so: F. anyiwa-do, *outward*, 1 Pet. 3,3. n'anyiwa-do, *rightly and duly*. Cf. ani-hayi.

niwa, *a single cowry* (from its similarity to an eye); *pr.* 2442f. — niwa-du, nuodú, *ten cowries*; cf. ntrama.

nīwa [onī, *mother*, ba, *child*] = nūa, *brother &c.*

nīwa-mma [onī, *dim.*] *relatives on the mother's side*; nuamma, *brother's children*.

aniwa-bubu, *inf.* [bubu aniwa] *the twinkling of the eyes*; o-nè no di an., *they wink at each other, they have a mutual understanding, they give each other hints by winking.*

aniwam'-kekaw, s. okekaw, 3.

aniwam'-kuru, *a sore eye*.

àniwa-àníwa, *a kind of yam*, s. odé.

nī-wú, *death of a relation*. *pr.* 296.

àní-wu, *inf.* [n'ani wu] *shame*; cf. animguase, afere, anitō.

àníwu-dé, *shameful things or deeds*. [*pr.* 464.2451.2953.

ani-yiyi, *inf.* [yiyi ani] *carelessness, negligence, neglect, heedlessness*; oye an., *he is careless*.

o-no, *pron.* *he, she*; him, her; me-nè no kō, *I and he (or she) fight i.e. I fight with him (or her)*. The poss. form is ne (F. ne & no), *his, her, its*. For the *pl.* wōn is used. Gr. § 53-59.

e-no, *pron.* *it*; *pl.* eno, enonom, *they*, used of things; *pron. poss.* ne, *its, their*. In the place of an object it is usually omitted. Gr. § 202,4. — 2. *interrog. part.*, eno dabeñ na ogeba? *on which day will he come?*

no, *pron. dem.* 1. *that, the*. Gr. § 74,2. It is sometimes not translated at all: aka abofra no biakō, *one boy is missing*; when added to biakō, it imparts to it the meaning *the other, the second*: aka abofra biakō no, *that other boy is missing*. Cf. yi, *nom.* — 2. When added to a subordinate sentence, it answers to the *conj. when*. Gr. § 264,1. (As it points out a thing as already mentioned or known, so it may likewise point out a fact expressed in a sentence.)

āno, 1. *the mouth of any living creature, snout, muzzle, beak, bill, nib*; espec. *the outward mouth, the lips* (as the borders of its opening); *the mouth as the instrument of speech*; *pr.* 2452-61. hence in some phrases (*s. below*) *speech, language*; opp. a nom', *the inside or cavity of the mouth*; *the mouth as the organ of taste*; *s. ānom' & cf. the phrases under 12.* — 2. applied to inanimate objects: *opening, aperture, orifice, spout*, of a bottle, pot &c.; *the opening for a door* (opoñ āno da hō, *the door stands open*); *the entrance or door of a house*

(odañ āno); the *mouth* or *muzzle* of a gun. — 3. *mouth, mouth-piece*: a) = a *speaker*, Ex. 4, 16. — b) of any wind-instrument. — 4. *edge, end*: a) *edge, verge, brink, brow, brim, rim, margin, border, skirt, end* (cf. mmuāno); e.g. opon āno, *the edge of the table*; hence *shore, beach*: mpoāno, *the seashore*, asubontēn āno, *the bank of a river*; also *the cutting or sharp edge*: osekañ āno, *the edge of a knife*. — b) *point, upper end, top* (cf. ti, atifi, fṽeti, opp. ase); peaw āno, *the point of a spear*; — *sting, prick, prong*. — c) *the outer or utmost part or end, tip*: tekrema, nsateā āno, *the tip of the tongue, of the finger*; onam ne nañ āno, *he walks on tiptoe*. — d) *the remotest or hindmost parts, extreme end, extremity, limit, termination, boundary*; ofi asase āno noho bae, *he came from the uttermost parts of the earth*, Mat. 12, 42. enyé āno bi ni (lit. *there is not: some limit is here, i.e.*) *there is no end to be seen, it is excessive, infinite, unspeakable, indescribable*; ohaw a ohaw me nyé āno-bi-ni; Gr. § 137. ehō awow nyé āno-bi-ni, *the cold there is or was excessive*. — e) *the fore or foremost rank, point, part or parts, the front*: ogyina dom āno, *he stands at the front of an army*. — 5. *the space along, at the end or border; the place of performance*; = prepp. on, at, along; Gr. § 119. owō n'adwuma āno, *he is at his work*; onam āno āno, *he walks along the shore (of the sea)*, Gr. § 128. — 6. *the end, limit, or bounds of a heap, collection or number of things; number, amount, sum; the worth or price of a thing*: wonni āno, *they have no end, are numberless*; wodi āno (*they adjust the end*), *they agree about or stipulate a sum to be paid, they come to terms*. — 7. *the (well-)defined state or condition, order*; ewo āno āno āno, *every thing has its order*; cf. wo-āno; me de, mahū me de āno ampa, *I do know how my matters stand*; nehō āno, *his own welfare*, pr. 977. — 8. *efficacy, efficiency, onward course, power, strength, severity*: aṽia āno ye deñ, *the heat of the sun is very great*; ehō awow āno ye deñ, *the cold is very severe there*; ne yare āno ye deñ, *his sickness is very severe*; ne tumi āno abēre ase, *the efficiency of his power has abated*; mā ne bēre no āno mmēre ase, *grant that his sufferings be mitigated*; wabēre ne bra-bone āno ase, *he has moderated the course of his bad conduct*. — 9. *agreement with*; = prepp. after, according to; oye no brofo nsa āno, *he performs it after the fashion of the Europeans*. Gr. § 131, 4. — 10. *answering or corresponding to, on account of, for*: osom me kaw no āno, *he serves me for that debt*; bo me bosea dare du, na wobō me a, mesom wo āno. — 11. *opposition to, counter-action to; prep. against*: oyare no āno aduru ni, *this is the medicine against that disease*. —

12. *Phrases in which āno or ānom' is A) the grammatical subject, B) the grammatical object or other complement, or its attribute.* A) āno bere ase, *its efficacy, severity &c. abates*; cf. āno 8. — n'ano da mu, *he is (or was) all the while heard crying aloud*. — n'āno ahoa, *his mouth has become pale from long continued hunger*. — eha na m'ano abesō, lit. *my mouth has reached to here, i.e. this is my last word, the utmost I can promise, so far I can go in the bargain*. — n'ano tew, *he is eloquent, speaks fluently*; cf. ne kasam' tew, *he speaks plainly*. — n'ano ato, *he has done speaking, finished his speech*; mā m'ano nto (or nsi) ansā-na kā wo de, *let me speak out, and then you may speak*

what you have got to say; n'ano a obuei anto, he had begun to speak, but did not finish. — n'āno ato me, his mouth has reached me i.e. he has spoken bad of me; dā n'ano reto wo, he always speaks ill of you, challenges you; — n'ano tōtō, he speaks confusedly; okā asem no a, — ontumi nkā mmā entēe, he cannot relate it aright. — m'āno ntwae e, my mouth is not yet cut off, i.e. I have my own mouth still, I also have something to say. — n'āno awo (wósē), he is eloquent, has a voluble tongue. — n'āno ye birebire, kurokuro, perepere, he is hasty, inconsiderate, indiscreet in speaking. — n'āno ye de papa, dew dodo, dōkō, frēmfrēm, his mouth or tongue is (too) sweet, i.e. he is a flatterer. — āno ye deñ, s. āno 8. — n'āno ye deñ, he has a sharp tongue, uses strong, abusive language, is quarrelsome; pr. 194.571. — n'āno ye duru, he is not talkative; he is close, reserved; ne tam or n'amōase āno ye duru, his purse is heavy, he has a well-lined purse. pr. 493. — n'āno ye tōro, tōrófe-tōrófe, he has a slippery mouth i.e. he cannot keep silence or secret, he blunders out or lets out secrets. — n'anom' ahunu, ahyehye no, pr. 254. — āno akum or asiām, the edge has become blunt, dull. — n'anom' (cf. āno 1.) akum or asiām, his mouth is tasteless or undone, he has lost his appetite. — n'anom' atew, he has recovered his appetite. — n'anom' ye no de, he has a lickerish mouth, likes dainties. —

B) bēre.. āno ase, to abate, allay, mitigate, moderate; cf. āno 8; kañ-no n'āno ye deñ, na afei wabēre n'ano ase, formerly he talked blusteringly, but now he has moderated his tone. — bō āno, to stop, ward off, resist, pr. 2. s. bō 62. — boa(boa) āno, lit. to lay or adjust the ends, i.e. to gather, collect; to prepare; s. boa. — di āno, to come to terms, to agree, accord, to strike a bargain; cf. āno 6. — agye n'anom', s. gye 26. nantwinām agye n'anom', he has become fond of beef. — ohyira n'āno, s. hyira 6. — aka n'āno, his mouth has been used to it, he has learned it well, is able to repeat it easily, s. ka 5. — okasa amrado āno, he is interpreter to the governor; wōnkasa wōnhō āno, they do not speak with each other. — wakum obosom no āno, he has prevented the fetish from eating (taking the yam offered to him). — wakum (n'adwuma) āno, he has finished (his work); better: wawie (n'adwuma). — kyere āno, F. to declare. — mesañ m'ano, I justify, vindicate, clear myself. pr. 436. — so āno, to keep back, restrain. pr. 2. — oto(to) n'āno ase, he lets his mouth be at rest; onto(to) n'ano ase, he does not hold his tongue. — otōtō m'āno, he falsely accuses me, slanders or calumniates me; pr. 435f. watōtō nehō āno = wanōa bore asā nehō, s. nōa. — ontow n'anom toā mā, s. toā. — mitu n'āno mewo fam', I refuse to hear him (lit. I pull out his mouth, I put it to the ground). otutu m'āno sisi, he contradicts me, he distorts or confounds what I am saying (prop. pulls out what I have stated and puts it somewhere else). — yi āno, 1. to interpret, to explain; 2. to refute, confute, disprove (a statement); perh. to remove the force (āno 8) of the accusation or opposite argument; to defend, apologize, make excuse.

nōa, v. to cook (aduan, food, nām, meat), to boil (nsu, water); pr. 2467ff. — nōa osa, to prepare for war by some superstitious proceedings: boiling certain herbs and sheep's blood, mentioning the enemy's leaders and calling on the fetish to make them weak. —

wanōa bore asā nehō, *he has prepared poison to stick fast in himself*, = wakā asemone agu nehō so, watōtō nehō āno, watow dua afwe nehō so, *he has injured or slandered his own character*.

anôá, n- [āno 4. *dim.?*] used only in compound nouns, a *place, space or region adjoining or contiguous to or bordering on* that which is indicated by the first part of the cpd., s. nhānôá, ñkokonôá, ñkōmānôá, ñkwanôá, mpenôá, nsanôa, nsunôa, ntentennôa, ntoñānôa.

o-nó-añkasa, nāñkása, *(he) himself; (she) herself*. — nāñkasa nè bá, *his (her) own child*. — onó-ara, *id.; just he, even he (or she); the same*; obarima a 'nera wuhũ no no, onoara ni, *this man is the same whom you saw yesterday*. — e-no-añkasa, nāñkasa, *itself*. — e-no-ara, *itself; even that, just that; the same thing*. Gr. § 59.

āno-bābáé, *inf.* [āno, baebae] *dispute, contention*; — di an., *to be engaged in a dispute*.

nnobae, *v. n.* [dow, ba] *plentiful produce of husbandry or of the fields*; mā nn. ñkata yeñ mfuw so, *let our plantations be covered with produce!*

āno-bi-ni, *lit. some limit is here*; enyé āno-bi-ni, *it is unlimited, excessive, extraordinary*; s. āno 4, d). Gr. § 137.

āno-běreběre, *soft speech*. pr. 2452.

āno-birébire, *a talkative, prattling mouth or tongue*; óyè an. = òye bírebirefo.

āno(boa)bóá, *inf.* [boa āno] *the act of gathering*.

nnóboa, *inf.* [dow, boa] *co-operation in farming work*; wodi nn. = woboa wonhō dow, wosonsom wonhō, *they aid each other, co-operate, are allied, work together*.

āno-bone, *a quarreller, brawler*; onipa a asemone fi n'anom dā, obua ñkũrofo sō dā. pr. 2453.

āno-bów, *inf.* [āno a ebow, *a stinking mouth*] *a scornful, mocking or jeering reply*. 2 Ki. 7, 2. omā me an., *he gives me a scoffing, ironical, abusive, insulting or defying reply*.

āno-brámmram, *cf.* āno-bírebire, -kũrókũro, obrámmramfó.

āno-da-so [āno a eda so] *the upper lip*; an. bogyese, *mustaches*; gyaw an. bogyese, *to grow mustachios*.

āno-dé, *flattery*; enyé me ānode ō, *it is, I assure you, no flattery, when I say this*. — āno-défedefe (āno a eñkā ahupōsem) *fair, mild, flattering speech*.

ānó-dí, *inf.* [di āno] *agreement, bargain, compact, contract*.

ānodi-sem, *resolution of an assembly, decree*. Kurtz § 7.

nnódowa-nnodowa, s. dodowa. — nnodowē, s. dodowē.

ānoennam [āno a eye nnam] *sharp-pointed; a sting*; mā bone āno ānoennam ñkum, *grant that the sting of sin may be blunted*.

ānó-fàfa, *the lip or lips* (ase an., *the lower lip*, osoro an., *the upper lip*); F. anofamfa, Mk. 7, 6.

nofōa, nofōā, F. = anefōa, anadwo(fā).

āno-fōa: tẁitẁa .. an., *to cut or wound with the sword of one's mouth, i.e. with grievous speech, to scold*, = yaw, bo .. ahohora.

o-nofòé [nea ofow obi āno] *one who makes one's mouth moist or fat* (fōfō, with meat), *a benevolent nourisher, beneficent entertainer* (wosom no a, womē, ommá wo āno ñhoá).

ánòfránakó, anafranaku? *pr.* 2075.2472.

āno-ohare, *quickness of speaking.* *pr.* 1051.

nóhòà, nóhòà, nóhò, Ak. dóhàá, *beyond; the place (places) or regions beyond.* Gr. § 127.

ano-hoba, F. [āno, ahoba] *promise; cf. ebo, ñhyease.* — bō an., = si ānowowá, *to promise, Mt. 14,7.* anohoba-man no, *the promised* āno-ñhōma, Ak. = ānofafa. [land.

ano-hyìrá, *inf. s. hyira āno.*

āno-kese, *a large-mouthed person.* *pr.* 2454.

òno-kō [āno, okō] *lit. mouth-fighting, dispute; jest, raillery; wo-* (tẃi)tẃa on., *they have a dispute with each other; o-nè no tẃa on.* (or di akásá) kwa, *he is merely jesting with him.*

nókòásìrì, *a valuable kind of cloth, softer than silk* (kòkō, fufu, tuntum, aṅkāhono, bōñwoma, apopóbìrì); *cf. unokua.*

nnokonnókō-a-de [dòkō] *sweet or agreeable things, pleasures, luxuries; cf. mfefewade.* — nnokonnókō-ase m, *sweet, pleasant words; flattery; cf. dokodokosém.*

anokorampon, *a certain parasitical plant (climber) growing on trees.* *pr.* 2473.

no-kóro [āno koro] *unanimity, unison, common consent; ye n., to be unanimous or in unison, to agree.* — nokóro-sò, *unanimously, with one accord, by or with one consent, to a man.*

o-nokō-tẃá, *inf., s. onokō.*

nnokua, *a kind of cloth, s. ntama, nokoasiri.*

āno-kum, *inf. [kum āno] completion, bringing to an end.*

āno-kũrókũro, *pr.* 1085.2455. = āno-brámmram, āno-bírebire; óyè an. = òyè okũrokũrofo.

Anókwà', *pr. n. m.*

o-nokwáfó, *pl. a-, a truthful, trustworthy, faithful, honest, upright person.* *pr.* 755.2474.

nokware [āno koro?] *truth, truthfulness, faithfulness, honesty, probity; pr.* 761f.2475ff. — di n., *to be true, truthful, faithful, honest, to speak the truth, to act honestly; odi no n., a) he assures him; b) he acts according to his promise, deals faithfully with him.*

nokware, nokwarem', F. nokwar, nokworem', *truly, in truth.*

a-nokwá-sém, *truth, a true saying or story; kã n., to speak truth; - honest dealing.* *pr.* 755.

nokwere, Ak. = nokware.

nom, *pl. pron. the (company of);* in most cases it may be considered as a *suffix*, used espec. when a plurality of persons known as connected is referred to, but also with the neuter pron. eno and the local pronouns ha & ho, *s. Gr. § 42,5; 60,1.3; the companions or party of, Gr. § 63.* owura W. nom abesen kō, *Mr. W. with his party has passed.*

nom, *v. to drink* (nsu, water, nsā, palm-wine &c., or any fluid); n. ñkwañ, *to take soup*; — *to smoke* (tā, tobacco); cf. we, mene, som (asra), num; — nom mframa, *to inhale air*; pr. 859. cf. gye 6. — nom abosom, *to confederate*, s. abosom.

anom' [āno mu] *the mouth*, viz. *the inside of it*, espec. as the organ of taste; s. āno, 1.12. with the phr. n'anom akum, atew, ye no de; gye ānom, tow ānom toā mā; pr. 2464ff. — wososo n'anom' ankā, *they drop lemon-juice into his mouth (to be spit out) i.e. they in a cunning way and with ill intention compel him to give his opinion*.

anom'-kékáw, s. okékáw 1.

anom'-kuru, *sores in the mouth*.

anōmā, *dim. anōmā', pl. n-, 1. bird, fowl*; pr. 2481ff. cf. atuboa, atakraboā; an. atu nennam dañ hō, *a bird flies about the house*; — kō nn., *to fowl, to shoot birds*; y i nn., *to catch birds*. — 2. a certain appurtenance to a weaver's loom. — 3. Phr. ankā anōmā, *without any exception*.

nōmā-fúru [anōmā afuru, *bird's belly*] *a finger-ring thickening at the back part, having, as it were, a 'belly' of gold, silver, beads*.

nnómma, *a kind of river-fish*; syn. ofurēi.

anōmā-kwádée, *a kind of bird in the Akem woods*.

ànōmmāne, *an evil, wicked, vicious deed*, espec. when done in secret; *vice, wickedness, viciousness*; óyè an. = odi nsemmóné; oye me an. = óyè me ayayáde, óyè me hó sá wò nsém mù; cf. amumoye, mmāratō, abususém, abonefosém.

o-nōmmānení, *pl. a-fo, a vicious, wicked person*.

o-nōmañkōma, F. 1. s. Qdōmāñkāmā. — 2. *eternity (?) Ps. 90,1*. — on. gya, *everlasting fire*, Mt. 18,8. — on. ahemmañ, *eternal kingdom*; On. Nyañkōpon, *the eternal God*.

anōmāwá, *pl. n-, nnōmā', nnōmā mma, dim. of anōmā, q. v.*

anom'-dew, *lickerishness*. pr. 392. 3548.

o-nomdēw-fó, *pl. a-, a lickerish person, dainty-feeder, sweet-tooth*; nea ope nām pī. pr. 2494.

anomdze, F. Mt. 25,35. = anonne.

anomē [nom, v.] *a drinking-place*.

nnōme, *inf. [dōme] cursing; curse, malediction, execration, imprecation*; pr. 198. cf. nsew, nnuabo.

anom'-hohoro, *inf. pr. 2495. cf. anohyira*.

nnompe-nnompe, *a. [dompe, pl.] 1. bony, strong-limbed, stout* (woye berañ a won hō nn.) — 2. *extremely lean like a skeleton* (so that the bones are perceptible); s. fōfō.

nnommúm, s. dommúm. — nnommúm-fá, s. dom..., *capture; captivity*.

nnon, *inf. graceful, affected walking*; s. don'; pr. 230.

nnoñ-abieñ, *two o'clock*; nnoñ-abiesā, *three o'clock*; nnon-nañ, *four o'clock*; nnoñ-du, *ten o'clock*; nnoñ-dubiakō, *eleven o'clock*; nnoñ-dumieñ, *twelve o'clock*; s. odon, Gr. § 80,4.

anonne, F. anomdze, [ade a wonom] *a drink, beverage, potion.*
 nnónnnèémma [wón a wódo adé mma = amannmma] *children*
 or *members of the community or people.* (Ohéneba da mo ase, nn.!)

Nnònkó, -m', *the countries in the interior to the north of the*
Tshi and Epe tribes, inhabited chiefly by Mohammedans; cf. oḍonko
& Gr. page XIV.XV. (Introd. § 2).

nnònkó-besā, *a kind of country-cloth, s. ntama.*

nnònkó-nnònkó, *a kind of yam, s. oḍé.*

nnònkó-ẽ, *s. ḍonkõe'.*

nnònkó-kròñ, *nine o'clock. Gr. § 80,4.*

nnonnommá [ḍon, dim.] *a little bell.*

anonnom-nsá, *óyè brofere no àn., he sucks out the papaya-fruit*
as if drinking liquor.

nnonnontutuo, Gy. *rags?*

nnónnnówa, *a kind of bees; cf. odowá.*

nnon-siā, *six o'clock; nnon-soñ, seven o'clock.*

nnon-núm, *five o'clock; nnon-wotwe, eight o'clock.*

nnopá-õ, *interj. mennopá = mémà wo nnapá, (I give i.e. wish*
you) good sleep! good night! (reply: da yiye!) Gr. § 147,3.

anopá, Ak. adopa, F. anapa, [eda, pa] *morning; in the morning.*
 anopa-héma(hema), anopa-tutu, *very early in the morning (about*
5 o'cl.); - s. anapa, adekyee.—anopa-didi, anopa-duañ', breakfast.
 — anopa-dwuma, *pr. 2497. — anopa-nôm' [ānôm'] pr. 2496.*

anopa-sóre, *morning prayer or service.*

āno-pá [āno pa] *a mouth that uses pleasant language; pr. 2458-60.*
a good or friendly reply; omā me āno-pá, opp. anobów.

ono-pòñ-hunu, *empty boast or bluster, ade a wunni bi hō ahō-*
hoahoa. pr. 1086.

nnora, Ak. = nnera, *yesterday.*

o-nō-se [āno, se] F. *concord; bō on. tēnā (awar m), to live to-*
gether (in the state of matrimony).

āno-sém [āno asem] *boast, vaunt, rodomontade, bluster, swagger;*
óyè an., he boasts, exaggerates (always in a bad sense).

anosemfo, *a (vain) boaster, swaggerer, braggart. pr. 2498f.*

āno-sese-ade, *braggart. pr. 959.*

āno-sín, *one without lips, whose lips are cut off by way of*
punishment; cf. asōsin.

āno-so, *puḍenda, genitals, nakedness.*

nnotee, Ak. *s. dote.*

āno-téw, *inf. fluency of speech.*

ānó-tó, *inf. sending an abusive word.*

ānó-tó, ānó-tótó, *inf. false accusation, denunciation, sycophancy.*

anowátère, ánòwátère, *a species of melon. F. anumúna, ane-*
ánòwátère, lavender-water. [mura?

āno-wowá [āno awowá] *promise*; wasi me an., *he has given me a promise*; s. ānohoba.

ānó-yí, *inf.* [yi āno] *defence* (by answering or accounting for), *vindication*.

nū, *v.* [*red.* nunu] 1. *to stir* (kutum', mmekwan mu, mogyam' = kā kyim); *pr.* 2500. — 2. *to move*; mframa nū frañkā nom', *the wind moves the flag*. — 3. *to poke, pick*; *to cleanse*, by removing, with a pointed instrument or the fingers, that which is objectionable; onū n'asōm'; onū n'aniwam' = oyi n'an. (with a hair of the 'bew'). — 4. nū abe, *to get out the palm-nut-cluster from near the stem and between the branches*, by pricking or pushing with a long-handled pick or digging bill, *to pick or gather the palm-nuts from the trees*. — 5. nū nehō (*refl.*) *to repent*; manū mehō wō me bone hō or mu, *I am sorry for the sin I have committed*. — nnū wohō, *do not be uneasy about it*. *pr.* 473. — 6. nū.. fū, *to touch, lay hold on, seize or lift up and remove*; nū ahina no fū, *lift up that pot*; munnū no fū (= mōmmā no so) mfa no ñko, *lift him up and carry him away* (on your arms); onū no fū = oso obea no ahené or asenmudé mu, oso obarima no dántá mù; onūū wo fū a.s. ofaa wo fa pá? *did he only show the intention or really commit lewdness with you?* — 7. nū agoru, *to perform plays*, e.g. before a new-made king. — 8. nū nyimpa, F. *to catch men*. Mk. 1,17.

e-nu, *two, both*; this simple form is only used in counting and in compounds; more frequent is the cpd. form abien' (= abienú), mmienú; wōn bānu, *both of them*. Gr. § 77.80. *pr.* 1390.1731.1859.2081.

o-nūa, F. nuiā, [= onīwa, onī-ba, *mother's child*] *brother*; *sister* (F. akyerewa); *cousin, the mother's sister's daughter* (enā-kakra ba); — me nuanom, (F. nūianom, nuīamo, nuīam) *my brothers and sisters*; anuanom, (*voc.*) *brethren!* woye nua(nom) F. anuīam (Mt. 23,8.), *they are brothers or sisters (or cousins)*; *pr.* 2502 ff. — onua-panyiñ, *an elder brother*, *pr.* 2501; onua akūmā, *a younger brother*. Cf. niwamma, akyèréwa.

o-nua-baniñ, o-nua-bàrimá, *brother*; *pl.* nuabarimanom.

o-nua-béa, onua-bá, onuawá, *pl.* -nom, *sister*; cf. akyerewa.

nnuàdéwa (As.) & nnuafwé, s. ntorowá.

nūe-nūe, *slowness*; *carefulness*; *syn.* bēreō; — bō n., *to be cautious, to act considerately, with circumspection*; obo n. akokyere anōmā; obommōfo no bōo n. koyii ne foto.

anu-edéñ, anu-ehyéw, anu-enyám, s. anu-odeñ, -ohyew, -onyam.

anūfo, F. *fishers, catchers*. Mt. 4,19.

nūfù, (conn. né nūfu) F. numfo, *the breast of a female, udder*; meton. *milk*. — mā.. n., *to suckle*; Mk. 13,17. — num n., *to suck*; — twa.. n., *to wean*. — nūfú-ānò, *pap, nipple, teat*. — nūfu-boā, *mammal*. — nūfu-kyí, *inf.* *the milking of goats, cows &c.* — o-nūfu-máfó, *a suckling woman, wet nurse*. — o-nūfu-númfó, *a sucking child, suckling baby, nursing-child*; F. *pl.* nūmfoanōmba, Mt. 21,16. cf. ako-koā. — nufū-sú [nufu nsu] *milk*.

o-nūfu-téñ, *the Baobab, or Adansonia digitata, a famously large*

tree, and its fruit called *Monkey's-bread*, having the size and shape of the *long hanging breast* of an elderly woman.

nūfu-twá, *inf.* the act of *weaning* (a child), *ablactation*.

nnūhō, F. = ahōnū, *repentance*. Mt. 3,8. — n.-kwanmu, *hearty* [*repentance*].

nuĩā, F. s. onūa. — nuĩam-benyiĩ = nua-barima-nom.

nnuku-nnúkúwa [dūkū' *dim. pl.*] *handkerchiefs, small pieces of* [*cloth*].

nnukũro-guá [adukũró, egua] *smuggling, clandestine trade*; — di nn., *to smuggle, to barter, traffic or trade behind the stems or in the niches or nooks of large trees*; cf. dupũ.

nũm (nufu), *v.* to suck, to draw the breast. — nũm' = nũmu.

anúm, n-, *five*. Gr. §77. — anum-anum, a plant, the squashed leaves of which are put on a sore caused by the Guinea-worm.

A'num, *pr. n. m.*, sign. *the fifth child*.

Anúm, *pr. n.* of a town, country and tribe to the north-east of Akwam. Gr. p. XX. The town was destroyed by the Asantes and Akwams in 1869.

nũnũ, *v. red.* 1. to stir up; s. nũ. (onũnú nño mu). — 2. to tickle; wanũnũ mè mǎ maseréw, *he caused me to laugh by tickling*.

nũnũ, nūrũ, *v.* 1. to blame, censure; pr. 1067.2505f. — ónũnũ no = obo no sōbo; asem yi de, memfá hó fwè, na téta nà wúnũnũ mé yi, *this matter does not concern me in the least, and you blame me undeservedly*. — 2. nũnũ nehō, *to blame oneself, to repent*.

o-nunúm, an aromatic plant, used like emē. pr. 2507.

anu-odén, F. anyiedzen [n'ani ye deĩ] *hardiness, forwardness; presumption, insolence, self-will, stubbornness, obstinacy, impudence; audaciousness, audacity, boldness, daring spirit; Mf. heroism*.

anuodénne [ade] *proofs of, or deeds proceeding from, hardiness &c.* — o-nuodénfo, pl. a-, a hardy, forward, insolent, impudent, audacious, bold, daring fellow.

anu-ohyéw [n'ani ye hyew] *hardiness, rashness, fierceness, un-* [*ruliness*].

anu-onyam, Ak. animonyam, F. anyimnyam [n'anim ye nyam] lit. *splendour of the face*, hence 1. *glory, splendour, brilliancy, excellency, celebrity, honour, dignity*. — 2. *condescension, grace, favour, undeserved kindness*. — o-nuonyamfo, pl. a-, a glorious, praiseworthy, eminent, excellent, illustrious, celebrated, person. — anuonyampe, *inf.* eagerness for glory or distinction, ostentation, pretentiousness, selfishness. — anuonyañ-hunu, -pe, *vain-glory, boastfulness, empty pride*. — anuonyánne [ade] *glorious things, deeds, actions, properties*.

nnura-hō, *inf.* [dura hō] 1. the act of covering, decking, lining &c. — 2. a cover, covering, case (of a pillow), coat (over a thing), coating; envelope, wrapper.

nnura-mú, *inf.* [dura mu] 1. the act of lining, finishing the inside of &c. — 2. the lining of the inside.

nūrũ, *v. s.* nũnũ.

nnurui, *v.n.* [duru] *a divine ordinance, will or degree; infliction, fatality; nn. abeduru no, an affliction came (down) upon him by some unknown agency or reason; cf. obubuafo.*

nusú, nisú[aninsu] *tear, tears; n. gu, tears are shed; pr. 1509.2508.* — *n. atātā no, tears stand in his eyes; n. abu ne koñ, tears start from her eyes, she bursts into tears; n. tere or tetere no, tears gush out, trickle or run down the cheek; < n'aniwa poroporow nsu.*

nusuwa, F. nyisua, Mk. 9,24. *id.*

nyā, *v.* [red. nyinyā] 1. *to get, receive, obtain, acquire, find, gain, come by, come into possession of, win; to receive as a reward, pr. 396. — in the perf. tense: to have, possess; dā osram wu a, onyā n'akatua, at the end of every month he gets his wages; miunýā da-bere, I have no sleeping-place; pr. 2298. — mányā! I have found something! ményām' (=mo), I shall get you (i.e. I will avenge myself on you)! pr. 693.1198.2509-34.2816.3251.3407.3677. — 2. nyā ade, to get things, grow rich; pr. 975.1371. — nyā nehō, to get oneself i.e. to become a freeman, pr. 1623., also to become rich; in the perf. to be free (cf. de nehō), to be rich, pr. 2524. — 3. Phrases in F.: nyā (obi) abufu, to be angry, vexed, indignant, Mt. 20,24.21,15. — nyā afodi, to receive condemnation, Mt. 23,4. — nyā anyitañ, to be envious, Mt. 20,15. — nyā (obi) yam'gya = de (obi) hye ne yam', to have a quarrel or grudge against, Mk. 6,19. — nyā ayamhyehye, to be moved with compassion, Mk. 6,34. — oyer nyā okun hō fekwu, mboa na aŵerekye-kye, the wife enjoys the husband's company, help and comfort. — 4. Phrase: me-nè no anyā (scil. okō), I have got into a quarrel or conflict with him, we are at variance, I shall fight with him. — Cf. the foll. examples of 1 & 4: me nè no ntumi nnyā, I and he cannot get (it); mintumi nè no nnyā, I cannot get (it), though he get (it); me nè no rennyā, mintumi me nè no nnyā, I cannot be at variance with him. — 5. nyā, put as an *aux. v.* before another finite verb, denotes the setting in of the action expressed in the latter: onyā ba a, befre me, as soon as he comes, call me; wanyā aba, he has come now; when both verbs are negative, it denotes that the action has up to the time present or in question not been performed, and must accordingly in Eng. be rendered by *not yet*: onnyā' mmae(-e), he has not yet come; onnyā nhūi no, ose, orennye nni da, when (or as long as) he had not yet seen it, he said, he would never believe it. Gr. §107,14. 230,3. pr. 642. — 6. nyā with the freq. form of the infinitive denotes repetition, frequency or acquired habitualness of the action expressed by the inf.; wanyā sā nkāe, he has become used to say so, he often says so; manyā ntee, I have often heard (it); manyā no fo ntui, manyā no nkā-kyeree. Gr. §104,5.105,1c.107,22.230,2. pr. 2219.*

o-nyā, *pl. a-*, *slave* (prob. called so from his or her being bought or acquired); pr. 2534. cf. akoa, afānā', odoñko, anyénsón; odi me nyā, he deals with me cruelly, sets me hard to work.

o-nyā, *pl. a-*, Ak. onyīnā, *silk-cotton-tree, Bombax; esow tentrehu; pr. 2536. wode señ okorow nè ahyemma.*

nyā, *adv., a., n., slowly, tardily; pr. 719. — slow, slack, tardy, lazy, languid, drawling, drowsy, sluggish; — slowness, tardiness,*

slackness; — óyè nyā, *he is tardy, sluggish. Syn. berēw, pòntwē; cf. nyámō; anihaw &c.*

nnyā, *pl. of gyā, gyawa.*

anyāà do, a word of civility added to yā in reply to the salutation of a man superior in rank. Gr. § 147,9.

anyā-búw: obo no any., *he calls him his slave. pr. 434.*

anyā-de, *invention; cf. ahūde.*

anyā-dí, anyādimō, *rigorous treatment of slaves; akōa yi, óyè any. se biribi, this fellow treats his slaves with excessive rigour.*

anyā-duasā, *thirty slaves. pr. 2535.*

nyāfi, *v. 1. to despise, contemn, look down upon, think nothing of, treat with contempt, to scorn, disdain, spurn, kick, trample upon. — 2. to maltreat, use ill, abuse; edēn na wunyāfi no sē? nnyāfinyāfi abofra no sa!*

nnyāfiñ [ogya mfiñ] *an old fire, fig. an old palaver. pr. 3444.*

nnyāfiñ-kàé, *remembrance or producing of old grievances; s.*

nnyafoa, Akw. [gya,?] = mmobā ñketenketē. [gu..so nsu.

nnyahyèé [ogya, hyew] *a burning, large fire, conflagration, e.g. on or proceeding from a prairie. — Da bi nny. fi Huām nohō hyewe arā koduu Nkrañ.*

nnyam, *inf. [gyam] commiseration, compassion. pr. 2144.*

nyam, *v. F. = yam, to grind. Mt. 24,41.*

nyam, *v. [red. nyinnyam] 1. to move quickly, rapidly, one way and the other, to wave, brandish, flourish; ónyàm (ohim) gya, he waves a fire-brand. — 2. to wink. — 3. to squint; onyam n'ani nifā, he squints with his right eye; n'ani anyàm, he is squint-eyed. — 4. to wither, fade, decay; red. to shrivel together (of plants); cf. guàn, tẁām &c. ahabañ, dua no anyam; wányàm, he has become lean, is consuming, wasting or pining away = waye nyāmō or siāmō.*

nyam, *a. shining, bright, splendid, illustrious, glorious; dignified, honourable, stately, august, majestic; graceful, beautiful; acceptable. — o-nyam, n. glory, dignity, majesty, grace &c. Cf. n'anim ye nyam', n'anim ba onyam, pr. 18. & anuonyam. Na wo de, wo anim ye nyam deñ ara na wokyerē wohō sē? who are you (in what consists your dignity or claims) that you behave thus?*

nyāmá, *v. to move to and fro; to beckon; ony. nensa, he beckons with his hand.*

nyāmma, *a. small, now only confined to proper names: Botwē Nyāmma or Nyāmmā. — Anyāmmá, pr. n. f.*

o-nyàmé, (no *pl.*) *1. heaven, sky, pr. 227.2052., prob. called so from its splendour or brightness, cf. nyam and the root div- in Sanscritic languages; cf. osoro, ẁim'. pr. 234.1653.2436.2538.2777.2787.2855. — 2. Onyàmé, the Supreme Being, the Deity, God, the Creator of all things; Ony. nnyae ade bō da, God never ceases to create things (according to the notions of the negroes); in recent use also: a god (of polytheists, with a newly introduced *pl. a-*; the heathen negroes are, at least to a great extent, rather monotheists, as they apply the*

term for *God* only to one supreme being). Cf. *nyañkom*, *Onyañkôpon*. — 3. *Onyamé*, *pr. n.* of a slave, given him in acknowledgment of the help of *God* enabling the owner to buy the slave. Other names of this kind are: *Onyamé-asém*, *Onyame-ye-adom*.

nyame-ani, the firmament, the visible expanse of heaven, the sky in which the sun, moon and stars are seen. — *o-nyame-bayere*, a kind of *yam*, *s. odé*. — *o-nyamé-bewu-nà-mawu*, a small trailing plant. — *o-nyame-dua*, *s. osennuru*. — *o-nyame-kyifo*, *pl. a-*, an impious, ungodly person. — *nyame-maù-mu*, *F. heaven*. —

nyame-mu, in a godlike or godly way or manner, after *God*.

nyame-so, the upper (inward, invisible) part of heaven.

anyame-sém [*Onyame asem*] 1. the Word of *God*, the Bible, the Scriptures. — 2. the religion of the Bible, opp. *abosonsém*, idolatry and fetishism. — 3. a divine ordinance, will or decree. *pr. 3547*. — *o-nyamesenkafo*, preacher.

o-nyame-sóm, *a-*, the service or worship of *God*; (the true) religion; godliness. — *o-nyamesómfó*, *pl. a-*, a worshipper of the true *God*. — *o-nyamesóm-pa*, true godliness, piety.

o-nyaméwá [*dim.*, denoting a female] 1. = *onyamébéa*, a goddess. — 2. *pr. n.* of a female slave or of an 'apenteba'.

nyāmō, *a. lean, feeble, tender, small*; *waye ny.* = *siāmō*, he has been emaciated; *wawo ba ny. bi*, she has born a weakly child; *abūrow no afi ny.*, the corn has come out slender, meagre, poorly.

nyāmō, *adv. weak, powerless, strengthless, faint, drooping, languid, slow*; *n'awerehow nti onam nyāmōnyāmō* = *berēō-berēō*; — *asem to oman so a, woye nyāmōnyāmō*.

anyāmpá, *-pā*, disgrace, disparagement, dishonour, infamy; *obo me any.*, he heaps infamy upon me, he abuses, disgraces, defames, vilifies me, = *obo me adapā* or *ahohora*, *ommú mè* &c.

anyāmpa-bo, *inf.* = *adapābo*, *ahohorabo*.

anyāmpā-sítiw, 1. *s. asitiw*. — 2. simulated deafness; *oye-*, he feigns himself to be deaf.

nyāñ, *Ak. nyàne*, *v. [red. nyinnyāñ]* to sour, become sour, turn acid; *aduañ' no anyāñ*, the food has become sour (from being kept over night &c.) Cf. *nyane*, *nyínyānyinyā*.

nyāñ', *Ak. nyane*, *v. [red. nyan'nyāñ, q. v.]* to awake: 1. to cease to sleep; to awake, rise, arise from sluggishness or from death; *perf. to wake, be awake*. — 2. *tr. to rouse from sleep, to wake (up), awaken; to raise, cause to rise up from death*. Cf. *kānyāñ*; *sore*.

o-nyāñ, *inf. awakening; resurrection*. Cf. *osore*.

anyāñ [cf. *ogya*, fire, fuel]: *k o anyāñ*, *Ak. k o nnyina*, to go for wood or fuel; *inf. anyāñko*.

nyane, *v. Ak. s. nyāñ & nyāñ'*.

nnyāne, a kind of bead; *s. ahene*.

nyāne, *nyanenyāne*, *n. & a.* the sour taste of food rising from the stomach; the sour or pungent smell of a fish being carved; *nām no yè nyàne*, the meat begins to smell, *e.s. ennyā mmon kankañ e*, *nanso eyi hūa a emā onipa bo yerew no*; — *éyè me nyane*, it (e.g.

a medicine, food) is repugnant or offensive, highly distasteful to me, goes against my taste or inclination; mémène a, ɛ̀nkó; — *nauseous, loath-some*; — *cf.* nyāñ, aninyāñne.

anyañkāmā, a tree and its edible fruit resembling sweet-sop; *pr.* 577.3491 brofo-any., *sweet-sop, Anona squamosa.*

Nyañkāmāgó, *pr. n.* of the first child born after one called Taŵia, *q. v.* — Nyāñkāmātúakosañ, *pr. n.* of the second child born after one called Taŵia.

anyañ-kó, *inf.* [kó anyañ] the going for wood or fuel.

nyañkôm, F. = osu, *rain.* — anyañkôma, *pr.* 577. s. -kāma.

O-nyañkôme, F. the name for God in F. (Afutu). W.T.Müller, 1670.

nyañkômméremere, osu a yete se eto bābi na emmen̄ yen̄ e (eto ahuñm, osoro akyirikyiri). *pr.* 2549.

nyañkômmeretere, a kind of tree. *pr.* 2550.

o-nyāñkō(m)póñ, Ak. -koro(m)pono [*cf.* onyame, nyañkôm, kô or koro (?), pon] 1. the visible expanse of the sky, the apparent arch or vault of heaven; ony. atēretērew osoro ñhina, the heavens are expanded all over (this earth); mihū ny. akyi na miñhū n'anim, I see the backside of ny., but not its (or his) face. — 2. Onyañkōpon, God, the Supreme Being, the Creator and Sovereign of the universe; *cf.* Onyame, Qdōmāñkāmā, Borebore and the by-names Amā-omē, Amosu, Amowia, Totōro-bo-nsu, Tŵeadu-ampon, Otumfoo; *R. p.* 220. — *pr.* 1653.2023.2538-48.2656. — 3. onyañkōpon, in recent use, *pl. a-*, a god, a deity, an object of worship. — 4. rain: ony. ba, rain is coming. — (5. thunder: ony. bom', it thunders.)

o-nyañkōpon-fi, heaven, the house or habitation of God and of the departed spirits of good men. *R.*

o-nyañkōpon-kūro, heaven, the city of God, the place where God lives and under his dominion the departed spirits of good men. *R.*

anyañkōn-né [nyañkōmade] fate, destiny, appointed lot; eye ny. bi a eda ho dedaw; wo bra mu yiye a.s. bone a wunyā; *syn.* ñkrabeá, hyebeá.

nyañkōn-soroma [nsoroma] star(s). *pr.* 2551f.

nyāñkōn-su, rain-water. *pr.* 2534.

nyāñkōn-tón, rainbow.

nyāñkōn-núru [aduru] a parasitical plant growing on trees and used as a medicine. *pr.* 2553.

nyañkrente, s. nyen̄k..

o-nyāñkyeren̄, a kind of tree; its leaves have a rough surface. *pr.* 3423.

nnyāñ-mú, *inf.* [nyāñ mu] revival.

nyanobérètē, = onufutén.

nyānsá, -sa, knowledge, learning, wisdom; skill, dexterity; art, artfulness, craft, cunning; *pr.* 2554. *cf.* nimdee, anitew, anifere; okyere me ny., he teaches me knowledge, instructs me; wahū ny., onim ny. (trēnēnē), he possesses (true) knowledge, is wise, intelligent.

anyansa-dón, Ak. = edon, watch, clock, called so because it is skilfully made.

o-nyansafó, *pl. a-*, a person who possesses knowledge, a wise, intelligent, cunning, artful man. *pr. 2555-60.*

anyansa-hūde, *invention*; *s. ahūde 2.*

nyánsám', *in a wise, prudent, intelligent, skilful, artful manner or way, wisely, discreetly, artfully.*

nyansa-mpatabom'-sukū, nyansa-poñ-sukū, *university, s. [sukūpoñ].*

anyansa-ye: woyee wonhō any., *they behaved wisely.*

nnyansín [ogya sín] *a large log of wood used for fuel*; yēaso nny. āno, *we have kindled a fire of two logs of wood placing their burning ends opposite to each other.*

nnyā'-nnyā', *a. prickly, spiny*; *syn. kànyaññ, ñwràññ*; *cf. a-gyañ*; *s. adwókú.*

Nyānyā, *name of a month, about May? s. osram.*

nyā'nyāñ, *red. v. 1. s. nyāñ'.* — *2. me hō ny. me, I shudder, I am struck with horror.*

anyanyañ-biara, *F. perhaps, peradventure, perchance.*

ny'ā-twōm, *1. hypocrisy; simulation, a feigning of good qualities, or dissimulation, a concealment of bad qualities; the assuming of a false appearance of modesty ending in a sudden dash at an object [fr. nyā, slowly, twōm, to catch at once]; oye ny., he is a hypocrite.* — *2. a certain disease.* — nyāt'wōmní, *pl. -fo, hypocrite.*

nye... *F. = ne...* — nye-, *F. = ye-, we. Gr. § 58.*

nyēm, *F. = yem.* — nyeñ, *F. = yeñ, to nourish. Eph. 5,29.*

anyeñ, *pl. n-, F. = ayeñ.*

nyeñkō, *F. = yeñkō, yōñkō, friend.*

nnyenenyemma, ?

nyéñkrénté, *a certain star, asterism, constellation; Orion?*

anyénsóñ [anyá nson] *seven slaves or their value demanded or paid in expiation of a murder or manslaughter*; woakum obi nī a, na woregye wo nnipa ason a.s. won ti sika de tua kaw.

nnyéntía, *s. gyéntía.*

nnyénnyáñ, nnyénnyéñ: bō-, *to be in anguish, pangs or agonies*; wabō (owu) nny. = chū nè awerehow amā n'ani aye kràkra; *cf. nnyinnyam, nnyinnyañ.*

nnyennyentwí, *heedlessness, foolishness; licentiousness, lasciviousness*; óbò-, = òye gyennyentwí (*q. v.*) *1. odi ñkwaseasém; 2. obō ahofwí.*

nnyépi, *the (upper & lower) jaw; cheek-bone; the gum(s)*; *cf. nnyerā, a kind of pepper*; *s. mako.* [abogyē.

nyere, *Mf. = yeñ, our*; -nyerehō = yeñhō, *ourselves. Gr. § 58.*

nnyerétía, ññw., *a species of plantains; ditto of bananas.*

nyew, *F. = yiw, yea, yes. Mt. 5,37.*

nyi... *F. = nī...* — nyia, *F. = nea.*

nnyigye, *inf. [gye] mutual or alternate receiving*; wodi no nny., *they perform it alternately, in reciprocal succession, by turns.*

nyim, enyim, enyimfa, nyimpa, F. s. nim, anim, nifā, onipa. enyin, *Mf.* = onini.

nyĩñ, nyini, *v.* 1. to grow, to increase in stature or size and in years, to grow up to full size, to become old; *pr.* 2561f.3119. — perf. to be grown up, to be old; wanyiñ, ne tí afuw dñeñ; wanyiñ señ me, he is older than I; minnyiñi e, I am not old; — n'asō anyiñ (s. asō). — 2. to grow, to become gradually, by a gradual process, by development (*cf.* ðañ); omamfrani nnyiñ kroñkroñ, *pr.* 2004. — 3. to get full-sized, to ripen, of edible roots in the ground.

o-nyiñ, *inf.* growth. *pr.* 2563.

o-nyina, *pl.* a-, Ak. = onyā, silk-cotton-tree.

nnyina, Ak. F. fuel, (fire-)wood, = ogya 2., Ak.; oko nnyina = oko anyañ, he goes for fuel.

ànyina-b o ā, nnyinabóā [nnyina aboa] a beetle in fire-wood, wood-fretter; mmóawa bi a wohunu nnua mu.

nnyĩñā, nnyinana, nnyinara, (F.) = ñhĩñā &c.

nnyina-só, *inf.* [gyina so] something to stand upon, foundation, groundwork, basis; stay, support. — nnyinasodé, principle, element, fundamental substance. — nnyinaso-sém, principle, fundamental truth or tenet, maxim, axiom, postulate.

nyinam, *v.* to glimpse, to appear by glimpses; to flash; to glitter, gleam; s. red. *v.*

ànyinám, *v.n.* lightning; any. apa, apa any., osoro pa or tew any., it lightens; *pr.* 510. (any., epa kwa na entumi nye fñwē; na osra-man de, epae, na enyā nipa a, ekum no, na enyā dua a, epaem';) obi bō wo ani so a, na wo ani pa any., if one strikes you in the eye, it flashes with light. — anyinam-ahōodeñ†, electric power.

nnyinám, *adv.* in a glimpse, hurriedly; etwāam' ara nny., it passed in a sudden flash; otwāam' wō m'ani so nny., he passed so quickly that I caught but a glimpse of him.

nnyinam-nyinam, *a. (n.)* sparkling, glittering; etwā nny., lightnings are flashing; añia no ye m'ani so nny., the sunshine dazzles or glares in my eyes; osu rebeto a, osoro ye nny., when it is going to rain, the sky assumes a peculiar lustre.

nyĩñān-nyinam (ani, so, mu) *red. v.* [nyinam] to overspread scantily; 1. *intr.* to be thinly spread or scattered over: ðote kakrā na enyinannyinam ani, abo no so; nsu, ñhwēa nyinannyinam so kwa, na emu nno. — 2. *tr.* to spread or scatter over: wode ñhwēa gu ðañ mu (fam' or nnua so, on the boards of the floor) ansā-na wotwīw; ode prāse kakrā ny. ntama ani; akōa no se, onnó ðo-pa bi, na obenyinan-nyinam m'ani so kwa, that fellow does not mean to work (with the hoe) properly; he will only deceive me by a false show.

o-nyiñ-kye, -kyere, *inf.* length of life. *pr.* 2564.

nyinseñ, nyinsemfo, F. = ninseñ, oninsémfó.

nyinnyām, *red. v.*, s. nyam; to shrivel together &c.

nnyinnyam [gyam]: owu nny., agony, pangs of death; = owu hū, mortal fright; *cf.* nnyennyañ, nnyinnyañ.

nnyínnyáñ, b o -, *to be confounded, disconcerted, bewildered, perplexed, put out of countenance; to lose one's self-command; syn. gyigya. Cf. nnyinnyam, nnyennyāñ.*

anyĩnyĩrēñ, *a kind of bead, s. ahene.*

nyiseñ, F. *Mt. 24, 19. s. nyinseñ.* — nyĩsua, F. *Mk. 9, 24. s. nusu.*

nyō, F. = kórā.

nyoññó, F. *ab o no ny. = eye no ñwōñwā, it astonishes him.*

nyĩnyā, *a trailing plant, the sour leaves of which are used against fever; atiridii ye wo a, wode n'ahabañ potow nsām' nom, wode bi nso gu nsum' guare.*

nyĩnyā-nyĩnyā, *a. sour; ankā yi ye ny. or ákàw.*

Ñ.

Words beginning with ññ or ñw, ñw̃, and not found here, seek under g, or d w̃, or hw, or w & w̃.

The consonant ñ, as an *initial consonant*, is either 1. a transformation of g before the vowels o, u, by the influence of the nasal prefix ñ, or (in compounds) of an m, n or ñ terminating the previous syllable; or 2. it is combined with w before the vowels ā, ē, ī, ō; in this case it seems to serve as a nasalization of the w; — 3. when combined with w̃, before a, e, i, o, u, it is a) either a transformation of d w̃ by the same influences as mentioned under 1., or b) it serves as a nasalization of the w̃ (in ñw̃ini and its derivatives), as mentioned under 2. — As a *final consonant*, ñ is more frequent in the Akuapem dialect than in Akan and Fante. In Akan we usually find an n with a vowel in its stead (ane, ene, ene, ini, ono, ono, uno or unu = añ, eñ, eñ, iñ, oñ, oñ, uñ), and in Fante we find n for it. — It stands in the place of an initial n and a lost vowel in abien & nen = abienu, ne no. — In compounds, ñ frequently interchanges with m & n.

ñ- is a frequent *prefix* before stems beginning with k, kw, ky, h, hw, hy, f w̃, ñw, ñw̃, also with w & w̃, and with g & d w̃, which are then, by way of assimilation, changed into ñ & ñw̃. — This prefix occurs in the cases mentioned under m- and n-, and may likewise form a syllable by itself.

ñ'ñòó, ññō', *interj. no; cf. dabi. Gr. § 146, 3.*

ñño [ngo] *oil, palm-oil; s. ñno-ye; cf. ñkyego, agohina, ogosoafo; — mmũro-ñno, European oil, sweet-oil, olive-oil. Oyi na ogu kuru mu ñno yi, this one puts oil into the wound i.e. (not as in Luk. 10, 34) he makes evil worse.*

ñno-toá, -toā', *calabash, flask, flagon, vial of or for oil.*

ñno-ñhwēā [ñhwēa, sand] *palm-oil coagulated (concreted, congealed or thickened) so as to present some similarity to sand (ñno da na wofwē ani a, eye se ñhwēa).*

ññoru-hō [goru hō] *inf. = fewdi.*

ññoru-me-nsa [*do not trifle with my hand or power*] *a kind of amulet; s. sumāñ.*

nnó-yé, the process of *making oil* of palm-nuts; *syn.* abéyé. (Wóyé nnó dé? Wókònú abe na woadwòw na woabuw na apòrow, na wode akogu antwerim' na woawow na woatiti afi antwerim' na wode agu fam' a.s. korow mu, na woasa adwe no atow agu, na wode betú no akogu opò'dó mù wò ogya so anōa, na betú no akyì nño no nhīnā wom' mā wōasesaw agu sobuwa ana agohina mu ansā-na woatòé afi gya no so, na woasān de betū ahye bedéw a.s. otān mù na woakyi agu antweri mu, apa ani nño mā aka mmésú. Cf. abesa.)

nnua-dan, *inf.* [gua, dan' v.] *sale, opportunity to sell, return for goods sold.* pr. 820.

nnua-hāmā [egua, or oguañ, pl., h.] *a cord* with which sheep and goats are tied; wode mmofūmā (ototoa hō hono) na eye. pr. 1378.

nnuam-moá [oguañ, pl., boa]: pr. 269. di-, *to unite in buying a sheep or goat in order to share the meat.* [nn. ne oguañ a nnipa bāsā a. bānañ abom' atō na woakum akye; dabi wodi nn., na mede mehō mekofraam' midii bi.]

nnuán-fwé, *inf.* [fwé nnuañ] the act or occupation of *tending, feeding and guarding sheep.* — nnuannyā, pr. 2565.

nnuare, 1. *a bush or shrub* with a dense tender foliage and full of thorns; okuafo dōw twē nnuare (wura bi a nsōe wò hō pām) ansā na wanyā biribi adi. — 2. *fig. difficulty, difficult place or situation, in a battle* (ne mpasūa asi no nnuarem'), in the circumstances of life.

nnugu-só [ade a wode gugu 'mati so] *mantle*; cf. nkataso, nkakokomu, kótoku.

nnù-só [nea wode gu so] Ak. = ntòsò, *something to boot, given over and above, given into the bargain.* Cf. nkwanýe.

nwa..., nnwa... see also under wa..., nnua..., nnwa....

nwām, v. *to walk about, rove, ramble, roam*; onwām wúrám' = ókyìni wuram'. Ps. 59, 16.

o-nwām, pl. a-, *a large bird* (with a large bill), feeding on palm-nuts; *toucan, Rhamphastos.* pr. 2566 ff.

anwan-héma, *a species of onwam.*

onwama, = ofuruntum, *a kind of tree*; drums, negro-stools, soup-ladles are carved of its wood.

nwānn, F. *adv. clear, light, bright; clear, plain, evident*; ođan mu, wim', n'asem mu tew nw. = hānn, kānn.

nwānām, nwānāñ, s. nwörām, nwörāñ.

nwāne, v. *to scrape or scratch; to scrape out the soft parts of* (or nw. kora foforo mu, *to scratch figures in*) *a calabash*; nw. (abūrow ase) wúra, *to weed, to hoe, to clear of weeds*; — apōnkōkwan no, wōanwane no afānu, *the road has been cleared on both sides.*

nwāne, s. nhwāne. — anwan-héma, s. onwam.

nwāni-nwāni, 1. *twilight; dusky, dim, gray, dimly visible*; — anim aye nw., *the morning dawns; the evening-twilight has set in.* — 2. *a kind of butterfly.*

nwānsānā, fly. pr. 2570-75. — nw.-biri, *a small species*, nw.-pobi, *a larger species of fly.* — nw.-tiri, *a kind of bead*, s. ahene.

ñwānsī, *v.* to sneeze. *pr.* 671. 'The sneezing of another person is considered as lucky (favourable) or unlucky (ill-omened).

ñwántám', = ntònkā ntam'.

ñwāntāñ-ñwāntāñ, *a.* dim, gloomy; n'ani so aye ñw. (= wusiwusi), *his eye is dim, gloomy, weak.*

ñwātā-ñwātā, *a.* dazzling, dizzy; n'ani so ye no ñw., *he is dazzled by some glaring light.*

ñwáñwá, Ak., F. *Mk.* 6,51. wōawōa, *Mt.* 8,10. 9,8. = ñwōñwā. añwā-ñwene, *s.* awōñwene & ñwa-ñwene under w.

ññware, *s.* ñnuare.

ñwem, F. = dñom, *song.* *Mt.* 26,29. *Mk.* 14,26.

o-ñwemfó, *pl.* a-, [ñwene] 1. *potter*; *cf.* okuku-ñwemfo. — 2. otama-ñwemfo, *weaver*; okete-ñwemfo, *plaiter of mats.*

o-ñwēm-mó [ñwene, obo] *potter's clay*; obo ñw., *he digs clay.*

ñwēñ, *v.* 1. to remain hard, not to become soft; to lose softness; odé no añwen̄ e.s. odé no rebo wō fam' na woankata so yiye a, aye dennennennen̄; ñkrūma no añwen̄ = ašen(?); wode aduan̄ si gya so na woankata so a, osoro de ñwen̄. — 2. to be insufficient, too short: ntama a worepam na woantwa n' 'iye na biakō akyen̄ biakō, na wuse: emu tiā no añwen̄. — 3. to reluct, to become or be unwilling, reluctant, backward, obstinate: wañwen̄ = meretwē no na oñko, makofreno na ose oremma; *cf.* sorow; onípa no atéw añwen̄, *that man has broken off connection and keeps away in a stubborn, manner, has become obstinate.* — 4. oñwen̄(ñwen̄) ne sē kyere me, *he shows me his teeth, grins at me.* *pr.* 500.

ññwēnnā', *pl.* of dñēnnā, *young, tender fruits or berries.*

ñwene, *v.* 1. to weave, braid, plait, plat, mat (ntama, kente, kete, tekrek̄yi, kyew, apakan̄, kyem, mmesā, *cf.* wow); to knit (astagire); to join, put together (tñene). — 2. to form, shape, mould, to make or manufacture (ñkuku, *earthen vessels*, as ahina, asańka, kuruwa, tāsēñ). — añwene, *inf.* a *potter's trade or occupation*; osūa-; *cf.* ntama-ñwene, oñwemfo.

ñwene, F. = pesewa, Ak., *a penny worth of gold-dust*; sika a āno si ban̄ nè niwodu. — ñwene-fā, F. = powa, Ak.

o-ñwenefo, = oñwemfo.

ñwene, *red.* ñwene-ñwéne, Ak. ñwen̄(ñwen̄), As. ñwōma-(ñwōma), *a.* bitter; aduru no ye ñwene, *that medicine is bitter*; aduru ñwenen̄wene sa yafunum' yare, *a bitter medicine cures a disordered stomach*; ne yam' ye ñw., *s.* yam'. — *n.* bitterness; ñw. nti mintumi mennom, *it is so bitter, I cannot drink it.*

añwen̄hema, *s.* afwen̄hema; *pr.* 2576.

ñwen̄ñwen̄, 1. *red.* *v.* ñwen̄. — 2. *red.* *adj.* *s.* ñwene.

ñwenteñ, *v.* to make oneself stiff (of a serpent).

ñwēsē-ñwēsē, *drizzling*; in very small or fine particles; osu to ñw., *it drizzles*; *cf.* mesemese, nsu-wōnsēā.

ñwin, ñwim-ber, F. = ñwini, añwummere.

ñwĩñwĩ, *red. v. to grumble, murmur with discontent, mutter*; = kasa huhūhuhū.

ñwõnā, ñwõnām, ñwõnāñ, *s. ñwõrā, ñwõrām, ñwõrāñ.*

Añwõnā, = Anlo, *Awoonah*, the country eastward of the mouth of the Volta. — añwõnā-sòbò, an inferior kind of *country-cloth*, made in, or named from, that country.

ñwõñwā, Ak. & F. ñwāñwā, *wonder, surprise, marvel, astonishment*; nehõ ye ñw., *his appearance or manners and doings are wondrous, strange, curious*; asem yi ye me ñw., *this matter or story surprises me, strikes me with wonder*. — añwõñwā-dé, *a wondrous thing or things*. — o-ñwõñwāfó, *a curious, strange, odd fellow*.

añwõñwā-sém, *a wondrous word, matter, event or story*.

ñwõrā, ñwõnā, *v. to lattice, to form into a sort of net-work, trellis or lattice-work by binding thin rods, laths or strips across stronger sticks or poles*; wõñw. dañ, = wode mmobāduá de kye-kyere nnuā no a wõasisi no hõ; wõñw. dañ so, = wode mpopā kye-kyere dañ so; *cf. kuru, sem so*.

ñwõrām, ñwānam, *v. to strain, stretch, extend, distend (?)*; oñwõrām' n'ani (kyere no), *he stares, casts an angry look (at him)*; — oñw. ne to ntama, *he pulls off the cloth from his body*. — 2. *to shrink back from fear or anger; to fall off, desert (from a party), to revolt, turn recreant*; ntam' a etwē ñwāname nom' yee deñ, *the discord or dissension increased*.

àñwórām, añwõnām, *a small insect attending the itch, siro, Acarus scabiei*; mmoa a wõdeda asē āno, ñketewa :, :, fufufufitā.

àñwórām mañ, *a circle, circuit, round*; *cf. dantabañ, konton-kron, atwasi*; — bõ or twā añw. = kyinkyĩnkyĩnkyĩn pī, *to run or move in a circle*; wotā yeñ de yeñ bõ añw. de kofi nea asofo wõ, *they persecuted us and drove us about until we fell in with missionaries (came to a missionary station)*.

ñwõrāñ, *v. to scratch with all the fingers of one's hand, to scrape, curry*; oñworāñ' me; mañwóráñ' no; *cf. titi*.

ñworāñ-ñworāñ, *red., pr. 432*.

añwõrense, *a shrub with edible fruits*.

ñwràññ, *a. prickly, spiny; scraping, scratching, grating*; *syn. kanyaññ, nnyā-nnyā*; *s. adwókú*.

ñwràññwràñ (ñwõrāñ- or ñwārañ:;) 1. *a. striped, streaked, streaky, variegated*; *cf. ntokoā-ntokoā*. — 2. *n. stripes, specks, spots (of a leopard)*. *pr. 3054*.

añwràññwram-moa, *carnivorous beasts with a striped or spotted skin, espec. of the cat tribe*; akekaboa a wõñhõ ye ñwrañ-ñwrañ se osebo, asabontwí, agyinamoa, aduatia, atoatoā, okañkañ.

ññwā... *s. ññua...*

ññwérá, F. ndwera, *white calico*. — ññwérā, ññwérawá, *a small piece of cloth to keep gold-dust in*.

ññwérétia, *nny.*, *a species of plantains*; ditto of bananas.

ññwen-sã [odwēñ, nsã] *the reward (lit. & orig. the palm-wine*

or other liquor) given for the redelivery of a lost thing or person; ransom, redemptory price; nneema a wode rebegye dweñ a wofae no ako.

ñwini, *v.* 1. to leak, run, drop out, trickle, ooze; odañ no ñw., nsu regu fam', this house is leaky, the water is coming down; kora no asee, ereñw., this calabash is broken, it is leaking. — 2. to be damp, humid. — 3. to be cool, cold.

ñwini, ñwiniñwini, *a.* 1. damp, humid. — 2. nasty, dirty, filthy, sluttish; nehō (ye) ñw., he (she) is a dirty, nasty, filthy person, a slattern, slut, daggie-tail; nehō ye me ñw., he (his doings) are utterly detestable or abominable to me, I loathe him. — 3. cool, cold; nsu-onwini, cold water.

o-ñwini, 1. the coolness espec. of the evening; onw. adwo (atom') the cool of the evening is come, has set in, it has become evening; pr. 2577. — 2. the (cool) shade of a tree &c. ote dua no ñwini ase, he sits in the shade of that tree.

añwò, F. garlic; it is brought from Wasa; cf. gyēne.

ñwóma, ñwoma-ñwóma As. = ñwene; cf. bonwoma.

ñwóma-sò, o-nèno dìno ñw., he deals hardly, severely, with him.

ññwómá [edwo? ba] cooked or stewed yam. pr. 708.

añwomañwoma: oye nehō añw. = oye kwasiamankwā; cf. amparu-ñwoma.

ññwónkóro [edwom, koro] = ebádwm, a song, love-song of females; dwm a mmabā hyia anadwofā to bobo won adofa diñ.

ññwowe [dwow] corn which is roughly ground. [pr. 2062.

añwum-mere [onwini, bere] the evening, espec. from 5 to 6 o'clock, between mfaretu-bere & anadwofā.

añwumme-báw-mù (F. in the arms [abaw] of evening) the time from about 3 to 5 o'clock.

añwumme-duañ, supper, a meal taken at the close of the day.

①. ①. ①.

The vowel sounds o, o, ɔ, ô, & ̄o, ̄o, ̄o, ̄ô, & oe, oi, & ow, ow, ɔw (Gr. § 2-5.17.19 A.) frequently interchange and are intermixed in the alphabetical arrangement, especially in compounds.

o in our books represents both the full o & the narrow ɔ; cf. Gr. § 1 Rem. 2. & § 2.

o- or o-, prefix of nouns in the sing., s. Gr. § 29,2. 35,1., of pronouns, § 60,1., of numerals, § 77,1. 78,5. — is often dropped in close connection with a preceding word; Gr. § 49,1.

o- or o-, a pron. for a person, which is prefixed to the verb, s. Gr. § 54.58.; in F. also for a thing, § 58 Rem. 1.

ô, interj. an enclitic sound after an expression containing a salutation, or after an exclamation or a sentence addressed to a person from some distance or with emphasis. Gr. § 147.145.144.

ô, ô, interj. expressing indignation or regret.

ô, interj. expressing admiration or surprise. Gr. § 145.

P.

The letter p has the same sound in T'wi that it has in English. It occurs before pure and nasal vowels and interchanges with f and w in a few instances, e.g. *promprom* (F.), *potow*, *posow*, *patiriw*, = *fromfrom*, *fotow*, *wosow*, *watiriw*.

pa, *v.* [*red.* *popa*, *pepa*] *to move or remove in a gliding or superficial way*: 1. *intr.* *pa .. hō*, *to pass by, move along*: *wapa me hō (kō)* = *wabesen (wō) me hō*, *watwa me hō (kō)*. — F. *pa .. do* = *pa hō*, *t'wam*, *Mt. 26,39*. — 2. *refl.* *to take one's self off*: *pa wohō!* *take yourself off, go aside!* — 3. *intr.* *pa .. hō*, *so, to slip or glide over*: *ne nsa apa*, *he has committed an unintentional error or fault (a slip)*; *ne nsa kopaa no hō*, *he inadvertently committed something amiss concerning him or her*; cf. *sākwān*, *nsapa*,; *n'ani apa so*, *he has forgotten or overlooked it*. — 4. *tr.* *pa .. so*, *to plane*: *ode apaso apa dua no so*. — 5. *to take off (ani-ani na wopa, na enkom' ana enko ase)*: a) *to take off superficially*: *abūrow a wosiw so mmūrofua*, *the uncrushed grains of corn*; *syn.* *po so*. — b) *to skim, scum, scoop off*: *abe ani nno*, *the oil from the boiled mash of palm-nuts*; *atéi ani nsā*, *the liquor from the mash of malted corn*. — c) *to scrape or shave off*: *nhōma so*, *the flesh or hair of a skin*; *woyere nhōma a*, *wopa so nām na awo ntem*; *to peel off, loosen from*: *dompe hō nām*, *the meat from a bone*. — d) *to put or strip off (one's clothes)*: *wapa ne ntama*, *he has thrown off his (own) garment*: cf. 1. & *yi ntade*; *pr. 2578*. — *wapa me hō*, *he has stripped or divested me of my clothes*. — e) *to take away*: *poñ so ntama*, *the table-cloth*. — f) *to take down*: *ne dañ so*, *the roof from his house*; *pa hetsew*, F. *to uncover the roof*, *Mk. 2,4*. — 6. *pa .. to .. so*, *to shove, push to: to exonerate oneself from .. by throwing it upon ..*; *wapa asem no ato ne yonkō so* = *wayi asem no ahye ne yonkō*; *s. mpátoso*. — 7. *to draw up*: *n'ani akyi*, *the eye-brows*, *from vanity or conceit, in order to appear lady-like*, = *di mmabāsém*. — 8. *to withdraw from (akyi, behind), forsake, deny*; F. *Mt. 27,46.26,34f.* *mapa no*, *I have dropped my acquaintance with him, I will not be concerned with him any more*; *opa nehō akyi*, *he denies himself*; — *to refuse, reject*, cf. *po*. — 9. *to draw out, get out in a sliding or slipping way*: *opa ne to ase fi adi*, *he manages to get out (of a snare)*, *pr. 424*. — 10. *to draw off*: *abaw*, *the arms, to give up in despair*; *wapa abaw or ne nsa apa*, *he has desisted from it, got tired (of it)*. — 11. *to make or to become or be bare or bald*: *oyare apa ne ti*, *a disease has caused his head to become bald*; *ne ti apa*, *his head is bald*; *asē nti ogüan hō pa*, *from the itch a sheep gets bald*. — 12. *to fade, go (of colours), to lose the colour*: *ntama no pa*, *that cloth does not keep colour*; *ani apa*, *it has faded*. — 13. *to be wanting, missing, lost*; *nsā mpa ne fi da*. *pr. 590.596*. — 14. *red.* *popa*: *to wipe (off, away), to blot out*: *popa poñ so*, *wipe or dust the table*; *popa nsu a egu so no*, *wipe away the water spilt on it*; *opopa n'ani*, *pr. 2714*. — *opopa n'anim fifiri*, *he wipes off the perspiration from his face*; *móm-popapopa mó srête so*, *wipe off the writing on your slates*; *wapopa me mfomso*, *he has blotted out my iniquities*; cf. *kita & pra*, *to sweep*. — 15. *pa .. kyew*, *to take off the hat respecting one (cf. 5 d), i.e. to beg*

submissively, to beg pardon; s. kyew. — 16. to fling: pa.. abo, to fling stones at, to pelt with stones (perh. without hitting, diff. bo.. abo); pa butuw fam', to fling or throw oneself down, so as to lie flat on the belly. — 17. pa ogya, to strike fire (cf. apagya, fire-steel); to beam, dart or sparkle fire; cf. obayifo. — 18. pa anyinam; to flash (as lightning), to lighten. pr. 510. — 19. to allege, pretend, feign, simulate: ópà payàré, he simulates a sickness; pr. 2579. cf. boapa. — 20. pa so, (to let pass over the vocal cords in the larynx, to let slip or escape a sound, to emit or utter a slight noise) to gnarl, snarl, growl, grumble (as a dog); to rattle in the throat (cf. hwane); onipa señ ne mene a, opa so se osebo, when a man hangs himself (lit. his throat), he growls as a leopard; akōnsuro, wuyi no afirm' a, opa so se osebo; kotie opá à osebo no repa so! — 21. pa.. mu, F. to part, put asunder; owu pa hen mu, death parts us; cf. pae.

pa, v. Ak. s. paw. F. to choose, elect, select, Mt. 20,16. 24,22.24. (13,49. pa.. fi.. hō, to sever from among).

pa, F. added to an affirmatory clause, conveys a negative idea: oye few pa (this would be in Akp. = *it is very fine*); in a negative clause pa conveys a contrary idea: onye few pa. *Mf. Gr.p. 137.138.*

pá, a. [*red. papa, q.v.*] 1. good; it is always, as it were, compounded with the noun to which it is joined, so that the noun usually has a low tone throughout: onipa-pá, a good man; nsā-pá, good palm-wine; ahene-pá, a good i.e. precious coral; kōma-pá, a good heart i.e. joy, gladness. — 2. proper, properly so called, true, real; cf. potē; bise-pá, the proper gola-nut, opp. bise-tóro; nna-pá, sleep in the common sense of the word, John 11,13.

apa, F. 1. borders, frontiers, region, district. Mt.15,22. — 2. = apaw.

a pa, 1. a scaffold of sticks erected near the houses of the negroes, to put plantains and other fruits on, in order to keep them secure from the goats; a similar scaffold erected by the wayside near a town or village, on which the corpse of an unknown stranger is put, in order to give opportunity to passers-by to ascertain his identity; cf. apata. — 2. trap; afiri bi a wosūm de yi akura ana wuram' aboa biara, gye nnōmā nè akyleneboa nè mmoa akese a wonko apa ase; wode dua na eye, na wode abo gu so, na wode abūrow, nkate, kwadu, brode n.a. hye ase, na se aboa no ba na obeyi aduan no afi ase a, ahuan abo no. — 3. Ak. = apaw, q.v.

mpa, couch, bed, any thing to sleep on, mat, mattress, cloth, board &c. F. = kete; cf. mpáboa, mpadua, mpatiá, owupá, oyarepá.

ampá, adv. & interj. really, truly, indeed; earnestly; to be sure, certainly; undeniably, not to be refused or rejected (cf. pa, v.7); asem yi wom' ampa, it is really the case. It is frequently used as an elliptic confirmation of what another person says, for: so it is, you are right; — also as a question: ampa? indeed? is it really so? — or as an expression of surprise: ampá-à! indeed! — Cps. ampá-ara, ampá-nè-ampá.

e-pā, pl. a-, a curved iron closing round the wrist of a prisoner and fixed in a block; (diff. adansa, handcuff, manacle;) woabo no pā = woabo no duam'.

apā, *an old, aged, long-lived person, beast or tree*; akōa no ye apā pá ara = ne so apā biara nni bābi; bō apā, *to grow old*; cf. opānyīn, dupā.

pā, mpā, pām', *the lower part of the back, where the ilium is joined to the lumbar vertebrae; loins, reins, rump*; pr. 3173. syn. sisi, sisiakyi. — kata mpā, *to cover the rear, to conclude (or be hindermost, be the last in) a train of persons*. Cf. mpāmdēn.

pā, v. 1. *to strike, smite*; pā so = bō só na enye den! opā n'ani so, *he strikes him in the face*; opā n'asōm, *he gives him a box on the ear*; s. pae, 1. pa, 17. — 2. *to split*; wapā poñ no hō, *he has split a piece from the table*; s. pae. — 3. *to hit*: apā no sò = asem no abo no, *the matter has been decided against him*. — 4. pā so, a) *to continue in a struggle or any action, to go on*: me nè wifo no apā so (= adi) ara magye m'ade nh. wō ne nsam'; pā so = bō so mā enye den! — b) *to add*; s. pae 14. — 5. F. = pae, *to burst*. — 6. F. = pae, *to curse*.

pā, *adv. forthwith, with all haste*; pā woguañe = terem woguañe; cf. fwi; — pā fwi', s. fwi, pātwe.

pā, pl. a-, *a contract or agreement by which the services of a person are engaged for another person*; — ódì (me) pā, *he serves (me) as a hired labourer or carrier, carries loads &c. for payment*. — obo me pā (pl. obo yeñ apā), *he hires me (us) as a labourer, carrier or for any service*; mabo adwumayefo pā, mabo apāfo, *I have hired labourers*; gye pā, *to enter into an engagement as a labourer or carrier for pay*; wagye ntamañwene pā, *he has received cotton to be woven into cloth by him for pay*.

mpā, 1. *a kind of mat plaited of narrow stripes*; = ntómma. — 2. *a stroke with the flat hand*; wodi mpā n.s. wosi ntew mā obi twa (kum) ne yonkō a, onnyé no hō ntrama, nkate n.a., na obo (otwa) no mpā, *he gives him a stroke with the palm of his hand, senea wotoáè*.

apā, pl. m-, *a kind of mat plaited of broad stripes*.

pā, *adv. palpitatingly*; ne kōma bō no pā, *his heart smites him* (1 Sam. 24,5), *throbs, palpitates, beats excitedly, pulsates violently*.

o-pábeñ, *a bird with red eyes*.

mpá-boá [mpa mu aboa] (*bed-*)bug.

mpaboá, *sandal, a pair of sandals*; = ntokotá. Diff. kinds: ahenemma (Nnoñkofo na eye), kyiri-ahemfi (Kodiabefo na eye), gyapatiá, ñketewá, kyeawkyeaw (tṽawtṽaw). — mpaboafō, s. gyaasefo. — tow mpaboatuo, *to walk with clapping sandals*.

apā-bō, *inf. the act of hiring a workman or carrier*.

apābō-de, *hire, wages or pay for some performance*.

mpabotṽaw, pr. 2563.

pāḍēḍē [Guañ: pālele] = siwabiri, sowa.

pado, F. porch. Mt. 26,69. Mk. 14,68.

pā-dua, *the log or block of wood in which the iron called pā, securing the hand of a prisoner, is fixed*.

mpadùá, *bedstead*; mpaduatēn, F. *a long-legged bedstead*; mp. tiā' (mpaduatia or mpatia), *a short-legged bedstead*.

pae, *v.* [red. pāpae] 1. to strike, smite; opae n'asōm', n'atifi, ne mpampam', pr. 160.400. s. pā. — 2. *tr.* to split, rive, cleave, break; p. dua, to split a piece of wood; p. gya, to cleave wood; p. mpurañ, ntabow, to saw beams, boards; p. abo, to break, cut, dig or take stones from the earth, from a quarry, to quarry stones. — 3. *intr.* to split, rend, burst, crack; oprannā duru duam' a, epae, when the lightning strikes a tree, it bursts; dua no apae, the tree is riven; kora no apae, the calabash has a chink; ododoben, pr. 947. — ne tuo mu pae, his gun burst, flew into pieces; emu apae abien, it has burst in two. — 4. to part, divide: opae (opā) ne tirim, he parts the hair on (the top of) his head; opae sa, he cuts or opens a path through the bush; — *intr.* to branch: okwañ pae abien, the road branches off into two; — pae .. mu, to divide. — 5. pae .. mu, a) to cut open, rip up, 2 Ki.8,12. — b) to lay open, display; pae mu se, say it plainly, frankly. pr. 2580. Gr. § 234. — 6. to exclaim (thereby rending the air), to cry out; oseñ pae: ti'ō! the herald cries: Attend! — pae mmārañ, to give a surname; opae ohene mmārañ, he cries out the titles of the king (in his praise); pae diñ, s. 15. — woapae guañ no, they (by the town-crier and his bell, s. dawuru) have made publicly known that the sheep has been lost; — wopae no sanebene, they want him to say the watch-word, to make himself known as a friend or enemy; — p. hum, to announce or proclaim the ohum custom or festival. — 7. to cackle; cf. kwane. — 8. to burst or break forth as a flood of light, to shine, to flash, espec. in the perf.: oŵia, osram apae, the sun, the moon, shines; osramañ, oprannā pae, the lightning flashes. — 9. to ferment, effervesce; to get sour; nsā or ahañ no apae = akaw, the palm-wine or beer has undergone fermentation. — 10. to pain, ache: me ti apae, me ti pae me (= beñ me), my head aches; me ti mpae me, nothing ails me, I am quite well. — 11. n'ani apae = n'ani atew or afi, he or she is a cunning person. — 12. ne kōma apae ne yam', he is utterly terrified; ne kōma ye apae, he is very uneasy, terribly frightened. — 13. to refuse; opae = ompene (perh. opáè, past tense of pa v. 7). — 14. pae so, to add; fa pae so, = fa pā so, fa bō so, fa kā hō; yea-nyā odōm apae dōm so, we have received grace upon (in addition to) grace, cf. John 1,16. — 15. pae diñ: opae ne diñ, he separates i.e. forbids his name and gives him another; kañno wofre no se: Dannya-me, na ne wura apae ne diñ ato no Fasādamase. (Gye wo akōa ñkō na wobetumi apae ne diñ.) — 16. to call the name of a person, at the same time invoking the power of a higher being for good or bad; to curse; wakopae me amā Kyenku; cf. mpae 2.

pae, *pl. m.*, a bag matted or plaited of a kind of grass (nton) for carrying salt, dried fish &c., larger than tekrekya.

mpáé, *v. n.* [cf. pae, 6.] 1. invocation, prayer, supplication; — bō or yi mpae, to pray; obo Nyankp. mpae amā ne nua, he prays to God for his brother; sometimes: obo mp. mā Onyank., he prays to God. Osofo na oyi mp., e.s. wosore asere biribiara; se wokasa bēw' ō, wokasa denneñ ō, ne ñh. wofre no mpae; mekañkye mabo abosom mpae; mede nsā merebo me nena samañ mpae na me hō aye me deñ. Obiara kobo mp. a, na obohye wom' (according to P. Ket., others deny it).

Múnyi (or mómmo) mpae mmã no, na ne hõ ye no deñ a, wobemã no aboade (abohyedé). — 2. *imprecation, curse, execration; cf. nsew; mpae ñkã no! F. let him be cursed!*

mpae-bo, *inf. the act of praying; prayer; munnya mp., do not give up prayer, pray without ceasing.*

mpae-mú, *inf. division &c. cf. mpāpaem'.*

paépàe, *s. pāpae.*

mpaepáé, *v. n. crack, chink in the wall, ground &c.*

paewá [pae, *dim.*] *a small bag platted like mats.*

mpa-fě, *pains in the side; pr. 2581.*

pā-fwĩ, *an exclamation at the breaking up of an assembly, acclamation to the laws published.*

apa-gyá [nea wode pa ogya] *fire-steel, steel for striking fire. — pr. 3288. — apagyakwa, pr. 1795.*

pagyaw, *v. to inflate, puff up, elate; ne nimdee nè n'ade asũm no afiri na n'adwene ap. no, ensnared by his knowledge and riches, he is lifted up in his own conceit; to act regardless of others, pr. 2263.*

apa-hõ, *F. passover. Mt. 26,1. = tẁam'.*

apahunu bi wõ ñkwã na wugye akyinnye wõ wo tirim.

mpáhyewa, *strong drink or liquor, = mmosã, nsã a eye deñ, eñkye nnipa bow.*

apakáñ, Ak.-káne, 1. *travelling-basket*, a long basket in which kings or chiefs are carried; for European travellers the hammock has supplanted it. — 2. *basket for carrying palm-oil, palm-wine (in pots), salt and other things; cf. bedéw, akotwé, kyèñkyèñ. — Esono apakañ kesé a wode soa nnipa, ap. a mmarima de soa ñño nè nsã, asante-ap. a wode soa ñkyene, nè apakoko-ap. a mmã de soa adeso.*

o-pakañfo, o-pakañ-soáfó, *pl. a-, carrier of the travelling-basket.*

apakan-sew-mu, *a cloth spread inside the travelling-basket.*

pakapaka (Kuk.): ye p. = bo mpatabiribiri: epo no ani yee p. kese, *Mt. 8,24.*

apakókó, *s. apakañ (at the end).*

o-pakúm, *cold, catarrh; oyare p., op. aye ne fwene, he is affected with a catarrh.*

pákùsu, *bed-room, any room in a negro-house except the hall where the meals are taken (s. asá-sò); cf. pia, pumpunu, dabekyiri.*

apàkyé, 1. *lameness; — to or yare ap., to halt, to be lame. — 2. pl. m-, a lame person; oye ap., he is lame; ap. na oto dwoñku a.s. gyawa, ósi sí. Cf. si, osifo, hũa, dwoñku.*

mpa-akyiri, *inf. [pa akyi] denial, desertion of somebody.*

apákyi, *pl. m-, a broad calabash with a cover; pr. 2582f. cf. kora.*

apákyi-ti, *pl. m-, cover or lid of a broad calabash. pr. 1151.*

apákyiwa, *pl. m-, [dim.] a small calabash with a cover.*

mpákyiwafo, *a man or woman possessing a soothsaying fetish in a calabash, which, when asked, he or she takes upon the head, and, without holding, lets it slip forward or backward, to the right or left. Cf. okomfo.*

pam', v. [red. pam'pàm] to drive or chase away, to disperse, dispel; to put to flight, rout; to expel, dismiss, banish; pam ñkoko, pr. 1644.2584-87. p. dom, cf. yi dom; s. opányifo. (F. pām, Mk. 10,14. to forbid to come.)

pàm, v. [red. pempam, pompam] 1. to join, to make by putting together pieces of wood: p. adaka, to make a box; to sew (together), to make by sewing: p. ntama, p. atade, pr. 2590. — to mend, pr. 1372. — 2. red. a) to join, bring together, unite, organize; eyi na yerempam asafo no foforo bio. — b) to repair, restore, 2 Ki. 12,5-8. (ofi no mu adañnow). — 3. intr. to be joined together, to close; ñkwán no ani apàm, the eyes on the soup (broth) have joined i.e. there is fat or oil all over; n'ábògye apàm, he has a locked-jaw. — 4. pam afuw, to clear the place destined for a plantation, by gathering the remnants of the burned trees and brushwood in order to complete their burning; opam n'afuw, pl. wopempám' wòn mfuw, e.s. woahyew afuw na wotase so nnuā nè nnubā mmiakō-miakō siesie. [Inf. apam.]

pam', pem', F. = pa mu, pae mu, paw mu.

pām, adv. very much; cf. papāpa.

pām, F. 1. = pam', Mk. 10,14. — 2. = pàm; pām nter (ntade), to make clothes.

pām, v. [inf. apām, red. (?) pōmpām] to enter into a confederacy, to confederate, unite in a league, join in a covenant; oman yi nè man yi apām, these two nations are confederate, allied by treaty; wòn bānu pāme; me nè wo bepām ato ho, Gen. 6,18. 21,27. cf. apām. — pām ..tiri so, F. pām ..do, Mt. 12,14. to conspire against, hold a council against.

apām, inf. covenant, confederation, alliance, league, treaty, agreement; wowo apām, apām da wòn ntam', they are confederate, there is a league or covenant between them, = wopām; cf. Gen. 9,9ff. 14,13. 17,2ff. — ko apām or mp., to enter into an agreement; s. mpām; — mpām wo yonkō hō ap.-mone. — F. fa apām, to take counsel. Mt. 22,15. 27,1. 28,12. — ko apām, F. to hold a consultation. Mk. 15,1.

apam, inf. s. pām, v. 4.

e-pām, pl. m- (cf. pam, v. 4.), a stick put in the ground by the side of a planted yam, a stay; dua biara a wode si ode mā eforokobua so (wode dé no fà hō); worekotwa sā nnua a, wuse: mekotwá pām a. mekobó pām; cf. apammo, pamfi. pr. 1298.

e-pām', = pā mu, s. pā, mpā.

mpām, = apām; mpanyimfo ko mp. na woadi mmāra, — na wo-nè asiamasi akokō, the elders have gone to unite in issuing a law, — have agreed to enter into hostilities against some one.

mpām, pl. id., pricks, sharply pointed pieces of wood or palm-branches, thorns, nails or knives put in the ground to wound or pierce the feet of a thief who is going to steal palm-wine or other things from a plantation; wahye me mpām = ode nsœ akohyehye fam' se mekofa so a, éñwowo me.

o-pám-àgó [nea opompam' ade a eye agow-agów] nea oye ade a asee yiye, restorer, renovator.

mpām-déñ, *firmness of the back* (s. pā); hye wo nuanom mp., *comfort, support or strengthen thy brethren, encourage them when they begin to faint*; syn. hye .. baninha.

pam-fĩ, *pl. a-, a bundle of sticks* (s. pam); *any large bundle, a heavy load*; wakyekye nhōma no p. asoa me, *he has given me a large pack of books to carry*; yeñ bone a woakyekye no p. de asoa Iesu no, *ensé se owu ana?*

o-pāmfo, *pl. a-, sewer, seamstress, tailor*.

mpamfo, mpemfo, F. *the elect*, Mk. 13,30. = mpawmufo.

o-pāmfo, *pl. m-, confederate, ally; partisan, party-man; associate, companion*. Osee nè ne mp. (= ne ñkoa), *the Asante king and his subjects*; cf. apāmni; mfefo, mpraprafo.

apāmfo, F. *council*. Mk. 13,9.

apām-foforo, *a new covenant; the New Testament*.

o-pam-fufu, *a kind of tree*.

mpam-hō, *inf. junction; a pair or yoke* (e.g. of oxen).

apāmni, *pl. a-fo, confederate, ally, associate*; cf. opāmfo.

apām-mó, *inf. [bo apam] the cutting of sticks or stays for the yam*.

pāmōm, *a kind of tree and its fruit, the shell of which serves as a cup* (cupping-glass).

pāmpá, *pl. m-, hill, hillock*; s. pémpé (smaller), kókò (larger).
[pr. 1017.]

mpampá, *a thin pap or soup of ground corn mixed with water, sieved and boiled with red plantains or bananas*. [G. pampa, aflata.]

apampā', *pl. m-, a round, flat, hollow vessel, made of one piece of wood; a bowl in which women carry provisions from their plantations*; pr. 128. mp. gu afuo so, Ak. *bowls lie scattered over the plantation, i.e. there is much disorder*.

mpampā-so, bō-, *to trifle with, use carelessly*; onipa-pa wu a, wōmmó no mp.

pampam, *adv. successively*; me-nè no abo anan ako kũro no so p. mpeñ 3; makodañ ka no p. mpeñ 5, wantua me; woka "p." yi bere ntoatoaso mu.

pam'pām, *red. v., s. pam'. F. to persecute*.

mpampām', *the crown of the head, vertex, top*; = atifi.

o-pampam, *a kind of tree*. pr. 2588f.

pāmpāñ, *exhalation, evaporation, effluvium, scent*, biribi hũā a mframa de ba; duasee no p. bōñ befaa me so.

pāmpāñkwaw, *a long knife or sword to cut plantains*; Ky. = kātāñkrēñkyi.

pampím, *a low fence or obstruction over the foot-path near a town or village, to prevent the entrance of evil spirits; stile*.

pampotoporopō, *a kind of tree used for fuel*.

pāñ, *v. [red. pempan, pomp.] to pluck, pull off or out*; woko-pāñ' odé, *they are going to take out yam* (of the first crop, pr. 827; tu

is used of the 2d); wápāñ dubā, dadewa (*diff. hoñ*); wopempāñ' aha-bañ; obintumi mpañ wōñ me nsam', *John 10, 28 f. Syn. poñ, tew, hūam.*

pāñ, *v.* [*red. pōmpāñ*] *p. mu, to leave a void, an empty or blank space, a distance between; wode ntumpañ sisi ho a, pompāñ mu na ammobo; — mu pāñ, to be distant from each other: Akyem ñkūrow mu pāñ, Akem towns are at great distances from each other. Syn. tāñ, tēntāñ.*

pāñ, *m-, a. 1. empty, void; oḍañ pāñ = oḍañ hunu; F. Mt. 12, 44. espec. in cpds., cf. oḍāmpāñ, nsapāñ, yafumpāñ. — da mpāñ, to be empty, void. — 2. adv. wōñ adañ sisi pāñ pāñ, their houses are built at considerable distances from each other. — 3. = kwa, hunu: menyé wo biribi pāñ ñkō a, woyaw me, though I have not committed even the least thing against you, you scold me!*

pāñ, *adv. imitative of the sound of firm, heavy steps; firmly, boldly; oñam pāñ pāñ kōo asu nom', he stepped boldly into the water; oñam tē, wannyina bābi, nso-ōñne hū na okoe.*

pāññ, *adv. imitative of the ringing sound of a bell: oḍoñ no*
[bo or bom' p.

āmpāñ', *Ak. ápàné, pl. m-, a species of bat; cf. afwēnakron, afwēréde, opantwēénini. pr. 231.*

ampāñà, *a kind of thorn or prickly plant; nsōe hwanyaññ a nnipa tia so a ewo wōñ.*

pāñā ... *s. prā...*

apana-do, *F. lightly. Prk. Awar p. 29.*

o-pāñāmíri, *s. oprāmíri.*

pāñe, -nee, *pl. m-, needle; pr. 758. 2590ff. [pam ade] cf. abui, dorowa; — p. aniwa, asō, fweñe, to kwan, the ear of a needle.*

apāñ-nedaw [apām d.] *an old covenant; the Old Testament.*

mpanèí, *a species of herring (middle-sized); s. mmañ, kokuro.*

pāñfweññ, *a. long, tall; oponko anim p.; dua p. bi si ho; onipa yi nañ ye p.; ogyina ho p. = oware tenten; cf. tenten.*

pāñhiñ, *v. to excite, rouse, stir up; = hintiñ; me bo ap. me, my heart is excited &c. to anger.*

o-pāñí, *pl. a-fo, a person who works for wages, hired labourer or carrier, hireling; pr. 1330. 2593. s. pā; bo apāfo, to hire people,*

pāñkrañ, *a. tall, slender, slim; obea p. [labourers.*

pāñkrañ, *n. quickness, agility; bo p. (befwe)! get up quickly! be lively! = sore ntem! ye wohō hare; cf. ahōtwētwe.*

o-pāñkrañ, *pl. a-, m-, a small barrel or cask; cf. hāse, púm'pā.*

o-pāñkrañ-yefo, *pl. a-, cooper.*

pāñkyérè (so) *v. to turn aside = mām, Joel 2, 7. — op. ne nantew (ne kwan) so = oyi akwa, ohima ne nantew.*

pāñō' [Port. pão] *European bread, wheaten bread, marchpane; cf. abodō, dokono.*

pansám, *v. 1. to scatter, strew about, disperse; syn. sampam, petē, fwetē. — 2. to search through or all over; map. me dañ ñhīnā mu, mañhū.*

apá-nsí, *inf.* [si apam] the act of putting in the stays for the apanta, a kind of herb. [yam plants.]

pantañ, *v.* to be wide open (?)

pāntāññ, *a.* plain, open, wide; eho ye p'; *syn.* tètṛē, hàhrā; high and wide; oḍañ nom' ye p'; *cf.* kàntāññ, kùntāññ.

pántàntwèr é, *hovel, shed, poor cottage, miserable hut, decaying house.*

o-panténe, *pl. a-*, the largest species of snake found in Western Afrika, = eníni.

pantō, a kind of tree; wode ye gyedua.

mpantū, a kind of plantains; *s.* obrode.

o-pántwèèníni, *pl. a-*, a species of bat, a little larger than ampañ, with a long snout. — apantwewa, *pr.* 2594.

o-pányifo, *pl. a-*, [pam, yi] one expelled or banished, exile, outcast; nea woapām ayino.

o-panyimma [opanyin, *dim.*] a subordinate or subaltern officer; *syn.* adiakyiri.

apanyimmá [= op.] a half grown boy or girl (of 7–12 years); a young person that (has attained to, or only) arrogates the rights of an adult; a pert, assuming, forward, impudent child, girl, fellow or person; oye ap. = odi mmerantiwasem; onipa a o-nè wo nse panyin no na woyaw no se: woaye wohō ap.

mpanyim-mére [ebere] the age of an adult person, manhood, the time, age or period of a man's life after his having grown to full maturity, between mmerantebere (mmabābere) and ñkwakorābere (mmerewabere).

o-panyim-pá, a worthy, respectable, reputable man.

o-pānyin, opānyini [apā, nyin] *pl. m-*. 1. an old person; an adult, *opp.* abofra. — 2. a gentleman, respectable man, person of rank, senior, alderman, senator, elder, grandee; a superior, chief, master (is also used of kings and of God, *pr.* 164.2542.); *pr.* 564...586.2595-2625. *pl.* mpanyimfo, the elders, grantees of a town, who form the council of the chief or king, each of them having his particular charge (osafohene, military commander; ofotosāñfo, osannāni, treasurer; okyēāme, speaker, reporter; obófó, ambassador &c.). — 3. panyin, *pl. m-*, *adj.* old (of persons, *cf.* dedaw), aged; adult, chief; me nua-panyin, my elder brother, *opp.* akūmā. — 4. *n.* the chief (part), principal (thing). *pr.* 1421. — 5. *op.*, eldership, magistracy, office; *pr.* 576. onyāā op. bi dii, he obtained an office to perform.

o-panyin-hínu, a poor or indigent, old and decrepit man.

mpanyin-mù, *adv.* after the manner of aged, old, elderly persons, considerately, prudently; odwēñ asem hō mp., he has a sound judgment.

mpanyin-né, things or doings fitting adults or elders, *pr.* 576.

o-panyin-panyin, an aged, old person, = akwakorā.

mpanyin-sém, 1. the word, talk, speech, mode of talking, manners and dealings of a man advanced in years or occupying a reputable place in society. — 2. what an old man relates, legend, history; *cf.* atetesem. — k ā mp., to talk like an old man, wisely and gravely;

to relate an event that has happened in by-gone times; — di mp., to arrogate or assume the air of an adult or an elder, to be presumptuous, forward, arrogant; cf. apanyimma.

mpanyin-tam, a costly kind of cloth or stuff (as nsā &c.)

o-pān-yo [pām, ye] inf. previous agreement, preconcerted matter.

pápa, 1. red. a., s. pa; Gr. §69.70. — 2. n. good, good things, moral good; goodness; good action; benefit, favour, kindness; welfare, well-being, prosperity; good luck; syn. yiye. pr. 2626.

pápa, pápāpa, adv. 1. very good, very well. — 2. well, very, much, very much, too much; syn. dodo, pi, yiye; okàsá papa, he talks too much; okàsá papāpa, he speaks very well; ope se ohyebye nehō papa, she is too fond of finery; wafwe no papa, he has flogged him well or severely; mikyia no papāpa, I salute him most heartily. Gr. § 133,3. — papa ara pi, F. full well, Mk. 7,9.

pàpa, fan; cf. fitae; kube ahaban na wode ye p. a wode huw wōnhō, of the leaves of the fan-palm fans are made to fan oneself with.

pāpa, pl. -nom, pope. — p. hō trāfo, cardinal. Hist.

papā, red. v. F. = pāpae. Mt. 25,32.

pāpae, red. v. pae, to cleave, split, burst multifariously: tr. to split into many pieces, to split many things; intr. to burst asunder, to fly into pieces, to get many chinks or cracks. — p. mu, to speak out freely; to separate, divide; s. pae.

mpāpáé, v.n. 1. the cracking or crackling of soles (of the shoes) in walking, the cracking of a newly daubed wall. — 2. a bursting of the skin of the heel and the back of the foot.

mpāpaeé, fissures, clefts, cracks of a rock, of a dry soil.

mpāpaem(ú), inf. division, disjunction, disunion, separation. — di mp., to be divided, disunited, at variance with each other.

apapafo, pl. F. saints; ap. wōn korye, the communion of saints.

apapàfwekwà, 1. a private man, a common citizen; onyé kũro a ote mu no mu panyin, onni din bi wo mu. — 2. bachelor, unmarried man; cf. osigyafō, unmarried woman, & ohōkwafo. pr. 1189.2627.

pā'pàkú, a tree or shrub with spongy pith; wode ye sukudón. P., wosow ntrama, nanso wudi hia (wunni sika). pr.

pāpani, pl. -fo, pabist. — pāpa-sem, popery. Hist.

pāpasisi, a disease similar to dwoke, kukurume-tawiam', atātā; it causes tottering and inability to stand upright without support; s. horobobo.

pāpayeredē, adv. flat and lengthwise; dua yi ato p., opp. ato mà akyea.

papem', F. = pāpae mu, Mt. 21,9.

mpapem', F. = mpāpaemu, division, section.

o-pàpó, pl. a-, he-goat; Ak. abirekyinini. — opapo-sae, a castrated he-goat. — apapowá, pl. m-, a young he-goat.

o-pàpó-fwewá, a shrub with edible fruits.

o-pàpó-màkó, s. mako.

papū, pepūn, F. fever.

pãra, v. s. pra. — pãra..., pãrã..., s. pra... prã...

paradada, pradadada, *a. open, plain, wide, extensive; vast, void; waste, deserted, desolate, solitary; uncultivated, bare, barren, without trees*, said of a region, field, plain or wilderness; sare p., = sare petē, sare a dua bi nsi so, *steppe, savanna, prairie*; ehonom ye p. — *syn.* patā, which may be more confined. [G. nā kpātā.]

pàre, *v.* [red. popare] *to pass by, go by; to go or be far from, recede from, not to come to pass, not to happen, to be spared to.* Eyí mparè me, *be this far from me, may this not happen to me!* Onykp. mmā empare se (aṅkā) dua yi bebu abo wo! Aṅkā dua yi re(be)bu abo me, apáreé! E'pàre wo a, wo hō beto wo! *pr.* 2628. — Ade mpare ade a, aṅkā..., *if it had not been fortunately avoided...*

apare, *inf.* the act of passing by or sparing, exemption; a threatening but averted danger (*cf.* asiāne). Apàre mparè me se aṅkā dua yi bebu abo me!

apare, *m-*, Ak. 1. gu n'ápàre, né mpàre, = gu né ñkyèrew, *wie no ye korā, to complete, discharge, dispatch, consummate, to bring to an end or close, to get it done, to get through.* — 2. = aparow, *m-*; *cf.* damparé. — O-pàré, *pr. n. m.*

mpàrèkó, *jest, joke, sport, raillery, pleasantry; bo mp., to jest, joke, sport, play: woboapa kā asem a eye serew a.s. egye ani de goru; cf. nseṅkwā.*

aparew, *s.* aparow. — mparewá, *the false ribs.*

paripariw, *red. v.* pariw, *s.* paruw.

parow, *v. p.* hō, *to knock at? ye bep. nsem no bi pī hō ayiyi bi afi mu, we shall discuss several of these words and turn out (discard, reject) some.*

aparów, *pl. m-*, 1. a rib, one of the bones enclosing the thoracic cavity; kyinii mp., *the ribs i.e. springs of an umbrella.* — 2. a spoke, the radius or ray of a wheel. — 3. spar, rafter of a house, *cf.* damparé. — 4. a stripe or streak on the body, e.g. the marks which one gets from trees or branches in running through the bush: fwe ne hō ap.! oguánfó hō mpa ap. da, *pr.* — 5. F. an enclosure (as the ribs are one of the chest): woabo me hō ap., F. *they have encompassed me; cf. bo hō dantabañ, kontonkron, twa hō hyia.*

paruw, *v.* [pariw, *red.* pariparuw, *inf. a-*] 1. to cut off small particles from a surface, to notch, edge; to rough or fresh-cut (a millstone); op. ne wiyammó = ode bobá bobo o'wiyammó a.s. o'wiyammóba no so; opariparuw mpurañ no hō de aye apónnuá. — 2. to make a remark, to utter one's sentiments, give one's opinion; oparúw asem no bi, *he expresses his opinion concerning the matter; wapáruw mè asem mone, he has expressed himself about me in a bad way; op. me mparuw-ñwoma = okā m'asem hō asem mone.* — 3. *red.* with hō: to occupy oneself preliminarily or superficially with: wodi asem a, woparipariw hō ansā-na wobu nteñ; opariparuw bonehō, *he trifles with sin, he acts or talks with levity concerning sin, is not serious in his repentance and in praying for deliverance from sin.*

amparúw'-bó, *pl. id. or m-*, hailstone. Osu beto na amp. agu a, aberewa bi na oparuw ne wiyammó wo soro, na nea oparuw na eturúruw(wo) obo no so gu no ne amp. yi.

mparuw-hô, *inf. preliminary speech, introduction, comment.*

mparuw-ñwóma, *unfavourable or malignant utterance about some person or matter, s. paruw 2. & ñwoma, bitter.*

pásā, pásapasa(pasa) *a. & adv. utterly spoiled or ruined; akwañmukāfo aye onipa no pásā, robbers have put him in a most miserable condition (cf. Luk. 10,30.); waye p., he is in a woful plight; kũrow no aye p., the town has gone to ruin. Cf. sampam.*

apasa, *fraud, deception, falsehood, lie, roguery, extravagance; cf. atoro, ñkontompo, ñkoñkónsa. [G. guile, John 1,47., hypocrisy.]*

o-pasafo, *pl. a-, a rogue able to do every kind of mischief, in the way of theft, lying, extravagance; akoa yi ye op. = oye n'ade sakasaka, odi ñkwaseasem, oye onipa a obo ka, otorofo, ohofwini.*

mpasa-mpasa: onam mp., *he goes about in ragged clothes.*

pasaw, *v., apásaw, F. = pase, apase.*

pasé, *v. [red. pasépàse. Port. passear-se, Germ. spaziren, It. spazziare] to walk (for amusement or exercise), take a walk, promenade; mekopásè, meko apásè = mekogyè mframa or mfare, meko-tèetèe m'apowmu; mekopasepase kakra, I am taking a short walk.*

apásè, *inf. ambulation; meko ap., s. pase.*

mpá-ase, *1. the lower part of the bed, = anāfó, nea wonañ kyere ho. — 2. adv. unawares (prop. from under the bed); cf. mpaso; Asantefo abefi yeñ mp., the Asantes have come over us unexpectedly; edom biara rentumi mfa won mp., no enemy can take them by surprise; woahyew no mp., or mpaase-hyéw, they have burned the bush, which he had cut, before he was ready for it, fig. in his absence they have done something at which he ought to have been present.*

mpá-sèrewá [serewá à woápáw] *small cowries, held in preference to large ones and therefore purposely selected.*

pā-sika, *hire, wages.*

mpàsó, *adv. [red. mpàso-mpàso] 1. by chance, accidentally, unawares. — 2. unadvisedly, inconsiderately, thoughtlessly, without thought, carelessly; óyè n'ade mpasompaso; s. sesekwásóm.*

apàsó, *plane; a joiner's tool; s. pa, v. 4.*

apàsò, *As. = epáwsò, on the plain.*

Apàsò, *pr. n. a town in Akwam.*

mpasũa, *the line(s) of battle; pr. 165.2630f. — bā mp., to extend the lines of battle; tũa mp., to arrange or array the battle, to set the battle in array; woatũa Akwam so mp., they are encamped against or ready to fight with Akwam; ohyèñ mp. so, he had the lines of battle formed. [G. gba ta.] — mpasũa-tũa, inf.*

pata, *v. 1. to ward off, keep off, prevent; wop. wo ka, you are kept from debt, pr. 1571. — 2. to quell or quench the fire of a burning house. — 3. (to make straight, plain, level) fig. to adjust, settle, compose; to assuage, appease, allay, soften, sooth, quiet, pacify; to reconcile, conciliate, propitiate; to expiate, atone for; pata asem, to adjust a law-suit; mepataa won māsō, I reconceiled their difference; wapata ohene, he has propitiated the king; wapata ne mfomso, ne*

fom a ofom ohene no, wapata, *he has expiated his transgression against the king.* pr. 2635. — [*inf.* mpata, q.v.]

patā, *v.* to put together, join; as an *aux.* in connection with other verbs it supplies the place of an *adv.*, together, at the same time, simultaneously. pr. 314.2425.2634. — mpata nhōma abien nkañ, *do not read two books at the same time.*

patá, *pl.* m-, a scaffold made of sticks on which plantains and other fruits are preserved; shed; *syn.* apa. pr. 702.792f.2632f.

apatá (*pl.* m-), apatám, portico, entrance-hall, vestibule, porch, covered entrance; oðañ ketewa a wusi mu kañ no. [The word is more used in Gã, = Tŵ. ntŵironoá.] F. porch, common hall.

[Mt. 26,71. 27,27.]

mpátá, *inf.* 1. the act of settling (a dispute), pacification, (re-)conciliation, pr. 427. propitiation, expiation, atonement. — 2. the means for pacification &c. womā mp. = wode biribi pata; indemnification, indemnity. pr. 2636.

mpátá, 1. a scaffold to stand upon in the building or repair of houses; dua a wókyére no oðañ hō gyina so nŵōnā a.s. wotare ðañ no. — 2. litter, carrying frame (woyeno se apakañ de soa funu nè nām). — 3. a sort of bridge; woákyère mp. wo asu yi so, e.s. woá-sisi nnùá (wò) nsú no kón abien' sò na wode nnùá gù só à wōnam sò.

apātá, slovenliness, sluttishness; óyè ne ðañ mu ap., *he neglects cleanliness and order in his room.*

patā, *a.* level, plain, open, free, denuded of trees or bush, bald, bare; wadow ho (mā aye) p.; kúrow no hō ye p.; sareso ye p.; koko p.; duano so ye p. = kwatī, without leaves, bare. Cf. pāradadada.

apatá, apatawá, *pl.* m-, fish; cf. enām, nsunām. Diff. kinds of sea-fish (po-nām): esiré (oyákà), bāsáèwí, nsíkowá, ántere, kokúro, mpanei, mmañ, nkramfōá; — of river-fish (asubonten mu nām): kō-bi, apatére, adwene; oðó, akusuw, ankáw, tére, akwatiábìbirí.

mpatabìribiri, commotion or agitation of a sheet of water; nsu no bō mp. = nsuani him bebrē.

patabubu, a rush, rushing motion and noise, rustle; boisterousness, turbulence: ode p. fi adiwo aba oðañ mu, ode p. fi dua so abefwe ase; *adv.* boisterously, tumultuously, noisily &c. óyè n'ade nhinā p., *he does all his things impetuously.*

mpata-de, F. -dze, satisfaction, propitiation. 1 John 2,2.

o-pátáfó, *pl.* a-, pacifier, appeaser, peace-maker; mediator, conciliator; reconciler, propitiator. pr. 2637f.

o-pātāfó, *pl.* a-, sloven, slut, slattern; onipa a oye nehō saka-saka na onsiesie ne biribiara yiye; osee ade na oye n'ade fi; cf. obufo, buru (burum).

patákàw, F. = betékaw, a kind of small ant; cf. tétéa.

pataku, *pl.* m-, hyena; wolf; by-names: kuntuñ, kuntumpā. pataku-nsáta, a climbing plant; sareso hama a wodi n'aba.

pataku-nsono, macaroni, made of a paste of flour into long, slender tubes.

mpatantw̄er, F. *a steep place*, = obo kronkron. Mk. 5,13.

apàteram, pl. m-, a large kind of beans. pr. 277.

apaterē, pl. m-, a kind of river-fish; s. apatā.

mpa-tiá, a short-legged bed-stead; s. mpadua.

patipatiriw, red. v. s. patiriw.

apatiperew, a kind of bird. pr. 92.532.2639ff.

apatipere-ñkesuá, a kind of beans; s. ase.

patiri-ansiáw, a certain food prepared of red plantains and palm-oil, eaten by widows; s. nteberewa.

apatiri-atom', an (unforeseen) accident; eyee me (wo) ap. mu = mpatuw mu, it happened to me or it befell me accidentally.

mpá-tirim [mpa tiri mu] the upper side of a bed.

mpā-tirim', inf. [pā, pae, tiri mu] the parting of the hair on the top of the head.

patiriw, v. [red. patipatiriw] to glide, slide; slip, trip; to loose footing, to miss a step; op. fwee ase; fig. to commit a fault; pr. 2461. also watiriw.

pato, = odampañ, a house or room with an open front.

pàtoro-pàtoro, a. slippery; osu ato nti okwan mù aye p.

mpá-to-so, inf. imputation, shuffle; wodii asem no mp., they conducted the law-suit in a shuffling way; e.s. wopa asem bi to wo yonkō so, wuyi asem bi de hye wo yonkō se ono na oyee; cf. pa.. [to .. so, under pa, v. 6.

patu, pl. m-, owl; ne mmrañ: aduammen, agyammen. pr. 533.

patuni = patu ani, the eye of an owl. pr. 2304.

patu, v. s. patuw. — F. wopatu bo mpae [ye asor] tsentsen, they for a pretence make long prayers. Mt. 23,14. Mk. 12,40.

o-patu-kúm, unexpected killing.

o-patu-wú, a sudden death; cf. awusiñ. pr. 2544.2646.

patuw, v. [inf. m-] to surprise, overtake, to do something unexpectedly, suddenly, at once, without warning, unawares, unlooked-for, undeviedly, enyé mpatuw a epatuw yen, it does not befall us unprepared; mepatuw na mebaa ha yi, I came here without having previously designed it; ade repatuw asā, the night breaks in all of a sudden; nnipa ñhinā remp. ñwu, all men will not die at once. pr. 315. 401.2408.2430.2544.2643ff.3336. — mpatuw-mu, unexpectedly.

pā t̄w̄ ē: di-, to laugh at, make sport of.

paw, v. [red. popaw] to choose, select; to pick out, more than one or as many as possible of a plurality of things (or persons), whilst yi is used of one object or of more; — mepaw nea mepe, I choose what I like; opaw ntrama fufu, he is picking out the white cowries; opaw ñkoko akese, she selects the large fowls; ompaw won mu biara, he makes no difference among them. pr. 1373.1625.

apàw, F. falsehood, lie; t̄wa apaw = boa, di atoro, t̄wa ñkon-tompo; wunt̄wa ap., = wommoa, thou doest not lie i.e. you are right, you speak truth.

pawa, [= pā, *q. v.*] *pl. (dim.)* mpāwá, *a work or engagement for hire or wages; job; — eye a, odidi mpawa-mpawa, occasionally he undertakes a job.*

pawa, *pl. m-, F. plate, platter. Mt. 23,25. cf. abeyeā.*

apàwá, *a round, flat, hollow vessel, made of one piece of wood, used also for winnowing; okorow tratrā bi a mmea de wōn nneema-nneema gum'.*

o-paw-hene, *pl. a-, elector, one of the princes of Germany formerly entitled to choose the emperor or king. Hist.*

mpaw-mú, *inf. selection, choosing, choice; syn. nyiyim'; nnipa mu mp. biara nni Nyankōpon fām'. Cf. Rom. 2,11. Eph. 6,9. James 1,2.*

e-páw-sò, *As. apāso, on the plain.*

apaw-twá, *inf.; s. twa apaw.*

pa-yàré [pa, *v. 17*] *a feigned or simulated sickness. pr. 2579.*

ampá-yé, *inf. [ye ampa] reality, sureness. Prov. 2,7.8,14.*

pe, *v. [red. pepe] 1. to seek, pr. 818. to search for, procure, provide, to try to get; pe bōro-nhōma bi mā me, get me a piece of paper. — pe ade, to seek riches, try to become rich; pe ade nyā, to gather riches, become rich, make a fortune. — 2. to desire, wish, want, will, be willing, intend, followed by an objective complement and a verb in the consec. form or by the conj. se, pr. 2647ff. 2661. Gr. § 256 Rem.; ope mo aye, he would like to be in your place; ope se ohū ade nhīnā kroñkroñ, he wants to know everything clearly; mempe wo agoru, I do not want to have you for my play-mate or friend, pr. 415. — 3. pe ntem ye, to be quick in doing, to do quickly, pr. 418. — 4. repe followed by the consec. form of another verb, to be going to; afei na erepe adañ atutu, now it would probably have come (or, it nearly came) to a quarrel. — 5. to like, love, be fond of, Gr. § 203 Rem.; mempé no, I do not like him; ampan pe sūm, the bat likes the dark; mepe n'asem, I like him lit. his word i.e. his conversation, I am fond of him; — mempé n'asem, I will have nothing to do with him. — pe atutu, to be quarrelsome; ope atutu dodo nti obiara mpé n'asem, because he is very quarrelsome, nobody will have any thing to do with him; — pe adifude, to be greedy. — 6. to love a person of the other sex. pr. 2666.*

pé, *a. 1. like, alike, same; ye pe, se pe, to be alike, to be the same; nnipa abien no se pe, those two men are like each other; nsem abien no ase se pe, the meaning of these two words is the same. — 2. complete, perfect; onipa yi te ho pe; ne hō nhīnā pe.*

pé, pépe, pépēpe, *adv. exactly, accurately, precisely; just, even, but, only; completely, thoroughly, perfectly; adañ anañ pe wō kūrow yi mu, there are but (or only) four houses in this village; wosi nnipa oha pepe, there are exactly a hundred people; wasiesie ne dañ mu pepēpe, he has put his room in excellent order.*

o-pe, *inf. 1. will, desire; wo pe a wope nye, thy will be done (Mt. 26,42.); ope na mepee se mehū wo anim, I have heartily desired to see thy face (Lk. 22,15); cf. apede. — 2. love or affection for a person of the other sex, amorous passion; ope fi dompem', love comes*

from the inmost heart, the heart's core, prop. from the interior of the
[bone. pr. 2671.

o-pe, 1. the harmattan, a dry and cool north-easterly wind from the interior of Africa, which blows in December, January and February toward the Atlantic ocean, and is usually accompanied by a haze which obscures the sun; it withers vegetation and shows the effects of its excessive dryness in the skin, lips, nose &c. of the human body, in things made of wood, leather &c. — ope asi, the harmattan has set in. pr. 2672f. — 2. the dry season, from Dec. to Feb., marked by the harmattan-wind, the haze and fine dust accompanying it, extreme drought and a cloudless sky. Cf. opebere, ofupe, apenemma, opepon. Ope afe adu. Ope mu a.s. ofupe mu wobu abũ row tu dé (mpowm'), ntommo, kōko...

pe, night-watching; si pe, to sit up at night. pr. 2155.

pe, adv. thickly; mme nkō na ehye ho pe; cf. pepe.

épè, = kontromfi, a kind of ape, chimpanzee. [G. ekpe, baboon.]

apé, a by-name of the dog, s. okramañ.

ó-pè, a by-name of the cat, s. agyinamoa.

pē, v. [red. pēpē] to throw or cast upon or at, to strew, scatter, sow (F. Mk. 4,3.); to sprinkle; syn. petē, which is also used of liquids, whilst pē is not; — wode nhwēa pē no, they throw sand at him; wode nhwēa pē wo dan mu a, eye yiyè, if you strew sand on the floor of your room, it is well; ode kokote apē afuw so, he has sown guinea-corn on the plantation. — pē wē, to be frustrated in an attack or attempt; wapē aŵe, he did not succeed, he has made a fruitless attempt; cf. sĩañ.

pē: to .. pē, to asperse, slander, calumniate, vilify; wato me pē, he has spoken ill of me.

mpē, the matter found sometimes, espec. after the sleep of the night, in the corner of the eye; pr. 615. oto.. hō mpē (e.s. obo biribi diñ dimmone se enyé fe, osopa no), he speaks of it despicably, contemptuously. Ex. 14,31.

apē, impediment or cessation in growth; to apē, to cease from growing, to remain stationary (used of children); abofra no nnyin korā, wato apē, this child does not grow at all, it remains as it is, it is of a dwarfish growth, below the common stature or size; wannyin yiye, onkó soro yiye, wanyin (wo) mfrihyiam', na onnyin tenten a. kese mu.

pē, adv. even? "ankā woreye ato Kīna hempon no wo n'ahen-kūrom' Pekin ho pē, they were about to attack the Emperor of China even (?) in his capital Peking.

pē, v. [red. pēpē] mu, to search, examine, scrutinize, investigate, inquire; kopē no mu yiye (na) benyā bi bekā kyere me; on'na ogyi-na ho yi, wo ankasa pēpē no mu na hũ no nokware; wopēpē mu na wobisae, Jud. 6,29. pēpē asem no mu yiye na woanni atoro.

pē, v. to fleer, gibe, flout, sneer, scoff, mock at; opē no, he manifests his contempt of him by producing a sound with the vibrating lips, espec. the lower lip (pr̄r.).

péà [Eng. *pear*] *mountain-pear, avocado-pear, Laurus persea*; a fruit-tree introduced by the Basel missionaries from the West-Indies.

apea? s. apeatow. — Apea, *pr. n. m.*

pěa, *v. to grow thick, hard, firm, strong, stanch, solid*; ne nnom-pem' apěa, *his bones have grown stout, sound or robust*; odé no mu apěa, *the yam has grown consistent, substantial, is no more soft and waterish.*

apěá, a kind of *plant*; wura bi a emu nsu keka henehenehene; aduru bi, n'aba fefefe, wode to nnuan kon mu.

apé-à-begye-bí, a by-name of the *dog*, s. okramān.

pe-ade-a-hū, *a successful seeker*; woye p., *you have been lucky in finding the things sought for.*

apea-nimmā, *pr. 2674.* — apeapeawa, *Ak. pr. 1643.*

apea-tow, *tribute*; s. etow. — Apeawa, *pr. 2675.*

e-peaw, *pl. m-, spear, lance*; *syn. peme.*

mpebebé, *filthiness, nastiness*; ne hō mp.! = ne hō nsemme a.s. nneema a enye dōsō bebrē.

o-pé-bére, *the time in which the harmattan blows (s. ope), the dry season.*

pebiakrrō, s. akyeinkyēnā.

apé-de [ope ade] 1. *Ak. nea wope, will, desire*; *F. apedze (hō-nam n'ap., sinful desires of the flesh).* — 2. *Ky. = ade a woape, things acquired, riches*; *Akr. adepede.* — 3. *nea obarima de akye ne mpānā, love-token, love-favour*; *the price of a whore.*

ò-pédu, *ten thousand.* — o-pedu-akrón, *ninety thousand.*

o-pedu-anán, *forty thousand.* o-pedù-asā, *thirty thousand.*

o-pedù-onu, *twenty thousand.* o-pedu-onúm, *fifty thousand.*

o-pedu-osía, *sixty thousand.* o-pedu-osón, *seventy thousand.*

o-pedu-òwótwe, *eighty thousand.* — *Gr. § 78, 2.5.*

pē-dua, = pidua, *kyepe.*

pee, *v. to chisel, to cut, pare, gouge or engrave with a chisel; to enchase; to cut out, carve*; wode asensúsūā pee akoraten nè ñko-rasimma. (*Cf. pepe.*)

pee, 1. *graver, graving tool, chisel, burine, gouge; screw-driver, turn-screw.* — 2. *mídi no pee = menyā no ñketeñkete, meye no ñkakra-ñkakra, menyé nò bù bũ.*

apégya-de [ade a wo wofa pe de agyaw wo] *inheritance, a possession transmitted or to be transmitted at the death of its owner to another as his heir*; *syn. awunnyade, agyapade.*

o-pégyafo, *pl. a-, heir, inheritor, successor*; *pr. 2950.* — oye me p. = nea mepe ade magyaw no.

apegyebi, s. apeabegyebi.

o-péha, *a hundred thousand.* — opehá-nnán, *400,000*; opehá-ñkrón, *900,000*; opehá-nsiá, *600,000*; opehá-nsón, *700,000*; opehá-nnu, *200,000*; opehá-nnúm, *500,000*; opehá-ñwótwe, *800,000*; opehàsā, *300,000.*

o-pe-huhâ, *many thousands, hundreds of thousands.* Gr. § 78,6.

epei, F. *interj.* of surprise.

o-pe-kâ,† *inf.* the act of voting, vote.

mpekuá: bō (di) mp., *to disregard, disparage, disrespect, show disrespect to, hold in no esteem; obo me so mp. = n'ani nsó me, ode me hye afe, ode me ye me se ne yonkō. — mpekua-bo, inf. disparagement, disrespect, arrogance, insolence, impudence.*

mpekua-sem: odi me so mp. = ope me ode me ye ne yonkō.

pem', F. = pam', pa mu, pae mu, paw mu. Mt. 3,3.9,27. Mk. 1,3.

pem, v. [red. pempem] 1. *to strike, knock, push, thrust on or against, to hit; me batwew apem dua, my elbow has knocked against a piece of wood; me ti apem dan, I have knocked my head against the lintel of the door of the house; kâ.. pem āno, to slam: mframa akā poñ no apem dan no āno, the wind has slammed the door. — 2. to reach to: bepem, kopem, as far as; kañ no a Osu-brofo te ase no, won na wodi efi Osú so kopem Adā, formerly when the Danes were in the country, it was they that ruled from Christiansborg to (or, as far as) Adā (Addah). — 3. to concern, touch, relate or belong to, to affect the interest of: en'de, epem me den? what is that to me? me de, empem me, it is no business or concern of mine; cf. fa.. hō. — 4. to discompose, disconcert, ruffle; asem bi mpém no da (mfi no mú da) nothing takes him by surprise, finds him unprepared, he is always ready. — 5. pem.. ase, to suspend, to debar from any privilege or enjoyment; yepem won ase wō Awurade adidi hō, we suspend them from the Lord's supper. — 6. to miss fire, flash in the pan: otuo peme. — 7. pem.. anim, to double.*

o-pem: bō-, *to make a halt, stop or stand; onipa no abo pem = onam nam na wagyina; dom no abo p., s. pemmo; opem ara na adwuma no abobo mmā nhinā, the work has come to a stand, is at a stand-still everywhere.*

apem, pl. m-, *a thousand.* pr. 2676. Gr. § 78,5.

mpemma, *a kind of plantain, s. obrode.*

pema, F. = poma, *staff.* Mt. 10,10.

peme, pl. m-, *spear, lance; syn. peaw.*

pēmē, a. *heavy, not light, weighty, ponderous; syn. duru; sum-pi ye p.; n'adesoa a oso ye p. nti, ontumi nkā nehō; wakyekye ade-soa p. de asi hō se memmesoa.*

mpēm'fo, F. *the elect,* Mt. 24,31. s. mpamfo.

o-pémfó, pl. a-, *a woman in pregnancy, a woman who is with child; pr. 1194. s. yem.*

mpém-nnán, 4000; mpém-nkrón, 9000; mpém-nnúm, 5000; mpém-nsiá, 6000; mpém-nsón, 7000; mpém-nwòtṛé, 8000. Cf. mpensā, mpennu. Gr. § 78,4.

mpem-anim, *inf. doubling; double amount of a debt.* pr. 1497.

apem-nè-adā, s. mpennā.

pem-mó, *inf.* [bō pem]: bō p., *to fall down or backward into a sitting posture; pr. 415.3280. cf. dompemmo.*

o-pém-mó, *pl. a-* [pem (?), obo] *a heavy kind of stone, containing iron ore, or consisting of gravel or pebbles conglomerated or cemented together.*

pempam, pompam, *red. v., s. pàm.*

pempām, pompām, *red. v., s. pām.*

pempañ, pompañ, *red. v., s. pañ; wopempañ` ahabañ, they pull, tear or pluck off leaves.*

pémpé, pémpé, *pl. m-, hillock, knoll; a heap or mass of earth forming a low eminence or elevation, as an ant-hill; mound of earth, bank, embankment, bulwark, rampart; cf. kōpémpé; pampa, koko.*

mpempem, *F. thousands; s. apem.* [pr. 3119.

pempem, *red. v., s. pem; to move to and fro, to thrust about;*

mpempemma, *a kind of small birds living in companies of 20-30.*

apempém, *extortion, exaction by force or with usury; - si.. ap., to extort, exact, screw or press out, force, wrest or wring money &c. from, under pretence of some righteous claim; osi ap. = ogye sika, akoa, ntama n.a. na oboapa ye se nea owo hô kwan. Obi de wo ka na woahye no hô da, na da no nnui e na woboapa ara hye no ani-bere se wogye no ho, na onnyá bi mmã wo a, na wugye no (nsã) bi kã hô. pr. 147. — apempen-si, inf. [si apempém] the act of extorting, practice of extortion; deceit.*

o-pempensífó, *pl. a-, extortioner. pr. 710.*

pempeñ, *red. v. peñ; p. so, to give partial, previous or preliminary indications, to give hints, allusions or intimations, to do in a preliminary manner, to take preliminary measures, make previous arrangements or observations, make preparations; to sketch; - opempén` asem no so kã, = onká asem no nhĩnã korã, na obubu so kã mú bì, nanso ne titiriw no de, ewo ho; oman no bo a ebebo no afi ase pempeñ so, the impending ruin of the nation begins to come on, shows itself already in single facts; ne see repempeñ so ba, her destruction begins, draws near, approaches. Jer. 48,16.*

mpempeñ-só, *inf. hints, allusions, intimations; pr. 2677. - preparatory acts; sketch, outlines.*

pempēñ, *red. v. pēñ; to pull, drag, draw forth, put forth, take along with violence. Ac. 19,29.33.*

mpempensõnõ, *a kind of okro, ñkrũmã bi a ensow ntem.*

peñ, *v. (to strike, hit?) s. red. pempeñ.*

pēñ, *v. to pull(at), to draw, drag, tear; to squeeze, pinch, twinge, tweak, twitch; syn. twē; titi; opēñ m'asõ, me nsa, m'anan, atade, ntama, kyew, hama, adaka; wokopēñ no de no baa guam', they fetched him and pulled him along (dragged him) into the assembly. — p. mu, to tighten, straiten, strain, stretch; cf. dñom; opp. gow.*

peñ, *pl. m-, 1. orig. a stroke? — 2. a time, one time, once = peñ-koro, Gr. § 81.130,4., ever, before, in neg. sentences never; cf. da, dabi; the point or portion of time in which an action is performed or an event occurs; performance or occurrence of an action or event with reference to repetition; woaba kũrom ha peñ ana? have you*

ever been in this town? maba ha pen, *I have been here once*; mam-má ha pen, *I have never been here*; woko_o ho pen ana? *did you ever go there?* mako_o ho mpen anañ, *I have been there four times*; onyare pen, *he is never ill*; mentee pen, *I never heard it*; pr. 1906. — cf. mpreñ, prekō, mpërennu, mpërensā; ahorow, ntow. — 3. in cpds: a series, row, number or succession of things presenting themselves together, at the same time or in the same manner; cf. dapén, kyèrepén, abupén, ñkópén, tipén, buépén, ašempén.

pén [obsol.] the upper part of the chest about the collar-bone.

pén [full e] 1. a single stroke on, or beat of, the drum, or the sound of it: pen nyé ayañ; pr. 2678. — 2. the sound of breaking: dua no abu pén (pen pen), (diff. pepépépé); s. pén-pen. — 3. pen pen, the sound of a slow and measured pace, firm steps; pr. 1107. o-nantew p.p., he walks with measured steps; cf. pañ pañ.

o-pen, by-name of the dog; s. okramañ.

pén [Eng.] pen, steel-pen.

pen, adv. distinctly; bo wo diñ p., tell your name distinctly!

mpēnā, opēnāmmiri, s. mprā, oprāmmiri.

mpen-nā', mpennāwá [tet. apem-nè-adā] 1. a kind of ant, pr. 778. mmoa ñketeñkete bi a wote se ntétéa na wofwe nnipa. — 2. a kind of dotted chintz, ntama a n'ani ye ñketeñkete.

mpennā-twáwu, the nest of those ants; won dañ a ete se nea ahohow ye no nnua so; won ñh. abom' prekō na woseñ ho.

pene, v. [red. penepene] 1. to pinch (? cf. pēñ); ne hō pene no kakra, he is a little indisposed, euph. said of kings or high persons, even when they are really sick (oyare papāpa po a, se wokā no neñ). — 2. to groan or sigh from pain or ill treatment (cf. si apini, from grief); mekotoo no no, na orepénépene. pr. 3040. cf. pini 2. — 3. to assent, consent, to express agreement, concurrence or concession; to agree, be content; mapene, I am content; — to grant; — p. so, to admit, concede, grant; to allow, permit; merekā sā no, wansé fwe, na opene ara na openee so, whilst I was thus speaking, he said nothing, but was constantly expressing his consent.

o-pene, inf. 1. groaning. — 2. consent; cf. mpeneso.

mpēnema, mpénemē, s. mper ...

mpēneñ, mpēnensā, = mpreñ, mprensā.

apenepene, inf. [s. pene 2.] groaning from old age.

mpenesó, inf. assent, consent; concurrence, acquiescence.

Mpéni, pr. n. of a fetish (s. obosom) and a tree at Akropong of the kind called opantó, in which the stems and leaves of several climbers are intertwined (ofontó a ete se hama na akonyín' wom' ho).

O-penimmá, name of a month, about December; s. osram.

mpenkyireñ [full e] = mpokyere, iron fetters.

mpē-nōá [ope, āno] the time bordering on or contiguous to the dry season; Akr. autumn, Ak. the end of the harmattan season.

penpen [full e] 1. a brittle, fragile; girase, afwefwe, dua, hama

&c. *opp.* huã, *tough*. — 2. *n.* a tin-vessel with a lid; sanyã kuruwa bi a woakata so a wode nom nsu.

ape-nsã, *pay for making*; opon no ap. si atiri 4; ogyee me ap. sè, *so much he made me pay for making (for the making of it)*.

mpensã, a transitory swelling of the heel and back of the foot, causing a traveller to rest for a while; if frequently recurring, it may turn into gyapim.

mpensã [mpem nsã] *three thousand*. Gr. § 78,4.

pensēpēnsē, *v.* to hobble, limp, walk lamely.

o-pén-siãñ [inf., pem, siãñ] *invincible, impregnable*; ene-yi de, Asantefo nye op. bio.

apénté, apente-bá, a child whose mother, having lost previous children by death, gave it a name signifying a slave in general, as Odonko, or the slave of a fetish, e.g. Kwadade, or a name referring to death, as Dowuonã, or any despicable name (e.g. sũmãna), in order to ensure for it a longer life; a child that lives after the mother has lost many children.

pentemmerēfu, *pr.* 1172.

mpentemí, a kind of plant; wode ne dua sũm afiri; wode n'ahabãñ bõ akisikuru odudo.

penteñ, *v.* to flounce, flounder, fling, jerk; *pr.* 2323. op. nehõ' *he flings his limbs and body*.

mpennu [mpem nnu] *two thousand*. Gr. § 78,4.

apen-nuasã = opedu-asã, *thirty thousand*; an enormous multitude. *pr.* 449.

pepa, *red. v.* pa, = popa. — mpepare, *s.* mpopare.

pépe, pepēpe, *adv.* *s.* pe.

pepé, *a.* pepépépé, *adv.* 1. *firm, hard; consistent, dense*; aharamatá abien kã bom' a, eye pepé = késekese, *opp.* fòsofòso, *pr.* 1296. — 2. *dense, close*; nkũrofo boaboa wonhõ ãno pepé or pepépépé = pítipiti. *Luk.* 11,29.

pepépépé(pépé) *adv.* expressing the rustling sound of dry leaves trod upon or otherwise broken; opé ba na woko wuram' tia-tia nhabamma so a, éyè p...; ade a owia ahyew na aguan bubu p.....; *syn.* perepererepere, *cf.* dñedñe...

pēpē (mu) *s.* pē (mu), *v.*, & *cf.* pēpee.

pepéá, a kind of yam; *s.* odé.

o-pèpédu, *ten millions*. Gr. § 78,5.

pēpee, *red. v.* pee; *cf.* pe, pē mu; p. mu, *to search, examine, investigate*; wopēpee asem mu a, wuhũ ne kãbea.

pepéé [pe *v.*] *covetousness, avarice, niggardliness*; *syn.* nkyēkyē. — o-pepeefó, *pl. a-*, one who is covetous, avaricious person, miser; *syn.* okyēkyēfo.

o-pèpéha, *a hundred millions*.

o-pepehà, *many millions, innumerable multitudes*. Gr. § 78,6.

o-pepém, *pl. m-*, [apem] *a million*.

o-pepém-náñ, m-, *four millions*, cf. mpemnañ &c. Gr. § 78,5.

o-pepènsā, m-, *three millions*; — o-pepènnu, m-, *two millions*.

o-pepépém, m-, *a thousand millions, a milliard*.

o-pepetô, = opepehâ; ñkrañ a mekohûũ wòn hò beye p.

pép'ère, *cloves*, the spice obtained from the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. [fr. Eng. *pepper*, but cf. sesā.]

pepérè, red. v., s. père.

pèp'ère, a. *thick*, said of wales on the skin; atápé nà eyé p.

pepew, red. v., s. pew.

mpépew: di mp., *to glean, to gather ears of grain left by reapers*; odi abürow (mu) mp.

mpépewá, *ears of grain left by reapers*; — abürow mp., the *small ears of corn* which are easily left behind.

mpépew-dí, inf., the act of *gleaning*.

Ope-pón, name of a month, about *January*; s. osram; the season of the year in which the *harmattan* wind prevails; s. opé.

pepũ, pepũda, papũ? F. *fever*. Mt. 8,14f. Mk. 1,30f.

p'ere se [cf. pe] after a neg. v. & biakõ, (*none*) at all; wofwefwẽ a, wurenhũ biakõ p'ere se, *you will not find any*; nsu biakõ p. se nni kuruwa no mu, *not a drop of water is in the jug*.

per, v. F. *to strive, struggle, press upon*. Mt. 12,19. Mk. 3,10.

peré, v. [red. perépère] 1. *to struggle; to make efforts with a twisting or with contortions of the body* (pr. 559); *to strive, contend, use great efforts; to labour in pain or anguish, to be in agony*; wuyi anoma na oye kítikítikiti pútuputuputu a, wuse: operé or ópère (pl. wopepérè?); operé or ópère, óperee, *he is in the agonies (or struggle) of death*. — 2. *to strive or contend for*, pr. 3667. — *to defend, protect, fight or plead for*; operé nehó, nè tí, *he defends his own life*; pr. 3258. mepere me ti fi ne sôtore hô, *I defend my head against his blows, I strive to ward off a box on my ear*; opere no = ogye ne ti, *he defends him, fights for him*; op. amã onipa yi, *he pleads for this man*; meperée no na wonnkum no. — 3. = père 2.3.

père, v. [red. pepere] 1. = peré 1. — 2. ne hô p. no (= haw no), *he is impatient, passionate* (nea orefwefwẽ no, ontumi ntweñ gye se ne nsa akã ansā). — 3. p. hô, *to be anxious, impatient or eager for, to be unquiet, fidgetty about*, pr. 559. *to desire ardently*; syn. bõ hô mmoden. — 4. (p. kwan,) *to go, walk or travel along*; pr. 2679. yehyiaa no na oresũ pere kwan no ba; eha de, wonsũ mpère mán! ópère kwan kò Ierusalem, *he is on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem*.

o-père, inf. *struggle; the agonies of death*.

aperee, *a place for defence, bulwark, rampart, intrenchment*; cf. akôpembe.

e-pere-begye-bi, a by-name of the *dog* and the *goat*.

péredē, pérededede, = pãradã, paradadada, *plain, extensive, bare of trees*; sare p., *a grassy plain, steppe or savanna*.

peredwáne, Ak. s. pereguan.

o-pere-fŵé, *inf.* [perew, fŵe] *secret derision*; — wodi no p., *they make merry of him, ridicule him in secret*, s. perepere; pr. 2680. opere-fŵe-di ye yaw señ afedi pa.

pěrego, s. prego.

pereguañ, *pl. m.*, an amount of *gold-dust* equal to 36 *ackies* or *dollars*, 4½ *ounces*, or £ 8.2/4. — pr. 716. 2681-86.

mpere-hō, *inf.* *impatience, eagerness, impetuosity, haste, hurry, precipitance*.

apérekesíma, a kind of rodent animal.

pěre-kō, s. prekō.

o-pěrem', perem... s. oprem, prem...

mpéremma (mpewa), *hail-shot*, aboba ñketeñkete; s. hagire.

mpéremě, mpěnemě, *id.*; a kind of *bead*; s. ahené.

apérempésìwá, a flat piece of wood with five thin and flat sticks on it, of unequal length, which are strummed or thrummed with the fingers and accompanied by singing for the dancing of children; dua frafrā [tratrā] na wofiti mu anum na woseñ mpopā a.s. adobe ntēantēā 5 na wode kyekyere so mā ebinom ware kyeñ bi, na wode dua biakō hye dua nè mpopā no ntam' wō soro, na wode biakō hye fam' sāara, na āno mōmā so kō soro, na wōbō, na woto dŵom na mmofra saw.

mpereñ, perenn..., s. mpreñ, pren....

aperentēñ: tu ap., *to hasten one's journey, to travel by forced marches*; = pe ntem tu kwan; wutu kwan a, nea wódà hó, wón'na hó na wutŵa hó koda wo anim, na wokodu nea worekō hó no ntem.

o-pěrénteñ, a kind of *drum*, s. akyene.

o-pěrénteñkōro, a certain *play at a funeral*; otutu p., *he calls people out for that play*.

pěrentoa, *flask, flagon*.

pérepere, *forwardness*; óyè p., *he is precocious, premature, forward*; cf. aperewa; akokoā a odi mpanyinsem.

pěrepěrepěre, *adv.* = pepépépé, dŵedŵédŵédŵé.

pěrepěre (= perepere): óyè p., *he is forward, pert; rash, hasty, precipitate*; ode ne nsa kekā nneema ñhinā a ohū; ontumi ntrā fākō; óyè p. wō okasam' = asem biara a emfa ne hō no, ogye kā; n'ano ye p. = one nnipa a ohū asem na ontumi ñkata so.

pérepere: óyè (ade no hō) p., *he is impatient, unquiet, eager, rash, hasty, precipitate (about it), he precipitates the matter*.

perépère, *red. v.*, s. pere; ne hō perepere no, *he is eager*.

aperepéré, *inf.* *the striving for right or mastery or for the possession of a thing*; *syn.* akamekame; — di ap., *to struggle, contend (hō, for)*; *to dispute, quarrel, wrangle, contest*; wodi ap. = nnipa bānu kura ade 1, na oyi regye, na oyi nso regye; oyi se: ese se midi panyin, na oyi nso se: ese se nso me na midi; oyi susuw se: m'asem na eye de, na oyi nso susuw se: n'asem na eye de; — ap. te se akyinnye, na enyé enoara: se mise: me de na eye, na oyi se:

me de na eye, na nea ebeye no, okō aba; — ap., emu ye deñ a, mpoa-twa na aba.

apereperesém, *a matter of contention, dispute or quarrel.*

apere-sem, *apology.* Kurtz § 7.

peresuru, *As. a weight of gold, = 5 dollars or ackies, 1l.2s.6d.*

o-perètóso, *inf. [perew to obi so] the act of shifting off a thing and putting it on another, op. wo yen asafom', one waits for the other, will not do more than another in our congregation; opp. akansi.*

pereperew, *v. red. [s. perew] to intimate, give a hint, notice or call by a slight touch with one or more fingers; op. me se mem-mëra; — woperepere wonhō fwe no, they pinch each other and look (at each other and) at him, making merry and ridiculing him; cf. operefwe.*

perew, *v. 1. to touch slightly, to pinch; s. before. — 2. to remove a small thing with the finger or toe (pirew, to roll a heavy thing); to send away with a jerk, to fling, jerk off; intr. to jerk, spring, to crack off, burst or fly off; pr. 1249.1251. p. sekañ no māmē; p. ntakāra no kyene; p. (sika) pow yi to fotom'; cf. petepërewa. — 3. to shift off, shuffle off; cf. operetoso.*

àpërew, *claw of a crab.* pr. 1743.

aperewá, *a precocious, premature, fast and forward person, mostly used of girls; cf. pérepere, perepere.*

mperewa-sém, *forwardness, pertness. — mperewasémfó: 'némmafō mp., young fast i.e. rash and inconsiderate fellows.*

mperewa, *a play at funeral customs.*

père-were [nea opere were, *who pleads for a piece of skin, as he gets no soft meat*] orphan (ayisā mmārañ).

perper, *F. ye p. (= pepe?) to be just. Cf. perepere.*

o-pesare, *a kind of tree; s. opesere.*

pese, *v. s. pesew. — o-pésé, a-, s. obese, apesebüro.*

Pèse, *pr. n. a village in Akwam. — Opése, pr. n. m.*

Apése, *pr. n. a village near Abonse, Akuapem.*

mpése, *pl. mpese-mpése, a small tuft of hair; nhwī a wode saw nè sāmíná akyim mā ákà hó sà. — b o mp., to form tufts, to join or twist the hair into tufts by mixing with it some glutinous matter.*

pésē, pésepese, *adv. altogether, quite; ne hō (ye) pésē, he is quite well; ofwefwe asem nom' pésepese, he carefully or thoroughly investigates the matter.*

apese-bürow, *1. maize planted in August (before or in the second rainy season), of which it is doubtful whether it will come to ripeness or full growth (abürow a wonani nná so se ebeye yiye); pr. 115. — s. abesebüro. — 2. pr. n. of an apenteba, s. donko.*

apesée, *pl. m-, hedgehog, urchin; s. fiāmpākwá, siadebóa.*

mpesee, *the tufts of blossoms of the maize; pr. 674. abürow tu mp., the maize blossoms. [G. able egba ahwányā.]*

a-pe-sem-a dí, *litigious disposition, intermeddling.*

o-pesemàdífo [nea ope asem adi] *litigious person, busybody.*

Apesemàkàfo, *sing.* Q--ni, *pr.n.* the king's "asafo" at Akropong: ahene-mma nè ahennana nè won nkoa; Asonkofo ne Akuroponfo a eka nhinā.

ape-se-ñkō-nyā, *self-interest, selfishness* [lit. *a liking that one alone gets a thing*]; me de, mikyi apese(me)ñkó(mi)nyā; wóyè apese(wo)ñkōnyā! óyè apese(ne)ñkōnyā.

o-pèsere, a *thorny tree*, used for building purposes and fuel.

pēsēw, *v.* to tug, worry; — to pull to pieces, to pull or pluck in pieces; p. dokono mu, s. ñkokowá; — to put in disorder; to dishevel (ñhwī mu, the hair); — intr. to hang in a loose and negligent manner, to flow without confinement; ne ñhwī mu ap.; — to blossom (of maize); *syn.* hwanyan.

pēsēwa, *pl. m-*, a penny worth of gold-dust; *pr.* 2685f. mpesewakoro, Ak. *id.* F. Mk. 6,37. — pēsēwa-bo, the dark-blue seed of a leguminous plant (climber), used for the smallest gold-weight; the plant yielding such seeds, with dark-green leaves, as of beans, and brown-red flowers growing into pods, of which there are three on each peduncle, containing two seeds each.

pé-sí, *inf.* [si pē] *abstinence from sleep at night*, the act of keeping awake, a wake, night-waking; watch, vigil; lucubration.

ampesí, Ak. apesíe; *boiled plantains* before they are pounded for fufū. *pr.* 114.405.2821.

apeso, *pl. m-*, F. *scissors*. Cf. akape.

apésow, *pl. m-*, a wild animal, similar to a monkey, very fierce; also called kitaden, from the extraordinary strength of its paws; *syn.* aberebē; *sloth*.

pesú, *pl. m-*, *hen-coop*; *syn.* akókobuw.

petē, *v.*, s. petew.

petē, *v.* [red. petēpetē] to scatter, strew; op. abūro mā ñkoko. — to sprinkle; osú p., it drizzles; F. to be scattered abroad. Mt. 26,31. — bo.. petē, to scatter, dissipate, disperse; *syn.* pansam, fwete; cf. pē.

o-pété, *pl. a-*, *vulture, carrion-kite*; *pr.* 2687ff. — by-names: kosakyi, akrampā, kwakye, oborobiñ. — opete-takāra, a feather of a vulture. — opete-nton, = ntomme, a kind of palm?

mpeté, *small-pox*; cf. bōrompete.

mpete-twā, *pock-hole, pock-mark, grain of small-pox*.

pétē, *a. open, free, plain, clear, unobstructed* by trees &c. F. manifest: no mu da ho p., it is manifest. — n. the open field (bābi a ehō nni wura na ehō ye haññ, okwan a emu ye; ofaa petē mu. — *adv.* plainly; openly, F. Mk. 8,32. *syn.* fē, pefē, fāññ, ketē.

petea, *pl. m-*, *finger-ring*, of gold or silver; ohye sika p.; cf. kā', toñkokā', nōmāfūru.

petebere-nyañkōbere, *pr.* 534.

[cf. apeterebi.

apetebí, a kind of opurrow, squirrel, not eaten. *pr.* 1101.2692.3129.

mpétémā, *spot, speck or stain* produced by sprinkling, splashing or spattering, *pr.* 3116.

petépètē, *red. v.*, s. petē; osu p., it drizzles.

pètēpōñ, *a. large*; meko p. mú, meko m'afuw p. nó mù (nnee-ma pī, abrode pī, abūrow nè nneema wom').

pètēpěrewa, *pl. mpetēprā [pěrew]*, 1. *spring, trigger of a springe or bird-trap* (apa). — 2. Ebia wokañ ade a, enna mmofra de si akyiri; asem kwa na wode kã; *cf. aseserebe*.

petěré, *v. to writhe, wriggle*; wukum wo na onwíee wu a, op.; apatā no p.

apeterebi, opeterebie-kuru, *s. apetebi. pr. 2693.*

petěrépetěré: onná ho kómm, na óyè p., *he is unquiet, fidgety, restless.* [G. fidšitefidšite, fitrifitri.]

petew, *v. to bruise, quash, squash, crush, grind, pound, to dash in pieces; to be bruised, crushed &c. cf. fetew, potow.*

apeti, *s. apiti.*

pětōpětō, *a. thick*; dote aye p. = d. mu aye duru, apiw. *pr. 1596.*

petu, F. *s. patu, patuw.*

pew, *v. [red. pepew] to remain behind, be backward in growth*; onipa yi apew = wato apē; nnua nō apepew, n'asō apew = n'asō ye deñ, *he is disobedient.*

mpewá, *R. small shot; s. mpěřemma, hâgire.*

péwá, *a. many, plenty, plenteous, plentiful, copious; syn. pī, bebrē, dōmañkãma; wobétúmi adí akútú p. yi ana? wo nsem pēwa a wubisabisae no.*

pēwa, *a kind of play*; Akyemfo mmā agoru bi.

mpēwá: di mp., *to retail; to hawk, peddle.*

mpēwa-dí, *inf. retail-business, retail-trade; hawking, peddlery.*

o-pēwadífó, *pl. a-, retailer, retail-dealer, small dealer; peddler, hawker, huckster. pr. 767.*

o-peyi, *a kind of amulet, s. sumañ.*

pī, *v., s. piw.*

pì, *adv. very, truly, indeed*; asem a wokã yi ewom' pì, ete sã pì; *syn. ampa. F. papa ara pī. Mk. 7,9.*

pī, pī, pim' = pã, pãm', *cf. apiapow.*

pī, *a. much, many. — adv. much, very much. — F. pī n'ara, many, very many, Mt. 3,7. 25,23. — syn. bebrē, péwá, dōmañkãmā.*

mpī, *stubbornness, obstinacy; scorn, disdain, spite; insolence, affront; crossness, peevishness; óyè mpī, he is froward, refractory, obstinate; syn. atūa.*

mpī-yé, *inf. frowardness, obstinacy, peevishness.*

pia, *pl. m-, back-room, chamber, a small room for sleeping or retirement, for keeping treasures or stores, store-room, warehouse; syn. pumpunu, pakusu; gener. opposite to a sa (on the other side of the yard); odi (ohene) pia (= ofwē ohene nneema so wo ne fi), he is (the king's) chamberlain; odi guadifo yi pia, he is the steward of this merchant.*

pīa, *v. [red. piapia q. v.] to press or push onward, forward or upward; to urge on; to promote, to lend a helping hand, to help for-*

ward; *pr.* 1142.1144. *pia brūkū' yi mā me, push this book towards me; meye biribi a, on'na opia me, if I am doing any thing, it is he that helps me in it; — to command, order. — pia gya m', to stir, poke or rake the fire; — wopia kohyee ho go, they thronged to the spot (crowding it); — opia biribi so, he aims at something, directs his efforts towards something.*

piabo, a kind of gold-weight.

piá-dí, inf. stewardship, chamberlainship.

o-piádifó, o-piám'ní, opianí, pl. a-fo, steward, chamberlain; ohene piani kura (fua) ne safē n.a.

piafo, F. steward. Mt. 20,8. s. opiadifo, opiani.

o-piafo, pl. a-, helper, promoter; one who (in a battle) urges on or impels the men to fight.

pīapīa, red. v. 1. s. pia. — 2. to urge on, command (dom, an army). F. to constrain.

apiapo [pim apow] the protuberant bones of the pelvis, the upper parts of the hip-bones projecting on account of leanness. pr. 924f.

mpīa-só, inf. furtherance, promotion, help; opp. asabawm-gye.

píbàbaba, pìbibibi, adv. descending in streams or torrents, said of rain, s. osu.

pídúà, pēdúa, buttock, the extremity of the back of an animal, where the tail is appended; aboa biara dua a etoa ne sisi so de reba ne to no, eso na ne dua pa no toae.

pie, v. Aky. = pue.

mpíèññó, the winged white ant, eaten by negroe children as a dainty; syn. asisirape.

opíèsíe, Ky. = opôsíe.

pìkāpikā, thick, inspissate(d); dontorí p. se abürow mpampá, a mire as thick as a meal-pap.

pìkyi, pl. m-, mattress.

pim' = pi mu, pām'. pr. 163.145.925.

pim, adv. firmly; uprightly; ósì pim, he steps firmly, is thoroughly sound or healthy; fa wo nsa si pim.

pimpi, a dish prepared of maize; abüroduan bi.

pimpini, red. v. pini.

pīn, v. F. to come nigh. Mk. 2,4. s. pini. — pīnara, F. s. pī.

pini, v. [red. pimp.] 1. to move, change place, draw near, approach to or towards; dom p. dom ansā-na otuo tow, an army approaches another before a gun is fired; pini ha, Ak. = tñiw bēra ha; pini do, Ak. = tñiw kō nohōa; ayisē apini no, he has shrunk or started back with horror: pini wo anim kakra, advance a little; pini wo akyi kakra, go or move back a little; wāpini n'akyi; wopinii ñkyirinkyíri, they went backward; — red. opimpiniñ n'akyi guañe, he receded and fled; mimpimpiniñ m'akyi se mewu, I do not shrink from death. — 2. = pene, 2. to groan. pr. 1668.

apíni, pl. id., a groan; si ap., to utter a groan: 1. to murmur

with dislike, = ñwĩnwĩ, kasa huhũhuhũ; ósì ap., okasa ne mene-wam', ebia ompe se obi te asenkō a orekã no. — 2. to groan in severe pain, to sigh heavily, = pene; cf. gu ahome.

apini-sí, inf. groaning, sighing; cf. opene, ahomegu.

pinkye, v. Ak. = benkye, ben, to approach (to); op. no = oben no.

pinnó, ? potow kwadu buñ a woanōa no p.

pintĩn, a. & adv. firm, -ly, fixed, constant, completely; wusi dua bi na eye p. a, wuse: átĩm; awia gyina p., the sun has exactly its highest stand; awia p. = awia ketē; me hō ye p., my health is excellent, firm, unshaken, constant.

mpintĩn, a kind of tabor, tabret, tambourine, timbrel; toa kōkūrō a wotatu āno na wode nhōma ayere na wosē wō won kōn mu de won nsa kã; gye ahene nē asikafo na wotā ye ade no.

apĩpĩ, a small bird, wren?

pĩprĩ, pipripĩ, a. thick; dense; dua p., a thick stick; omununkum p., a dense fog; nsu p., muddy, miry water.

pipripĩ, n. thickness; density.

pira, pl. id. dwarf.

pira, v. [s. red.] to knock; to hurt or be hurt by violence, to wound, be wounded; mapira me nsa(m'), me nsa apira, my hand is wounded; mapirapira me nsa hō anum, I have received five wounds in my hand; cf. bō afe. — Phr. wókã won tĩ pĩrá, they lay their heads together, i.e. they troop or collect together for a common undertaking, for an evil purpose; they combine, conspire, plot.

o-pĩrá, pl. m-, a wound; ne p. fi mogya, his wound bleeds; ne mp. fi fi mogya, his wounds are bleeding.

o-pĩráfó, pl. a-, a wounded person.

apĩrá-kúru, pl. id., a wound, i.e. a breach or separation of parts by violence, as a cut, stab, bruise; diff. akisikuru, an open sore, ulcer; s. kuru.

pĩrami(di) [Egypt. piromi] pyramid.

pĩrapira, red. v., 1. s. pira. — 2. p. mu, to knock together; wopirapiram' = wobobom', wopempem wonhō; cf. wodi atipira.

mpire, whip, scourge, cut from the skin of an elephant, hippopotamus, buffalo, wild horse, bēw, toròm &c., twisted, sometimes three or fourfold, and fastened to a stick. Cf. abā &c.

pĩrebi, a basket with a lid, made of kubé leaves, used for carrying provisions or preserving clothes; cf. séséa, kyerenkye.

pĩrew, F. piro, v. to roll (hāse, a cask, abo, stones); — red. pĩrepĩrew, F. piropiro, to roll, wallow, welter. Mk. 9,20.

p̃rim, v. to make or grow hard, to harden; to parch, scorch; ne hō apirim, his skin is getting hard, said of a baby of 3 or 4 months; odé, ntōmmo no hō ap., the outside of the yam or the sweet potato has become black (in the ground); odé a eda gya'm' na ogya pĩ nni hō pĩrim; odé no ap., the yam has become hard over the fire (in boiling or roasting), pr. 1550. — odé mmen yiye a, epirim, wotōtō a,

emmen bio, *if the yam is not well roasted in the beginning, it remains hard, and does not become softer by continued or repeated roasting*; aduan a wonōa nōa nōa na entumi mmen, wose: apirim; ekuru a wotōtō a emmen, wuse: ap. — *Phrases*: ne kōma ap. = ne k. ye den na ontie asem biara a wokā kyere no, afotusem biara ñkom'; opirim nehō *or* ne kōma, *he hardens himself or his heart, so that he does not listen to advice*; opirim' ne tirim', *he took courage*; pirim wo anim, *take heart or courage, do it manfully*; opirim n'anim tu no fo, *he boldly (or earnestly) admonishes or forewarns him*.

p̃rim [obsol.] = piriw. — pirim, F. *perfectly*: mā yendo w' p.

p̃r̃imm, primprim, *hard, strong, healthy, lively*; ne hō pr̃imm = ne hō ye dēnnēnnenneñ, onyaré neñ; onipa yi, oye mū pr̃imm, *this man is not sickly, but healthy and indeed lively*; óyè primprim, *he is quite nimble*, = ne hō ye den, onyé fōnofōno.

piriw: b̃o p., *to be struck with fear or terror, to be startled*; tr. b̃o.. p., *to strike with terror, to startle, frighten, terrify*; — syn. b̃o prim, b̃o pitiri; yi.. hū, yi.. ahī.

piro, red. piropiro, v. F. = pirow. Mt. 27,60. Mk. 9,20.

pitāhú, *a kind of frumenty or pap*; abūroduān a woyam na woamā ahono (abon?) na woason so na woñie (so son) a woakā.

[G. aflata.]

píti, *swoon, fainting-fit*; t̃o p., *to become weak, fidgetty, restless, senseless, to swoon away, faint*, espec. from hunger; pr. 3223. — *to cause to faint*: okom na eto nnipa p.; cf. t̃o beraw, t̃ware.

p̃iti, *leprosy*, = kwata, fa-wohō-kodi, mifua-duam'.

ò-piti, *a jumping insect*.

apíti, *the name of a small bird*; anōmā ketewa bi, osow nnipa sē; ne hō ñwrañ-ñwrañ, ne hō kañkañ, ne ntakāra mu boñ sē, nanso wodi.

apíti, ebiti, F. apitsi, *unleavened bread*; abūrow a woyam no mmore na wonōa na wob̃o no ap.

o-pitifó, pl. a-, *leper*, = okwatani.

pítipiti, *thickly crowded, thronged, close together*; syn. pepe; ñkūrofo no aboaboa wonhō āno p. (Lk. 11,29.); ñkrán' yi, wòfore só p.

p̃itipiti, adv. *much, continuously*; wofw̃e no p.

pitiri: b̃o p., *to be struck with terror, to startle, shrink*; cf.

o-pitíri, pl. a-, *a kind of river-fish*. pr. 2694. [piriw.

o-piti-t̃o, inf. *falling in a swoon, fainting*; op. ñhina fi kom (?).

o-pitit̃ofo, *a starving person*. pr. 2695.

piw, v. 1. *to become or be thick, inspissate(d)*; ñkwañ, aduru no apiw. — 2. *to be dense, stand thickly or close together*; kwae yi mu piw, emu nnua n.a. (bemmen hō) piw só, kyere só; mmmrūkū yi, emu mpiw. — 3. *to make thick, hard*; p. dote = mā dote ye p̃eto-p̃eto. pr. 1596.

mp̃i-ỹe, inf. s. mp̃i.

p̃o, por, v. F. *to strip (off)*, atar, *one's clothes*; s. pore,

p o, v. Ak. s. p ow.

p o p o, or p o p o, expressions imitative of the sound of beating, knocking.

p o, v. [red. popo] 1. to push; o p o m e t a w = o s u m m e, o w o m e ñ k o n s i a w, holding me by the neck, he pushes or thrusts me forward. — 2. to shake, tremble [inf. apo, q. v.] — red. o p o p ó, n e h ò p o p o, n e h ò n a m p o p o, he trembles; m f r a m a p o p o n n u a, the wind shakes the trees (syn. h i m, p o s o w, w o s o w); n n u a n o a p o p o, the trees have been shaken. — 3. red. o p o p o n e t i, he shakes his head, refuses, declines. — 4. p o, to refuse, decline, reject; F. Mt. 21,42. Mk. 7,9. — to forsake, F. Mt. 19,27. — to disdain, scorn, despise; to repudiate; to spurn away; F. to renounce; to deny; Mt. 10,33.16,24. — syn. p a [G. k w a]. Phr. w o a p o n e b r a a m ā n o, they have left him to himself. — p o s o, to refuse, decline (a present, an invitation to eat); to simulate refusal (m e m ā o b i b i r i b i n a o p e, n a o b o a p a s e o m p é a, n a o p o s o n e ñ). — 5. p o a b ū r o w s o, to sift, winnow or fan corn by pushing or shaking the vessel containing it; cf. h u w s o. — 6. to throw off or drop the leaves, to grow leafless; a k a k ū m ā n a d u a y i a p o, this tree will soon lose its leaves; d u a y i a p o, this tree is leafless; n n u a n o a p o p o. pr. 993.997. — 7. to emit, discharge: n'āno p o a h u r u, he foams. Mk. 9,14. — 8. to utter words by repetition: p o d ó d ó w, to stammer, stutter. Mk. 7,32. — 9. to emit other sounds: p o w a w = b o w a w, to cough. — 10. to growl, gnarl, snarl (as a dog, leopard, lion, bear); cf. p o w. — 11. p o s o, to rattle in the throat in the last struggle before death; pl. w o p o p o s o. — 12. to beat: p o ñ h ō m a, to curry leather by a process of scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing and colouring; m m o a ñ h ō m a n a w o d a ñ a n i m ā e h ō d ŵ o (the hides of animals are dressed and prepared that they become soft and pliant), n a w o d e d i a d ŵ i n i b i a r a; e t o d. w o d e h y e f a m' m ā e h ō d ŵ o n a w o a p o s ó ñ h w í n o, n a w o a h y e n o k o k ō a. s. t u n t u m, a. n. w o d e a y e m p a b o á, n t o a, m m o h a, e k y e w, ñ k o t o k u n. a. — 13. p o a b r o b e, to sever or extract the fibres from the leaves of the pine-apple; w o b o r o a b r o b e a h a b a ñ n a w o w e r e s o n a w o y i m u a b r o b e m f u t u r u n o.

a p o (pl. id.) fetters, shackles for the feet, = p o k y e r e, m-.

e-p o, Gy. a lizard. pr. 1023.

o-p o, inf. withering; cf. o h o w.

a p ó, inf. trembling, tremor of weak, infirm or old persons; trembling of hands, feet and head; o y a r e a p o.

e-p ó, pl.?, a bale of cloth; n t a m á p ó or n t a m a p ó = n t a m a a o b i a r a n t ŵ a a s o b i p e ñ e.

e-p ó, a-, a dish made of some herb. pr. 3017.

e-p ò, sea, ocean, cf. b o s o n o p o; p o m', in the sea; p o s ó or p o a n í, on the sea; — k o p o, to go to fish. John 21,3. — e p o y i r i, the tide flows, sets in, is coming on, it is flowing water; e p o t ŵ ē, the tide goes out, ebbs, falls, it is ebbing water. pr. 670. — p o n o m' t ē ā, gulf; p o n o m' t e t r e t e, bay. D. As. Cf. k o n t ō ñ, d o n n ō ñ; p o k ā, p o k w a n t ē ā.

p ó, m p o, (full o) adv. even; n a y; m p o m a d i a w u a, a ñ k ā w o n y é m è s ē, even if I had committed a murder, they would not deal

with me thus; me nuanom, mpo me nã mma ne won; *Jud.* 8,19. — *Gr.* § 75,3. 134,3 b.

pó, *adv.* expressing the sound of steps in walking: n'asepatere no si fam' pó pō (= kō kō) na ode kō; ono de, dā osore a, pō pō na okō, e.s. mprenpreñ na okō, :.:

pō', *adv.* expressing the sound or act of beating, striking or cutting: mabō no pō = bum [G. gbā, gbu, bum]; wotwa ogya pō' pō' or pó pó.

pō, *v.* [red. pōpō] -ani, to cast an angry, piercing, intimidating look at; opō n'ani, opōpō (opupuw) n'ani kyere me, opōpō me, he threatens, frightens me, addresses me harshly, flies at me, speaks roughly to me, = otutu n'ani kyere me, otētēē me hunahuna me, oye n'anim kyere me se, onyā biribi a, obeye me. *Gen.* 42,7.30.

mpō: obō me mpō, he ill-treats, ill-uses, abuses, maltreats me, = óyè me sakasaka, oye me pupópupó, oboro me, onfwe me so yiye.

poa, *pl. m-*: twa.. poa, to challenge, defy, with words, espec. by the use of debasing or vilifying expressions; otwa me poa, wotwitwa yen mpoa.

mpoa-twa, *inf.* challenge, setting at defiance, defamation; d'wom yi mpo ye mp. (mp. ne se: ohene bi wo ho na wo ani nso no na wokasaka senea wo nè no se, se ebia wobese se: oyi a, minsuro no, ontumi nkum me, mewo sika mekyen no, ohiani no nso, wode no ye den?) *pr.* 1096.2698ff.

mpo-ānó, sea-shore, strand, beach, shore; sea-side, coast, sea-coast. *pr.* 1107.2697. — mpo ānoni, *pl. m-* -fo, a dweller on the sea-coast; people living near the sea-shore.

pobi, a by-name of the fly. *pr.* 2572 f. — mpobi, *pr.* 2701.

pobiá, *pl. m-*, a black boil, very painful and enduring longer (perh. 6 months) than pompó (8 days); p. na eye yaw bebrebe, nso etā tu kuru kyeñ pompó.

O-póbì-deí, *pr. n.* 1. an ancient king; — 2. a brook, G. Ogboli.

o-pō'dò, *pl. a-*, a large pot to keep water in; *pr.* 2702. cf. atāhina.

mpofirim', unexpectedly, unawares; suddenly, on a sudden, all of a sudden; cf. mpaase, mpasompaso.

o-pofoní, *pl. a-* -fo, fisher, fisherman. *pr.* 2703.

mpó-fóro [opow foforo] assumption, forwardness, pertness, flippancy; *Rog.* 878.885. cf. nsoáfóro; "opów anā mp.?" is it "politeness or pertness?" abofra a orefiti ase asūa kasa na ode mpanyinsēm nè mmērantiwasēm afra ne bram'.

apogya, s. apagyá.

[shell.

apò-húru [epom' awuru] sea-tortoise, -turtle; ap. boñ, tortoise-

po-kā, channel, strait, narrow sea between two portions of land.

mpókō [mpow akokō-akokō] lumps, ingots or nuggets of gold, bullion. — pōkōwá, pōkoa, *pl. m-*, a small nugget of gold.

O-pòkú, *pr. n.m.* *pr.* 2704f.

apókú -o, pokupoku, a kind of white heron, aigret.

poku(w)á, *pl. m-*, the full round breast of a young woman; *cf. nufu, nufuteñ; diff. mpekua.*

o-poku(w)afo, *pl. a-*, a full-grown girl.

po-kwan-tẽã, a strait of the sea.

pokye, *v. 1. to crumble off, pluck off. [G. kpoke.] — 2. to defer, delay, linger, tarry.*

pokyerẽ, *pl. m-*, fetter for the feet; *F. mp. (no sing.); cf. apo.*

o-pokyerẽní, *pl. a- -fo*, a prisoner in fetters, in jail; *diff. ode-duaní, one arrested (in his own or another man's house) on whom the sentence is not yet passed.*

e-pom' [epo mu] *F. in the sea; to sea; southward.*

põmã, *v. 1. to stick, be fastened, be held back somewhere; me sika a aka no poma mu 'ne, the rest of the money due to me is still retained (in their hands, withheld from me). — 2. to charge or load a gun.*

põmã, *pl. m-*, (*F. põma, Mk. 6,8.*) stick, walking-stick; cane, staff (of the speaker of a jury, of a messenger or ambassador); *wokosi mp. wo ohene anim = wokoyi nteñ wo oh. anim; s. si.*

o-põmãfó, *pl. a-*, cane-bearer, messenger, ambassador; *syn. okyẽ-ámé, obófó. — pl. a-*, persons sitting on the scaffold of poles serving for a privy: *mekomã ap. akyẽ = meko dua so.*

apõmãfo: ototo me ap., he is careless, regardless, unconcerned, he cares nothing at all about me; *monntoto ne nsem ap., do not neglect, disregard or slight his words.*

apõmãfo-tó, *inf. contempt, neglect, disregard.*

poma-si [si mp.] a public transaction. — *Ak. sale of a slave on credit.*

mpoma-tiri: so or kura mp., to make use of a messenger's cane, to go to address an assembly; = *di ohene anim asem. pr. 3283.*

apõmma, *pl. m-*, [opon, *dim.*] shutter; *toto mp. no mu!*

[apombrew, *F. Mt.4,23f. (misprinted) = ahõembrew, ahõomerew.*]

o-põmfo, *pl. a-* [pon, *v.*] *F. redeemer.*

[*pr. 2645.*]

apo-mono, too much rubbing of the teeth, so that blood comes.

pompó, *pl. m-*, boil, bile, furuncle; carious tumor; *p. tu ntem (opens sooner) kyeñ pobíá; oyare mp.*

apompom-pé, *inf. vain pomp, vain-glory, haughtiness, pomposity, arrogance; óyè ap., he is puffed up, vain-glorious, swaggering, vaunting, braggart; obu nehõ kese, ofwefwẽ nneema akese. Ps. 131,1.*

pompõñ, *v. red., s. pon.*

pómpõñ, the highest pitch or degree; *asem or oyare no ato no p. mu, the matter (law-suit), or his sickness, has reached the highest point, and is much more difficult to reduce or cure than it was in the beginning.*

mpomponee, [pono] wrinkles; curves.

pompõno, pomprõ, *red. v. 1. to bend; s. pono; to crumple up. — 2. to wrinkle; to get (perf. to have) wrinkles, to be wrinkled: akwa-*

korā no anim ap., *that old man has a wrinkled face*; op. ne moma, *he knits his brows*. — 3. *to writhe with pain or agony*. — 4. *to bend or wind in manifold curves*: asu no ap. = akontoñ, akyeakeya.

mpompōnsā, *three cues or horn-like twists of hair*.

pōñ, *v. to disjoin or separate with some effort*: 1. *to take away by force, pull off, snatch from*; afāmmaa, wōmpōñ no, pr. 1089. wōpōñ ne kyew fi n'atifi; *syn. pañ, hūam*. — 2. *to strip or deprive one of property given to him at some former time* (said of persons who impoverish one previously enriched by them): Owusu Yaw apōñ ne yere Mānu, *Mr. R. has taken back from his wife M. all he had given her*. — 3. *to discharge, issue*: opōñ' afwene, *he bleeds at the nose*. — 4. *to miscarry*: obéa no apōñ. — 5. *to let go or quit one's hold*; pōñ fwe, *to fall off, away or down; to drop (down)* pr. 542. — oḍaṇ no hō apōñ, *the plaster or coating of the wall has fallen off*; — pōñ fi .. hō, *to be pulled off, to fall away from, to be frustrated in*; mā wōmpōñ mfi wōñ agyinatū hō. Ps. 5,11. — 6. *to go away, retire or desist from, to cease, leave off, give up, break up or off*; wōapōñ adwumayo, *they have left off working*; wōbo nnonnum a, adwumayefo apōñ, *at 5 o'clock the labourers leave off working*; wōapōñ asore, *the church service is over*; wōapōñ sukū, *the school is over or finished, the scholars have been dismissed*. pr. 2706. — 7. *to dismiss from work or from a meeting, assembly or congregation*; wura M. apōñ n'adwumayefo, *Mr. M. has dismissed his labourers*; kyerekyerēfo no ap. ne sukūfo, *the teacher has dismissed his scholars or pupils*; wōapōñ asafo no, *the congregation has been dismissed*. — 8. *to call people out of or away from their homes*: wapōñ nkūrofo aboa āno, *he has called the people to assemble*. — 9. *to call back, recover, win or bring back* (fugitives, under the assurance of their not being hurt, from the place to which they fled perhaps from fear of being killed): wopōñ akobofo a, wō ntama āno ye duru, pr. 493. cf. pono, F. — 10. *to redeem, recover a pawn*. pr. 770.

pōñ, *a. in cpds. great, large*; cf. abopōñ, obirempon = ohene, nantupōñ, Akūropōñ, Mampōñ, Onyankōpōñ.

pon, pono, F. *to redeem*, = gye. — pon, *inf. redemption*.

o-pōñ, *inf. abortion, miscarriage*.

mpóñ nè mmá, *the whole family or household*, mpanyiñ nè mmofra.

àmpōñ, *a. old, used of palm-wine*; ō, àmpōñ ní! nsā no aye à.

o-póñ, *pl. a-*, F. epon, 1. *door, gate, hatch*, = oḍaṇ āno pōñ (ehō ye wurekyerē, adidipōñ ye trotro); *to pōñ mu, shut the door*. — 2. *table, dining- (breakfast-, supper-) table*, = adidipōñ; *writing-table or -desk*, kyerewpōñ; cf. adwumpōñ. — 3. *meal, repast; feast*: wōtów' no pōñ, *they made him a supper*. — 4. *the table in the court of justice*: wode no kō pōñ so (= asa so) akodi asem, *he is brought to the bar for a decision of the matter*. [G. 1. šina, 2-4. okplō.]

pōnam, *a well-formed piece or nugget of native gold*.

mponee [biribi a wōapono] *a bend, curve, curvature; a bind or tie* [—]; mp. kūmā, *a breve* [as on ä ě ĭ..]: mōnye mp. wō so!

o-ponfo, F. *redeemer*, = ogyéfo.

o-ponkó, *pl. a-*, F. *m-*, *horse*. *pr.* 2707ff. — o-ponko-bá, *pl. a-*, *colt*, *foal*. — o-ponko-béré, *pl. a-*, *mare*. — o-ponko-nini, *pl. a-*, *stallion*. — o-ponko-saé, *pl. a-*, *castrated horse*, *gelding*. — o-ponko-furum, *mule*, an animal generated between a horse and a she-ass (*cf.* afurumponko, — between a he-ass and a mare).

o-ponkó-até, *saddle*. — o-ponko-nnadeka, *bit*, *bridle*.

apónko-kwan, *pl. id.* [*lit. horse-way, horse-road*] *road*, *the broad road*, *high-road*, *highway*.

apónko-náñ: wasi ap., *he stands astride*, having set one foot before the other; *he strides*.

o-pon-kótokōro, *door-hinge*.

apōñkyé, *am-*, *pl. m-*, Ak. F. *goat*; = abirekyi.

apōñkyeréñ, *pl. m-*, *toad*; ap. te abo ase nè atarem'; ap. puw bore mã awo. *pr.* 2712f. *cf.* apotoro.

pono, *v.* [*red. pompono, pomprō*] 1. *to bend*; opònò ne mu, ne nañkrōma. — 2. *perf. to be bent, crooked; to be arched, vaulted*. — *Cf.* kyea, kurum.

pònò, pon, *v.* F. *to redeem*; opónò, *inf. redemption*, = ogye.

apónò, F. *circle*; bu(bu) ap., *to form a circle, to surround*.

mpono, F.: tu mp. = tu nteñ or ñtene; watu m'asem mp., *he has gone straight-forward with my cause*.

àmpono-dí-àsũá, an *old monkey-eater*, obayifo mmārañ.

opōñóntom', *pl. a-*, [pono, tom'] *pocket-knife, clasp-knife*.

ponse, *v.* [*Eng.*] Akp. F. *to punish*; *cf.* tẁě asō, fẁe, tua ka. mponse (F. Akp.), *punishment*.

o-pōñ-ntá, *folding-doors, folding-gate*.

mpon-tere, *door-hinges; iron ligaments of a door*. *pr.* 3328.

apón-tów, *inf.* [tow pon] *feast, feasting, banquet, banquetting; luxury, delicate living*; wode ap. ñkō na egye wōñ ani.

pōntwē, pōntwēpōntwē, *slow, sluggish, tardy, dull; lazy, slothful, indolent, idle*; *syn.* nyã.

apón-ñuá, Ak. apōññwa, *pl. m-* [opon, agua] *the frame of a door or window*. *pr.* 2711.

mpò-ñwóma, = odé mpów à áhyé (= erebebo) na ennyini na wobubú dí no, *unripe tubers or roots of yam*.

popa, popápopa, *red. v., s. pa, espec. under 12*.

popápopa, *adv.* expressing the sound of breaking; odañ no ye p. na ebu fẁee ho, or, odañ no bubu p. na efẁee ase, *the house fell or tumbled down with a crashing or cracking noise*.

popã, *pl. m-*, *palm-branch*, i.e. the long mid-rib of the leaf espec. of the oil-palm, together with or without the long leaflets (berew) proceeding from it on both sides. *pr.* 466.570.592.2715.

mpopá-àmmó-wo, *a swelling of the hand* alleged to be caused by a charm against thieves in a plantation.

mpópare, *a place cleared from trees, brushwood, weeds &c.* —
bo mp., *to clear a place in a forest.*

ò-pópaw, *pl. a-*, a kind of *tree*, used as *timber*; wode sen wo-
aduru, adaka n.a.

apopa-yám' [nea opopa yam'] *the last child of a mother*; cf.
mpopâ-yám', *the fibres of palm-branches.* [okáàkyíre.

popo, *red. v.*, to *shake, tremble &c.* s. po, espec. under 2.3.6

popo [G. kpekpe] a kind of *cloth*; Ak. aweree; s. ntama.

mpópó, a native *dish* made of *maize*. [G. kpekpe.]

pópō, s. pō. — pō'pō', = ofuruntum.

pópō, = abonúa, atwápó, from the sound of cutting, s. pō.

pō'pō, *red. v.*, s. pō'.

apopobíbiri, 1. *the dark-green or dirty film* on the ground
where water has been spilled or on stagnant water, consisting of
tiny water-plants, algae; (wuguare gu a, na fam' aye tumm, wofre
no ap.) — 2. *dark-green moss* on stones or trees; pr. 3370. cf. abo-
so-nhwī, dua-hō-nhwī. — 3. *a. dark-green.*

popododobi, s. nantwi.

apopokyíkyí, a kind of *river-fish*. pr. 2716.

popomporúwá, a custom performed with females arrived
at puberty; woye no p. = wogoru no bra, e.s. ababā bi a obōe bra
wode gude nè ññwínne nè ñhenepá hyehye no to dñom di n'akyi
de no kō asum' koguare no bō no asu de no ba ofie na wóyè no aye:
ñkesua, ntrama n.a.

popópòpó, *fighting, scuffle*; se p. fi mu a, ménye no den? —
insolent usage; oye p., *he is a rough man, disposed to fight or flog*
others, to show his power; mmobō me p. so! *do not knock me about*
thus! [fr. the sound of beating.]

poporokú, *new corn (maize) which can be ground, corn of*
this (the present) year; cf. kùkuradabi.

poré, *v. 1. to strip one of his clothes.* — 2. *to challenge by stri-*
king; oporé m'ano = opotí mè.

póré, *pl. m-*, jar, pitcher, jug or bottle of stone ware.

apòrí-bà', apotibā, *pl. m-*, a club, bludgeon, cudgel, thicker than
asabā', cf. ñkontimmā.

póripori, *a. ready to strike or fight*; ne nsa ye p.

aporí-sò, *by force or violence*; ogye biribi ap.; odi asem no
ap., e.s. ññwefwē bem biara se nea esi ne tirim no ñkō.

poriwa, *a., pl. mporiwa-mp.*, short, said of sticks of 1 or 2
fingers' length; Ñkrañfo kotwā nnua mp.-mp. de kō fie koton.

poro... cf. pro..., pono...

pörökyéwá, *tender, soft, delicate, dainty, effeminate*; óyèñ
ne mma pr., *he brings up his children tenderly, effeminately*; wahye
ne mma pr. or prówé, *he shows his children too much indulgence* (cf.
koko), *he spoils his children.*

o-pōron, a kind of tree.

o-pōrōntom', s. opōnontom'.

pōropōro, a disease in the throat; éyè wo mene; wokasa a, enye yiye.

pōropōrow, pōropōrow, red. vv., s. pōrow, pōrow.

mpōròpórow a, small fragments or particles, crumbs, splinters, filings, sparks: dōkono(hō) mpr., crumbs of bread, cf. mfūrofúrowá; dua(hō) mpr., small bits of wood, splinters, saw-dust; dade(hō) mpr., iron-filings; gya(hō) mpr., sparks, cf. nturuturuwa.

pōrow, v. [red. poroporow] 1. to rot, corrupt, putrify, decay, spoil; to become putrid, grow virulent, to fester (of wounds), ulcerate; perf. to be rotten, putrid; dua no bep. ntem; nām no ap. — cf. suw, see. — 2. to spoil, to bring up or accustom to bad habits; op. ne ba = ohye ne ba prowe, okoko ne ba. — pōrowē, v. n. rottenness.

pōrow, v. [red. poroporow] 1. to beat out, thrash (kokoté, atókó, emō, cf. fewabūrow & siw, G. gbe nīmā); to beat off (abē: wode bemū bō [or fwe] fam' de yi mmefua no mmiakō :/: afi bemū no so). — 2. to beat, to shake out, to remove the dust &c. or clean (prow or proprow atadem', clothes &c.) by beating; to shake, stir up, clean from the seeds &c.; mmea de tadua p. asawam', women clean raw cotton by a wooden instrument. — 3. to pluck off, gather (dua aba, the fruits of a tree, = tetew). — 4. p. abom, to remove the single pots from under the felled palm-trees (wotetew nhina a wode sua abe fi mmedefunu ase). — 5. to fall, espec. in small portions or particles, to crumble, to be scattered, strewed (strown) or thrown down (of dry things): dua no so ahaban nh. porow = po; nhwēa p. gu ade no so; nkyene porow gu; — tr. to remove small particles, shake off, cast off; oporow nkyene gu, pr. 702. — 6. to spend in defraying different expenses; map. me sika nh. matua m'akaw 'ne. — 7. p. atuo, to discharge guns in a volley; yep. atuo guu won so, we poured a volley of muskets upon them. — 8. n'aniwa poroporow nsu, his eyes gush out water; oresū na nusu fi n'aniwam' gu wōrodo-wōrodo y'ō yō, = nusu tere no.

poruwa, a. s. poriwa.

posa, v. [red.] 1. to rub (with the hands); p. tā, to rub the tobacco; ntama no abiri, mep., the dress is dirty, I am rubbing it; a-wow ade me nsa na mep., my hands are cold, therefore I am rubbing them; mep. me koko so, I am rubbing my chest; wode dote p. n'ani, they rub dirt into his face or eyes. — 2. to break or crush the strength of any one: oyare no ap. no, he has become lean and feeble by the sickness.

po-sā, F. = posaw. Mt. 27,48. Mk. 15,36.

mposae, the withered bark or the dry fibres of the plantain-tree, used for various mean purposes [comm. lang., syn. baha]. pr. 10.2491.

posaw, v. 1. to rub to powder; to bruise, crush, grind, smash, dash in pieces; syn. petew. — 2. to be crushed: maŵie p. korā, I am completely exhausted. — 3. p. so, to murder, with cruelty, atrocity or in a frantic manner, to massacre.

p o-saw, F. po-sā [osaw a efi pom'] a *European sponge*.

apōsé, a kind of *brown-red fruit*; aba a ebere dum.

o-posí, pl. a-, a kind of *earthen vessel*; asańka (abeyā) bi a wō-
ańworanworan mú (wōńwene no pipirí ye mu ahin-ahin) à wōpotow
mu mako, nkruma, efań n.a.; s. kuku.

o-pôsíe, Ak. opièsie, *the first child*; me (ba) p. ni. (R. *the youngest
child, a child born to a man in his old age.*) Cf. abakań & apopa-
yám', okáàkyíri.

posi, pl. m- [pow a asi] a *tuber of the yam plant growing a-
fresh* after those of the first growth have been pulled off; odé a wō-
apań (wōatu ase de a edi kań) na asań abo bio; s. mpow; odé no
sisi so pī nti, wōfre no mpow a asi (esi) a.s. mposi. Wode odé a wō-
befua no mposi-mposi na ehychye nko no mu.

pōsoposo, a. *loose, rickety, unfixed, not sticking fast*; epam
no aye p., enyé deń bio.

póso, pōsoposo, a. *weak from old age (or sickness), feeble,
infirm, imbecile, decrepit, shaky, tottering*; aberewa p.; wabo akora pp.

po-soro-samini, pr. 2696.

posow, v. *to shake, tremble &c.* = wosow, pusow, popo, him;
- mframa p. ahabań; awow p. me hōnam; awow de me, me hō p.

mpó-ta m' [(be)pow ntam'] *pass, passage between mountains or
houses; strait, defile; alley, thoroughfare*; wafa mp. hayi; cf. afae.

potē, a. *right, true, genuine*; adv. *in the right manner*.

potí, v. *to challenge by striking one's nose or mouth with the
finger*; cf. pore.

mpo-tia [pow, tia] *stunted tubers of yam*; odé a ammo yiye na
eboń nkorowa-nkorowa no. pr. 281.

apoti-bā, F. apotsibā, Mt. 26,47. s. aporibā.

poto, v. Ak. 1. s. potow. — 2. = foto, F. foro. — 3. F. *to cor-
rupt, become corrupt*; dzēa ompoto no, *that which is not corruptible*.
[1 Cor. 15,42.]

pòtō, a. *dirty, filthy, nasty*; ne ntama or ne hō aye (fi) p., ne
hō ye p. = ne hō ye fi dodo.

pòtopoto, a. *thick, inspissated*; nkwań no apiw aye pp.; *slimy,
muddy, miry*. — adv. wokuńkum nnipa guu ho pp., *they slaughtered
people with a fearful carnage*.

apotobiesā'se, Ab. a kind of *owl* = wūrepí, Akr.

mpoto-dé, a kind of *pottage-herb*.

mpotoe, 1. *the dregs, lees, sediment of any thing*; puw is used
only of nsā or other liquors, and tā. — 2. F. *corruption*, = prowe.

o-pótofo, pl. a- [potow 3.] *foreigner, alien (barbarian), one who
does not speak Tshi, one who speaks an unintelligible language*. —
2. s. botofó, pātáfó.

poto-mań, a people of a language different from Tshi.

Apotokáń, an *impure Akan dialect*; Kwawufo kasa ap.

apótompo, *hurry, precipitation, flurry, fuss*; obo no ap., *he does*

it in hurry and confusion, helter-skelter, hastily, without sufficient preparation and reasons; obo asem no ap., e.s. odi a, onhú āno; ose: enyé biribi, meye no ntemntem.

apotoṭoré, -poré, a small bird with greenish grey plumage.

potopoto, s. potō, potow.

potoro [Eng.] porter; cf. nsā.

apōtōro, frog; cf. apōnkyerén.

apōtōro-dōm, a poisonous plant; dupon bi.

potōrópōtōró, negligent, careless, slovenly, disorderly; on-fwé n'ade yiye, óyè ne nneema p. = sakasaka; onyé ne ba yiye korā, óyè no p.

potow, v. 1. to crush, squash, press into pulp; op. mako wo asaṅkam'; otia biribi so wo fam' na epetew. — 2. to pound, beat; to knead; p. mmore = fotow m., to knead, mould dough or bread; p. dote = wow d., to work clay and water with the feet; dote no apotow (awow), the clay is well mixed, ready for use. — 3. to speak a foreign (barbarous) language, at least not pure or genuine Tshi; op. Brofo, Date &c. Otwi de, yempotow.

potūropodwō, s. botūrobodwō.

potwā, 1. glutton, greedy fellow; onipa a onyā aduan a. nsā na odi a. onom no pī kyeñ se ete; syn. odidifó. [G.fulo.] — 2. gluttony, greediness; oye p. = ope adifudé, he is greedy (not only of food or drink).

potwom, button.

pow, v. [red. popow] 1. to rub, scrape, scour, clean, cleanse; pow sē, pr. 401. ópòw korow no mu; syn. tñiw. — 2. to cut closely, to lop or poll the branches of a tree, espec. of a palm-tree felled in order to extract the palm-wine; wapow abe no; woapopow won mme. — 3. to polish, burnish, furbish, make smooth, bright or glossy; to refine; wop. aṵowa, sānyā hō; mapow mo se dñwete; cf. trom, hoa. — 4. to become or be civilized, polite, refined, cultivated; ópòw = onim aguaasesemde yo; akōa no apow nnansā-yi, e.s. wahū kūrow a owō mu no amanne yiye; pótófó biara mpowe, none of the tribes that do not speak Tshi are polite or refined. — 5. to grow rich, pr. 884. to improve or rise in worldly affairs, to become comfortable, pr. 1626. Asantefo ammā Fantefo ampow amfew, the Asantes did not suffer the Fantes to improve and thrive or prosper. — 6. to become or be proud, puffed up, arrogant; to behave proudly; syn. horañ; opow nehō, he puffs himself up; opow n.s. onsō nea obeye dñwae na oreye; n'ani nso nnipa; wapow, he is proud, presuming, arrogant, insolent, overestimates himself; ohoho ba kūrom' na okyere nehō a, wose: wapow dodo. — 7. to growl, grumble, gnarl, snarl, roar, said of the dog, leopard, lion &c. okramañ po me, the dog growls at me.

o-pow, inf. politeness &c. haughtiness, arrogance.

pow, v. to come up, come forth, appear; dua aba no apow =

pow, v. F. = po, to forsake, e.g. sin. [apue.

e-pow, pl. a- or apow-apow, 1. bump, swelling, protuberance,

tumor; knob; n'anīm wō pow, he has a bump on his face; n'ano ahore pow, his mouth is swollen (by accident or by nature); pr. 145. 163. — menewaase pow, a) a wen on the throat, goitre, struma; b) grudge, pique, spite: óyì ne m. p., he gives vent to his anger. — 2. conglobation, conglomeration; mogya apow-apow, clots of blood; cf. epow, pl. m-. — 3. curl, ringlet; Abũrokyiri ññuan no hō ñhwī ye apow-apow. — 4. knot; pow yi ye deñ sê, mintumi mensân, this knot is too tight, I cannot untie it; — bō or si p., to tie (in or into) a knot; si wo nsa so pow = bō so hama na wo were amfi; — bō hama p., to tie a rope into a knot; — bō tirim p., to design, project, plan, devise, to make a plan, project, design, plot. — 5. knuckle, protuberant joint, espec. of the fingers; cf. nañpow, naññweā; otēetē n'apow mu, he stretches himself, lit. his joints, he takes exercise, walks; óyè me apow sò adé, he treats me badly, cruelly.

e-pow, pl. m-, a cluster or group of trees, grove, thick wood or forest of small extent; cf. abosompow, asamampow, asoreso.

e-pow, pl. m-, conglobation, lump; sika p., an ingot, nugget or billot of gold; rock-gold; s. epow, 2. & pokō.

mpow, the new tubers of yam growing after those of the first crop from the head which has been cut off and planted again; odé a wō-atu na aka ne ti wō fam', odé a wōpañ mmotokrōma a esāñ bō no, odé a wōpañ dedaw na abō mpow no; s. posi. Wo mpow mfew da, your capacities will never be developed.

mpów-bère, mpów-mù, the time of the second crop of yam.

pówa, pl. m-m- [epow, dim.] a small grove for the fetish = obosompow.

e-powá [epò, dim.] a (small) sea as part of an ocean.

pówa, Ak. the smallest amount of gold-dust, the half of pese-wa, about a half-penny. Cf. simpówa, tàpó.

powa-de, things bought for a half-penny. pr. 1362.

mpówa-ka, Ak. small debts.

apow-mu-déñ: ohye no ap. na wabō ne kroñ, he confirms, encourages or helps her in her theft.

apow-mu-tēetē [stretching of the joints or limbs] gymnastic exercise, gymnastics.

po-wó [lit. sea-snake] a kind of eel; syn. aberekurí.

powpaw: bō-, to put aside as unimportant, pr. 2308.

pra, pāra, v. [red. prapra] 1. to sweep with a broom or besom (odañ mu, abonten so, pata so) pr. 322. 2718. — to gather; yepra boa āno a, efwete bio, what we sweep together, is scattered again; pra ahōnyā hye kwu, F. to heap up riches; cf. prapra; — opra (di) n'akyi, he sweeps behind him (to remove the least thing or influence he may have left behind). — 2. to sweep, to drive or carry along or off, to destroy many at a stroke or with celerity and violence. — 3. Phr. Oprapra n'asō akyi, s. asō; oprapra ne ba huhuw no hō, s. huhuw. — 4. pra yare, As. = sa yare.

e-pra, pl. a-, armadillo, Dasypus. pr. 3310.

aprā, pl. m-, a small species of armadillo.

apra: yi.. apra, *to warn, forewarn, give warning, admonition, information or notice to, to caution*; s. eb. woako oman bi so na wonè wo bedi asemmone, na obi ahintaw akā akyere wo; ete se otia wonan so. Rebeka yii Iakob apra se óññuan.

mprā, mpānā, *pl. -fo, 1. lover, paramour; concubine, mistress, courtesan*; obarima a. obea a onam tñē mprā; pr. 2719. cf. aguāmāñ. — 2. *the connection between a man and a woman living together for a time without being properly married, concubinage*; tñē mprā, *to form such a connection, to live in a state of concubinage, to have illicit (sexual) intercourse*. — mprā-ba, *pl. mprā-mma, a child begotten in concubinage*. — mprā-tam': odi o-nè bea no mp., *he is the go-between to him and her*. — mprā-tñē, *inf. living in concubinage; illicit (sexual) intercourse*.

o-pradā, s. oprannā. pr. 2720.

aprādā', a kind of musical instrument, made of horns; s. abeñ.

pradadada, s. pāradada.

o-prae, *pl. a-, broom, besom; syn. ohūāe; cf. tui; - wope asem so prae, they are too inquisitive*.

mpraé-sò, *an open level place swept clean for trading or other purposes*.

prakō, *pl. m-, hog, swine, porker, pr. 499.535. [Port. porco, G. kplôtō', old: kproko.] Cf. batafo. — prakō-ba, pig, porket. — prakō-bere, sow. — prakō-dañ, hog-cote, pig-sty. — prakō-nām, pork. — prakō-nini, boar*.

pram', *v. to issue, flow or run copiously from one's body, said of sweat or blood*; mihyiaa no na fifiri reprim no; *syn. guām. — F. prem, to overflow, inundate; nsu prem wiadze, the world was drowned*.

prām, *a. (?) nimble, brisk, quick*; ode akutú no mām me, me hō prām, madi, *when he gave me the orange, I was quick and had soon eaten it up*.

prāmā, pramma, *pl. m-, [fr. pra, to sweep?] 1. a lane between houses, cf. nnantam', brōñ. — 2. a large yard enclosed by 6 to 8 houses, not forming part of the main street; a place, a broad way or open space in a town; court-yard*.

mpramā-sò, *pr. n. a place or street at Akūropong*.

prammáfó, *the people living in one large yard. pr. 2721*.

o-prāmmíri, panām..., pñām..., *pl. a-, a snake 4-6 feet long, yellow at the neck, grey at the belly, and black (dark-blue) on the back and at the tail, spitting at people's eyes and blinding them*.

prampram(pram), *adv. issuing or flowing copiously or profusely*; mihūñ bofo bi a ofi kwan so a ne hō fifiri prampram; otuu abura no no, nsu no ba prprpr. = ntemntem.

mprampūro, *bamboo. [Malay & Port. bambu, G. pamplo.]*

prāññ, *a. & adv. 1. open, free, plain, -ly*; woabu afuw no so nnua nti eso da hō or aye pr.; okasá pr. = okā asem na onsiw bi so, okasa ne ñhīnām' korā, onsuró akyiri; — enó práññ, ehē na wu-

hūū me kañ? *tell me plainly: where did you see me first?* — *syn.* fē, pefē, petē, fāññ. — 2. *fully, in the whole*; kaw no ñhīnā si ahē pr.? *what is the full amount of the debt?* — 3. *pretty much or many, pretty far or long*; madōw makò m'anīm pr. = kakra ara gēññ, *I have advanced pretty far in clearing the ground* (from weeds or trees); midii nna pr. or mekyēē pr. wò hò = mekyēē kakra, *I stayed there for a good while.*

o-prā'nnā', *pl. a-*, (oprādā, pr. 2720) *thunder, lightning, thunderstorm, tornado*; *cf.* anyinam, osraman; — op. bom' or pae, *it thunders*; op. si or duru duam', *the lightning strikes a tree*; op. beduru wo! *may the lightning kill thee*; op. duruu no de no kofwēē pom', *the lightning struck him and cast him into the sea*; op. akyi na osu to dā, Gr. § 228,4.

prañ-hene, *a mock-king, a king without any power, having only the name*; odi p., òye p.; wosi no p.

mprapiriwa-so, *hastily, superficially.*

prapra, *red. v., s. pra.* — F. nyimpa dodo kesenara prapraa hwōñhō behyiaa neñkyēñ, Mt. 13,1.

prāprā, *a. slimy, pituitous, mucilaginous, mucous* (e.g. fwen-nore); *syn.* mātāmātā; *cf.* tṽā, hūā.

mpraprafo, *pl., accomplices, companions, associates*; wōñ a obi aprapra wōñ aboa āno se ne mfēfó; yòñkónom, mpàmfo.

aprapra-ha [*sweeps the bush*] *a kind of bird.*

aprapra-nsa, *s. asefōroe.*

prāse, *v. [Eng.] to plaster; to pave*; *cf.* fōmfām so, tare so, sew.

prāse [*Eng. plaster*] *a plaster for wounds &c., cerate, unguent, liniment*; *syn.* mfomfamso, ntaresó.

mprā-tam', *s. mprā & di.. ntam'.*

pra-tū, *the hole of an armadillo*, amōa (etū) a opra dam'; wotua no p. = woko amōa nom' se wokokyere no; wotua onipa p., *he is watched and attacked as in an armadillo's cave*, onipa wò dañ mu na woakotoá no na onnyā okwañ mfa bābiara.

mprā-tṽē, *inf. s. mprā.*

apratṽēm, -tṽōm, *pl. m-*, *lock of a door or case, of European or native making*; *cf.* kradoa.

Opraworam, *name of a month, about May*; *s. osram.*

apra-yi, *inf. [yi apra] warning, caution against danger &c.,*

pre..., pre..., *s. pēre..., pere...* [*admonition.*]

mpre, *adv. F. presently, Mk. 6,25. — cf. prekō, mpreñ, mprepre.*

prego, pēregō, preko, *pl. m-*, *nail. [Port. prego; G. bleko.]*

prē-kō, pēre-kō [peñ, kō] 1. *once, at one time, on one occasion*, = peñkoro; mihūū no prekó pe, *I saw him only once.* — 2. *at once, at the same (point of) time, immediately*; enini mene nipa prekō; owui prekō-pe, *he died suddenly.*

prem, *v. F. to overflow, inundate*; *s. pram.*

o-prem, pērem, *pl. a-*, *cannon; gun, howitzer, mortar*; tow ap., *to discharge cannon. pr. 876.1796.2465.2723.*

premin`ti, *pomatum*.

prémó-ba, *pl. m-, cannon-ball, -bullet, -shot*.

mpre-mpre, *F. [mpre, red.] presently, instantly, immediately, this moment. Mt. 26,53.*

mprempreñ, [mpreñ, *red.*] 1. of time past: *just now*; mp. na miduu ha yi; mihũũ no (wò)hò mp. — 2. of the future: *presently, on the spot, immediately; forthwith*; mereba mp., *I am coming presently*; mp., orefwefwe bosea a, orennya; mpremprempreñ, *on the spot; cf. amonom'-ara, Ak. sesē-ara. pr. 2724.* — 3. when repeated in correlative sentences, it answers to *Eng. now - then*: anoma tu a, mp. odañ nehò kò hayi, na mp. odañ nehò ba hayi bio, *when a bird flies, it turns now that way, then this way.*

mpreñ, mpěreñ, = 'ne; na mprempreñ de, en'de na wontumi ntweñ bio; *F. mpre; cf. peñ.* — mpreñ-kò-tsē, *F. too soon.*

mpren-nu, *twice*; = mpeñ abieñ, *two times*.

mpren-sā, *thrice*; = mpeñ abiesā, *three times*.

o-prenteñ, *s. -per... (akyene bi.)*

o-prenteñkoro, *s. per..... (agoru bi a wogoru no ayi ase.)*

prentoa, *pl. m-, bottle. (Voc. Nig. Exp.)*

prep... prep... *s. perep... perep...*

prête, *pl. m-, [Eng.] plate, dish.*

prew, *v. s. përew.*

prim, *s. pirim.*

primprim, *F. dzi-, to be strong, well, in good health. Mt. 9,12.*

pro, *v. F. = pöröw, to rot.*

aprow, *F. bō ..hō apro, to be round about. Mt. 3,5. Ps. 128,3.* — otoo n'anyiwa apro fwee won, otoo n'anyi apro fwee no, *he looked round about on them, to see her. Mk. 3,5. 5,32.*

prō, *v. s. pono, to bend.*

proku -o, *s. püröku. pr. 2725.* — prokyéwá, *s. poro...*

pròm, *the sound of discharging guns; wobetow atuo p.p.*

aprómpó, *a kind of esculent herb.*

mprompranne, *gold-trinkets.*

promprom, *a. F. fresh, flourishing, Ps. 90,6. = fromfrom.*

o-prōntom, *s. opōnontom.*

prop... *s. pöröp... e.g. mproproma, F. = mporoporowa. Mk. 6,43.*

prow, prow, *s. pöröw, pöröw; apro.*

prumo [Eng.] *plummet, plummet-line; kyerebeññ-ye hama.*

pruw, *s. puruw.*

[Am. 7,7.]

pu, *v. s. puw. — epu, s. epuw.*

pu, *adv. = pe, completely; s. kómpu.*

pú, *adv. expr. the sound of breaking: duá no, odé no bù pú.*

mpu, *F. amazement, consternation, dismay, sudden alarm. 1 Pet. 3,6.*

pù, *adv. expr. the sound of a discharged gun: otuo tow pū.*

púā, *pl. m-*, 1. *a weft of hair, plait or tress of hair; pigtail, cue; ñhwī a woayi na woagyaw wō atifi kurukuruwa; wasi puā; syn. ntakua (on the vertex or top of the head).* — 2. *sāmā bi, e.s. woayi woñhwī ñkuruwa-ñkuruwa atuata wo tiri hō; yi mp.*

pūa, *v. [red. pūapūa]* 1. *to draw or press together, contract, wrinkle; wapūa n'anim, opūapūa n'anim, n'anim pūapūa (opp. n'anim tew), he knits his brow, he frowns; cf. pono. — ntwētwe nsem no biara mpūapūa, kyerew ne ñhīnā mā mā, do not contract any of the words, write them all fully out.* — 2. *to be crooked, curved, bent; ne mū apūa = apono, Lk. 13,11.; wafi dua so afwe ase nti wapūa, because he fell from the tree, he lies crooked (perhaps only for 2 or 3 hours).* — 3. *to shrink, shrivel: ñhōma no ap.; ntama no ap. (after washing).* — 5. *to press upon, be close upon (the enemy): dom no ap. yen; otwiw pūaa me e.s. otwiw beñ me aye me biribi.* — 5. *to challenge, irritate, pick a quarrel with: wapūa me; okisi mpūapūa gya-hene, pr. (obi mpūapūa ohene).* — 6. *red. to urge, force or press on or upon: ode ade no pūapūaa me na manto; obi mpe biribi ato na wode hyehye no a, ose: wode pūapūa me!* — 7. *to push together: pūa gya yi āno! syn. kūa.* — 8. *p. so, to add, to supply (money) to make up a certain sum: ntrama no nnu, pūa so! = fa foforo gu so na adupe! kofa dare 1 bepūa me or bepūa(me) so! dare biakō kaw a memā wo no, memā wo sirin anan na mede ntrama mapūa so.*

mpūa-só, *inf. money which is added to make up a certain sum.*

puduw, *v. 1. to blow up, inflate, distend (with wind, e.g. an air-balloon), to puff (a bubble); to swell.* — 2. *to be inflated, distended, puffed up; to swell.* — 3. *to heave, lift, raise or elevate a surface by pressure or by any power from within or below; to cause to swell or rise.* — 4. *to be raised or lifted up, to rise, heave; fam' ap., the ground is raised by a germ ready to burst forth. Am. 8,8.*

pue, *v. [red. puepue]* 1. *to come forth, appear, make one's appearance; opue abonten so, he is coming into the street; wapue hrann, she has presented herself in gorgeous or splendid attire.* — F. *to come forth, go out. Mt. 8,34.12,14.20,1.27,53 (red.) = fi adi.* — *yi .. pue, F. to bring forth. Mt. 12,35.* — 2. *to become manifest, publicly known; to get out, abroad, transpire, take vent: ohui se asem no reye apue; F. esum-adze nyinara bopue, all secrets will be made manifest.* — 3. *to open: wopue atuduru kwadum ano (or so) na wohye, they open a cask of powder and distribute it.* — 4. *to rise, of sun, moon and stars; cf. sore.*

púèpúè, Ak. buēbuē, Akr., *lamenting cries, lamentation, vociferation; óyè p., osū or otēm' p., he or she laments, wails, sets up a lamentation.*

apúhuru, *s. apohuru.*

púka, *a kind of bead, s. ahene.*

apúka, *a kind of yam (afasew), s. odé.*

mpúm mírì, *a kind of bead, made of the shell of the cocoa-nut; ahene bi a Adampefo de kokosi hō hono denneñ no ye.*

púm'pā', *pl. m-, a large (oil-) cask; cf. opankran.*

pumpuñ, *v. red. s. puñ.*

mpumpuñ-asé: asu no adò mp. = nsu no apumpuñ (pī) wò fam', *the water (or brook) has lost itself in the ground and flows underneath, having soaked through(?)*.

o-pumpuní, F. kumponó, *a man who has the highest authority in a country, as in Akuapem the King and the English Governor. Kwadade nam hò no, odi p., bröhene di p.*

pumpunu, *pl. m-, small room, back room, back chamber; store-house, store-room, room for luggage, packing-room; syn. piá, pákùsu.*
[*pr. 2726.*]

mpumpun-nyá, *a blister caused by fire; ogya hye wo na ehò bò horonua a, wose: abò mp.*

pūñ, *v. Ak. punu [red. pumpuñ] 1. to become or be tumid, turgid, swelled, enlarged or distended, puffy or inflated, to grow big, to rise in a tumor, to swell, tumify, turgescence (e.g. by some fluid gathering underneath) so as to be ready to burst out; ade no apuñ = aye kokūrō na epe se efi adi; ekúru no apuñ = ankā ereye awu, na akyiri yi adò nsu a.s. ase aba nsu foforo; wapumpuñ serew, he is swelled with laughter i.e. ready to burst out into laughter; mǎnsō no bi pumpuñi kūrōw bi so, a similar rising or rebellion was attempted or (nearly) broke out in another town; dom no pumpuñ reba, the army is ready to make its appearance. — 2. to cause a swelling: nsu no apumpuñ wò dua no ase = nsu aba fam' wò dua no ase pī a épe ayì nehó adi; cf. asu no adò mpumpuñ-asé; — to cause to swell: ópùñ n'áfòno, he inflates, blows or bloats his cheeks = waye nò kokūrō; mekopuñ nsu, I am going to take a mouthful of water; wotā puñ nsā a, wo anim ye horohoro. — 3. to whirl up or ascend in a black pillar of smoke: odañ no hyewe no, ne wusiw pūñ koo 'soro. — puñ wusiw, F. to emit smoke, to smoke, smoulder. Mt. 12,20. — 4. to smoke, expose to smoke, to smoke dry, to dry or blacken by smoke; wopuñ nhina mu, earthen pots of native manufacture are smoked by the potter in making them, and, after they have been used, from time to time. — 5. to smoke (out), to unearth (animals) by means of smoke; pra, aprawá, atwáboa, apesee, ahénsiá, kotókó ne mmoa a wotā deda atū mu a, se obi kohū wòn a, okoso āno gya (wode mako nso gum') mǎ owusiw no puñ wòn wò mu mǎ wofi adi ba na wokum wòn; akísí nè ñkurá nso, woye wòn sa bi. Asantefo ba Oguā a, wotā puñ akisi di. — 6. to become smoky, old-looking and dirty or dingy, of a dark, or dusky or dark-brown colour; ofasu or odampare no ani apuñ; ade bi apuñ or ehò apuñ = aye dedaw na ehò aye se kokō a efi wom'; ntama no hò ap.; gyata no hò ap.; neñhwí no hò apuñ.*

mpunañ, F. beam. Mt. 7,3. = mpurañ.

mpúnimpú: bò .. mp., *to startle, surprise, attack by surprise, amaze, perplex, confound, bewilder, stun, stupify; aboa no abò me mp., e.s. waben me papa na minnyā aguan-ye; biribi a eye hū abò no mp. = akā no mpofirim, ontumi ñhyia ade no na ontumi ñnuan nso.*

puntúnpùntúñ, *a. reeling, vacillating; nsu bò korow na ebò hayi bò hayi a, korow no ye p. na etwíw kò hayi, etwíw ba hayi.*

punu, *v.* = pun. *pr.* 2726.

apũñ-ñũá [pũñ, agua] *the king's stool*, black from old age.

pupópupó, *adv. expr.* the motion of *pushing* and *knocking about*: wobobo wõhõ p.; nyé no p. = ñhihia no, ñhye no ahõmetew.

apupu, *pr.* 2727.

apũpũa, a medicinal *plant(?)*; akrãmānnuru.

pupuw, *v. red., s.* puw. — e-púpúw, *s.* asunsonpúpúw.

o-pupuwfo, *pl. a-*, one who frightens another, nea oyi bi hũ.

mpúráñ, *F.* mpunañ, a large piece of timber, beam.

pũróku, próku, = nea ne sē apõrow; òye p., he has rotten teeth.
[*pr.* 2725.3582.]

purow, *v. 1.* *F.* to stumble = hintiw. — 2. to snap one's fingers at one, to challenge by a stroke with the finger; wapuw me or wap. m'ano, he has challenged me to fight by striking me over my mouth with the tip of his finger. — 3. to disgust one, provoke one's dislike, excite aversion in; asem yi ap. me = afono me, I am weary of or disgusted with this matter, it has become loathful or an abhorrence to me. *Is.* 1,14.

o-purow, *pl. a-*, a small kind of squirrel. *pr.* 1101.2566.2728.

apuro-hemá, a white species of opurow.

apũrukú, that which is roughly or coarsely ground or pounded; that which is rough instead of being soft and smooth; ade biara a woayam se woasiw na amfe no; woson abũrow a woayam so a, nea eka sonē no mu ye ap.; woyam abũro a.s. mmore ap. a, ne dokono nyé de; fufū no ye ap., wamā me fufū ap.

apurupuro, the rustling noise of an antelope in the bush.

puruw', 1. *a.* round, circular, orbicular, globular, spherical, cylindrical; cf. korokorowa, kurukuruwa. — 2. *n.* a round, disk, cylinder; osram atwa p. = kròkúmā, the moon has formed into a disk i.e. is full; woahyehye kyiniino e.s. wode nemparow no ahyehye nep. mu; akatawia no p. abu.

apuruwá, = nañkūm, *pr.* 3026.

puruw-mua, globe. *D.As.*

púsúo, a kind of play or dance.

pusupusu, *red. v., to shake*; *s.* posoposo & pusuw.

o-pusu-aníni, *s.* opete.

pusuw, *v. 1.* to shake; wugoru me hõ a, mep. wo mpren, if you want to make sport or game or a fool of me, I shall just shake you! — 2. pusuw wo anom' [G. gblõ odañ], wash your mouth (before or after eating) by shaking water in it. — Cf. posow, wosow.

putisi, *F.* cork. *Voc.Nig.Exp.*

pútòrí, a kind of food; aduañ bi, wode mmore na eye a.s. wobõ, na wode gu señ mu na wõña.

pútu, a hut for storing yam in; asese bi a wode dé siem'; wosi no se odañ, wode nnuā na ede wurawuram', na afei wode dé no abañ mu; wotu odé wode akobañ putum'. *pr.* 326.

putúpŭrú, *a sudden, an unexpected occurrence, surprise*; — eboo woñ p., *it came on them unexpectedly* = mpofirim; oguañ na abekā asēā nè aduañ no afwe ase p. so.

pùtupùtu, *the sound of drumming*.

pùtuputuputu, *struggling, forcible and violent efforts*, as of a captured bird; wuyi anômā a, oye p. = kítikitikiti; wuse: opere.

puw, v. [red. pupuw] 1. *to throw out*; p. ahuru = fi ahuru, *to form, gather or throw out spume or foam, to foam, froth*; nsu a esen bebrē no puw ahuru; *to eject or throw out from the mouth, to spit, spew*; opuw nsu ana aduañ gu, = oyi or ogyā fi n'anom' gu; yenyé mmofra na yeadi ade a woapuw. — 2. *to throw up* scil. the cud from the 2d stomach of ruminants to the mouth; puw wesa, *to chew the cud, to ruminate*. — 3. *to come forth in a crowd*: kŭromhofo ñhīnā puw (= boaa woñhō āno) befwee no, *all the inhabitants flocked together to look at him*. — 4. *to raise the surface of the ground*; s. pu-duw 2. — 5. *to bring forth*: asase puw mmere, abŭrow, odé. — 6. red. *to stand out, project, be prominent*: n'ani apupuw, *he has got large eyes*; Ps. 73,7. — 7. red. a) *to cause to stand out, to thrust forth*; opupuw n'ani kyere me, *he seeks to frighten me, speaks roughly to me*. Gen. 42,7.30. — b) *to frighten*. — 8. *to puff, assume importance; to threaten*; osuro woñ puw a wopuw no (1 Pet. 3,14.).

e-puw, *sediment, lees, dregs*, espec. of palm-wine; nsā fufu ase potopoto no; *remainder of any thing*; cf. nnikae; asunsoñpupuw.

apuw, m-, *something thrown out from the mouth*; yenni ade mpuw; yenyé kosa-añkomē na yeadi ade apuw; cf. puw, v. 1.

-puw, adj. *much*; adipuw, awupuw, pr. 938.

pu-wesa-fo [puw 2] *ruminant, an animal which chews the cud*.

R.

The letter r does not begin any proper original word (or root) in Tshi, and, therefore, does not occur as the first consonant of any word, except in the particle ara, in the verbal prefix re, and in foreign proper names; but frequently it occurs in secondary syllables, enlarging the vowel element of primary syllables and either commencing a second syllable, e.g. pira, pere, foro, suro, huru &c. or, if the very short vowel of the first syllable be suppressed, appearing as a second initial consonant, especially after p, t, k, f, s, h, and before a, e, o, e.g. pra, tra, kra, fre, sram, hrañ, kroñ. In F. the vowel of the second syllable is frequently dropped, and r appears as a terminating sound: war, yer, sor, dur, = ware, yere, soro, duru.

Before nasal vowels r interchanges with n, e.g. trā, tēnā; mārā, mǎnā; and by negligent pronunciation it may interchange with d, cf. 'neda & 'nera; dadewa, darowa; dodoben & doroben; horo, Ak. hodoq; me ara, F. m'ada. — In words borrowed from foreign languages, r is put instead of l, if this be not the initial consonant; cf. brū, girāse, sirikiyi, Enresi = *English*. Gr. § 19, B. 28, 2.3.5.

ara (F. ada) is a particle of either particularizing or generalizing power, chiefly added to, or compounded with, pronouns, or

following after verbs, often combined with other adverbs: 1. *even, just; self, same; ever, -soever; this very...*; cf. meara, woara, ono-ara, enoara (F. mada, wada, nada); yeñara, moara, won ara; Gr. § 59; — chena-ara, oyiara, obiara; deñ-ara, ebiara, biribiara; ehē-ara, ehaara, choara; sāara; § 60.61.133,1; — beñ-ara, yiara, noara, biara; § 74.75; — sesēi-ara, mpempreñ-ara; dabiara(da); ntem-ara, amonom(ho)ara. — 2. *even, just, merely, only*; § 134,3 a. — ara bam, ara gyeññ; § 134,2.3c. — ara pe, § 141,3c. 264,2. — 3. *anyhow, in any way, at any rate*. — 4. *on and on, by degrees; continually, continuously, uninterruptedly*; § 130,1.4.5.7.134,3c. — 5. *indeed, really, truly, very*, augmenting the force of the adjective to which it is added: F. pīn'ara, *many indeed*; kese n'ara, *great indeed, very great*; — oye apā pa ara, s. apā.

arā, ā, = ara 4; the lengthening of the terminating ā symbolizes continuance. [G. āhū.]

re- is a *prefix* of the progressive and second future forms of the verb, marking action in the *progress of performance*, such action being considered by itself alone, or as joining to a preceding action or state; Gr. § 91,5.7.173 f 176 f. [It seems to have originated in the verb de: oreye = ode ye, *he holds (the thing) does = he is doing or he proceeds to do*; cf. (n)nye in F. onyemba da, menyennom bio, menyempa wo da (Mt. 24,21.26,29.35.) = oremma da, merennom bio, merempa wo da; wonyemfa, onyeye dem (Mk. 8,12.10,43.) = woremfa, orenye sa.] In quick pronunciation the vowel frequently seems to assimilate to the succeeding vowel, so as to be changed into i, o, u, e.g. oridi, origu, oroko, orusū, = oredi, oregu, oreko, oresū. F. Mt. 2,18. 3,3.6.4,18.

ridididi, *adv.* imitative of the noise in running; wotā no r. = kirididi.

S.

The consonant s has the same hissing sound as initial s in English, and occurs before pure and nasal vowels. (Before ĩa, ũa, the pronunciation shows some tendency towards that of Eng. sh.) — In F. we find d or dz for it, in dọ = sọ; de = se, *saying or that*; ade or adze = ase; dāde, dādze = asase; wiade, wiadze = wiase &c.). It seldom interchanges with other consonants; we only mention: nsokota; F. = ntokota; sunti, Aky. = fwiinta, As., hintaw, Akr.

sa, v. [red. sesa] 1. *to cut in or into, incise, make incisions*; sa ñkāmā, *to cut marks in one's body*; woasa n'ani ase, *he has a cut on his cheek*. — 2. sa.. mu, *to prick, pierce, lance*; mesa ne pom-pom', *I shall prick his boil*; mesa ne mfā mu, *I shall open his skin that the guinea-worm can come out*. — 3. red. sesa, *to scarify for cupping, to cup*; mesesa me nañ, *I shall have small incisions made into my foot so as to draw blood from it*; cf. sūañ. — 4. *to take or apply a clyster, to syringe*; mekoşa = mekošo bentoa, *I am going to take a clyster*; mekoşa no = mekošo no bentoa, *I shall give him a clyster*. — 5. *to geld, castrate, emasculate*; woasa no sae, *they have gelded him*. — 6. *to scrape (with the paw), to dig up, scrape out*; odemerefūa, wusie funu a, ode ne nsa sa (=funu) fam'; s. oša-

funu; *pr.* 1023. — 7. *to dig out, take out*; mekos̄a sika a (mede) mehyee, *I am going to dig out money which I hid in the ground.* — 8. sa abe, *to pick or take out the palm-nuts from the pulpy substance formerly covering the shell and separated from it by smashing, in order that the pulp containing the oil may be boiled*; s. ññóyé. — 9. sa mu, *to pick out, cull, select, to choose, elect more than one out of many things or persons*; *syn.* paw mu; of one single thing selected, yi or tu must be used; wasa ode no mu nea eye ñhĩnã afa, *he has picked out all the good yam for himself.* — 10. sa yare, *to take away (cut off) or cure a disease, to cure, to heal*; masa no yare; aduru ñweneñwéne sa yafunum yare. *pr.* 394. — sa or kum kuru, *to heal a sore.* *pr.* 1038.1854. — 11. sa.. āno, *to steel or harden iron tools*; wosa abonua (adare, asow, ososow) āno, *e.s.* wode komā otomfo na oye āno yiye bio. — 12. sa boa, m-, F. *to mend a net.* Mt. 4,21. Mk. 1,19. *cf.* sã 1. — 13. sa, F. *to be partaker with, = bom'.* Mt. 23,30.

sa, v. Ak. s. saw, *to draw, scoop.* *pr.* 2729. s. asatoro.

sa, v. Ak. F. = saw, *to dance.* — sa, v. = sã, *to mix, weave.*

sa, sã, *subst. dem. pron. (adv.) so, thus, (in) that manner or way, degree, quality or quantity; (in) such a manner, such; sã'ara, just so, in the same way &c., equally, still so, always the same; cf. sē, se. Gr. § 60,5.61. (ne sã nye; sã onipa yi.) 133,1 (ete sa, ete sã-ara).* — Sa na eye, *so it is right*; wose sa, wokã sa, *so they say or speak, so the word is used.*

sã, v. [red. sesã] general idea: *to bring into, or be in, or aim at connection.* — 1. *to tie together, bind, mend, repair, patch, cobble*; sã me mpàboá mã me, *mend my sandals for me*; *cf.* sa 12. — 2. *to tie, fasten (a rope &c.)*; ode hama kosã dua kese bim' na ode asã dua tiatiã a wasi no nso, s. seren; osã me, *he ties me to a stick*; *cf.* mantam. — 3. *to be tied or fastened somewhere, to hang down*; hama bi sã or sesã ho, *the rope or runners of a climber is or are hanging down (from trees) or across*; odoñko sã ho, *a swing is suspended there.* — 4. *to stretch, be stretched*; asu bi sã ho, *a river runs along there.* — 5. red. sesã, *to cast forth rays, to radiate.* — 6. *to strain*: sã ani, *to fix one's eyes upon something, to regard attentively, observe closely*: nea osã n'ani kakrã sê tumi hũ se eye asisi ara ñkō, *one who looks at it a little closely, can see that it is nothing but deceit.* — 7. *to be bent upon or directed to, to aim at*; ani sã, *to direct the intention or purpose to; to have in view; to have a bad eye or intention against*; akoko ani sã būrofua, *the hen's eye points at the grain*; asafō ani sã akurã, *the troop have set their eye on (seek for) a plantation-village (to obtain food from)*; *pr.* 1652.2754. — obonsam ani sã Onyame mma, *the devil aims at the children of God.* — 8. *to run after*; osã me = otã me. — 9. *to hit, to enter and stick fast*; bemma (or agyañ) a otoweno akosã dua no mu, *the arrow shot by him has struck the tree and sticks fast in it*; otow agyañ sã no, osã no beñ, *he shoots him with an arrow.* *pr.* 1473. — wanōa bore asã nehō, *he has boiled poison to his own hurt.* — 10. s. red. sesã, *to change, exchange.*

sã, v. [G. tã] *to end, come to an end, pass away, die away; to be spent or consumed; perf. to be at an end, to be done or gone, to be*

out or over, to be ended, finished, past; me tā resā ñkakra-ñkakra, my tobacco is gradually diminishing, coming to an end; me ntrama ñhinā asā, minní bi bio; — dabi, ensāe e, ebi wō wō adakam'; all my cowries are spent, I have no more; — no, they are not (all) spent, there are some in your box; pr. 3371. — wotoñ wo tu'a, me nè wo bedi na asā (from a song), if you sell your gun, you and I will eat it up, i.e. we will spend the money in feasting; — pr. 812.821.986.2638.3371. — asem asā, the matter is over or finished; — tr. to cause to cease. pr. 2785.2795. — ekuru sā = wu, the wound heals. pr. 1857. (ne yare asā, better: ne yare agyae, ne hō agyae, = ne hō aye no den bio; cf. ne hō asañ, he has recovered. — Phr. a d e s ā [G. dšē na], the things come to an end i.e. the day closes, evening draws near, it grows dark; ade resā, it draws towards evening; ade asā, the day is spent, the night is at hand or has set in, it is night.

o-sa, pl. a-, a path cut through the bush, okwañ ketewa bi a eda wuram', abommofo kwañ; twa sa (pl. twitwa asa), to cut a path.

o-sa, [G. ta] war; kō or tu sa, to go to war, make war, take the field; pr. 2438.2730f. wotu no so sa, they make war upon or wage war against him; y e or n ō a sa, to prepare for war. pr. 2469.

ásà, adv. then, again; else, besides; but; edēñ' ásà? what then? (John 1,21); edēñ na wofwefwe asa? asa wofwefwe den? what else do you seek? asa ahē na woreko na woboaboa wohō? but where will you go seeing (or since) you are preparing yourself?

asá, Ak. s. asaw.

asá, the largest room in a negro house; drawing-room, assembly-room; hall, saloon; ote asá sò, he sits in the large room.

asá, loom; = asadua.

nsá, warp in weaving, the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom and crossed by the woof; cf. dweſe, mfa.

nsa, 1. hand; pr. 2733ff. finger(s), cf. nsateā; arm, cf. basa; forefoot of quadrupeds, cf. nan; — nsam', a) the palm of the hand; b) property, pr. 402. — nsa-akyi, the back of the hand; — ode ne nsa ato adwumaye, he has put (the) hand to work. — 2. hand, index or pointer of a dial, watch or clock. — 3. handle of a jug or similar vessel. — 4. branch (of a climber); cf. basa. — Phr. nsa k ā, (lit. the hand touches,) to receive, obtain, attain; to reach; me nsa akā ñhōma, I have received a letter; wo ñhōma no akā me nsa, your letter has come to hand; nea ofwefwee no, ne nsa akā, he has obtained what he desired, or, attained what he sought for; mahū mmepow yi, na minim se me nsa akā me kūrōw, having seen these mountains, I know that I have reached my home. — ne nsa hyia nehō, what he earns with his hand suffices (is sufficient) for his wants. — ne nsa hyia oman no so, lit. his hands meet over i.e. he is able to manage the people, (to keep them in due subjection,) to rule the country. — oman annyā ohene hōdenfo a, ne nsa ñkora wōñ, if the people have not a strong king over them, he is not able to manage them. — ne nsa n n á, lit. his hand does not rest, lie idle or sleep, i.e. a) he is busy, active; b) he is bustling, not quiet; c) he is industrious, diligent = oye nsi, oye odehyofō.

— ne nsa a pa, *his hand has left off holding, i.e. he has desisted (from doing something), he has grown tired, given up in despair; syn. wapa abaw.* — ne nsa kopa a no hō, *he hurt him unintentionally, by inadvertence; s. pa 3. & sākwañ.* — me nsa nsén wōñ fwenem', *they are too high for me, I cannot reproach them.* — ne nsa si fam': wōa mā ne nsa asi fam', *they have caused a great loss to him (?); ode ne nsa si fam', ohyira ohene, he curses the king's life.* — ne nsa sō, *lit. his hand reaches, is (strong) enough, i.e. he is able for, obetumi.pr.2373.* — ne nsa tēe, *he is a sharp-shooter, a good marksman.* — ne nsam' tēe, *he is liberal, generous, bountiful, munificent.* — ne nsa ye deñ, *he is rigorous, severe, violent. pr. 2736.* — ne nsa ye hare or duru dodo, *he is too ready to flog.* — ne nsam' ye deñ, *he is illiberal, near, close, miserly. pr. 2740.* — ne nsam' agow, ahodwōw, *his hands have become slack i.e. he is discouraged, disheartened; cf. wapa abaw, n'abasam' atu.* — ogow ne nsam', a) = ne nsam' tēe; b) *he is slack in working.* — de.. hye .. nsa, *to give in charge of, commit to one's care; to surrender, deliver (up).* — hye .. nsam' ade, *to satisfy by giving. pr. 573.* — omūa ne nsa āno, *he folds his hands.* — owo ne nsam', = owo sika, *he is wealthy, opulent, in good circumstances.* — oyi ne nsa, a) *he withdraws his hand; b) he is at his meal, he is eating; mekoyi me nsa maba mprenpreñ ara.*

sā, *a kind of tree (willow?); pr. 3622. mframa bō no a, eye fā. e-sā, n-, three; cpd. abiesā, mmiensā. Gr. § 77.*

o-sā, *pl. a-, caterpillar. pr. 2732.*

nsā, *strong drink, intoxicating liquor; s. nsāfufu, palm-wine; pr. 65.2742-46. cf. mmósā, mpahyewa, beñāno, mfrāsā; - nsā ahorow pī wō ho: nsāfufu, ahai, atokosā, kubesā; mmorosā: mereken, gyiñ, (G. aolende,) kobi, kumbraka; pótoro, brofo-ahai; wīn a.s. bobsā; - bō w, bō, boro nsā, to be intoxicated with liquor; - ebebo wo nsā wo asōm', it will offend your ears; - aberante no asi ababā no ti nsā, the young man has brought the palm-wine for his affiance or betrothal to that young woman. — Phr. nea mekāe no, mise sā a, eye nsā, I recall, recant, revoke, take back what I have said. Hist. p.101.*

ānsā, *adv. first, at first, in the mean (time), meantime, meanwhile; trā ha ansā, stay here in the mean time; - ansā-na, before, usually followed by the consec. or imp.; wobekyerew eyi mā ansā-na woagyae? to mfensre mu ansā-na esūm nnuru! R. § 226,1. Gr. § 266,1. - na.. ansā, till, until; to wo bo ase na (or mā) meñkyerew me ñhōma ansā (na me nè wo ñkasa), R. § 226,2. Gr. § 266,2.*

ansā-ana, *F. before. Mt. 6,8.26,34.75. Mk. 14,72.*

sā, sāara, *s. sa. — sā, F. wō sā, = di nokoro, to agree. Mt. 18,19.*

sā, *v., red. sāsā (mu), to mix; to be mixed; to weave in different colours; syn. fra, frafra; - nsāfufu no asā, = wode 'nera nsā afra 'ne de mu amā ne ñhīnā aye de; ode nsā-bone nè nsā-pa asāsā mu; osā ne ntama = ode bibiri nè hoa nè asawa fufu frafra (sāsā mu) ñwene ne ntama; cf. nsāsā.*

sā' [Engl.] *a saw; s. sérādā', owañ.*

o-sā, *F. eunuch; s. osae. Mt. 19,12.*

nsā, a kind of *blanket* from the interior of Africa; Nnoñkofo ntama pipipi bi a ahene de sew won apakan mu. *pr.* 1443.

sā, *a.* 1. *tough* = tṽā; amane nè bañkye fufū yē sā, wotew a entew. — 2. *soft, gentle; slow, slowly; agyinamoa nam sā.* — 3. *weak, feeble, drooping, flagging, languid; waye sā, his whole body has become weak; n'ani aye sā = n'ani akisā, he languishes, pines; he longs, yearns (for home &c.)*

o-sā, a by-name of the *cat*; *s.* agyinamoa & sā 2.

a sā, Ak. asāwa, an edible berry (as large as that of the coffee-tree), of an exceedingly sweet taste which is communicated to any thing eaten or drunk afterwards. *pr.* 471.

asā(wa)dua, the *shrub* on which it grows.

a sā, = asāe, *hammer.*

asāba, F. = asawa, *cotton, flax; Mt.* 6,28.21,20. — tō as., *to spin.*

asabā, *pl. n-*, *bludgeon, club, cudgel; abā a wode boro saw (obro-déwá, ahensáw, akáse, uguaben) nè ntama; cf. aporibā.*

asabaw m(u) [sare? abaw mu]: ogye or ogyigye me as., *he hinders me in the work I have in hand, prevents me from proceeding in my work.*

o-sa-barímá, *hero, powerful warrior; = dommarímá.*

o-sā-barima, = osābofo. *pr.* 2747.

sāb é, a kind of *charm; watō me s., he has poisoned me with s.*
[s. sūmāñ.

sáb é ñ, a word put instead of the name of a person, *cf. asia-mási nè obēntén.*

o-sábēñ, a slight *disease in the skin*, discolouring it; epa wo nsa hō mā eye kō se obūroni nsa hō; — ewotere wo hōnam kō na añwórám wowo āno; sabēñ-kōkō neñ; ebi nso ye tumm, sabēm-miri; ebi de ye fitā.

o-sábēñ a, *s.* osānebēñā.

asábera, a *disease of children*, causing looseness of the bowels and leanness; mmofra yare a wonē pī, nso won akwā mu ye won betē na emā wōdow kōkōko.

nsā-běrañ', *honorary title, appellation of honour; mměrañ a worenom nsā a wode pā obi.*

sabire, = birisi.

asāb ó, *pl. n-*, = *kidney.*

nsá-bóa [nsa, aboa]: ne ns. keka no = ne ns. kyere no adeŵia dā, *his hand itches or instigates him to steal.*

o-sā-bófó, Ak. -borofo, F. sābokwafo (*Mt.* 24,49), *pl. a-*, *an intoxicated, drunken man; drunkard, carouser; cf. osābarima, osā-dweam, sādōi, osāni; osānomfo.*

asā-bów, *n-, inf.* [bow nsā] *drunkenness, inebriation, intoxication, occasional drinking.*

sábōñ, the *stock of a gun, the wood in which the lock of a gun is fixed; dua a otuo no dam'; cf. otuo; nāñsabōñ.*

asabòntwí, a kind of *panther* or *leopard*, inferior to osebo, and of a lighter colour; as. kyere ñnuan.

sa-brofe [sare so br.] a *shrub* with edible fruits.

asa-bu, *inf.* [bu nsa, to reckon by the fingers, scil. the time of seclusion] the *menses*, *monthly courses* of women.

o-sabufo, *pl. a-*, a *menstruous woman*. Eze. 36,17.

sade, *s. siade*.

asá-de [osa ade] 1. *requisites for war*, *warlike* or *military stores*, *ammunition*. — 2. *booty*, *spoil*, *prey made in war*; fa asade, to *plunder*; cf. fow.

sã-doi, *habitual drinking*, *mania for drinking*.

asa-duá, *pl. n-*, *loom*; *s. asa*.

o-sã-dwéám, *pl. a-*, a *habitual drunkard*. pr. 2748.

o-sae, F. osā, *pl. a-*, [sa, v.] *gelding*, *castrated animal* (cf. oguan-sae, nantwisae, oponkosae); for a castrated man, *eunuch*, its use is indecent; *s. oyitoni*, *opiani*, *osā*.

asãe, asā, *hammer*.

sáfě, *pl. n-* (F.) or nsafěwá, *key*; — sáfě-kásiaw, nsafě-twaw, *bunch of keys*. — safōwa, *pl. n-* [*dim.*]

asa-fě, the *lees of palm-wine* smeared on the shoulder; nsā a woanom na woafwie kora ase puw no agu fam' na wode nsateā 2 potow de twa mmati so; asafě a otwae no apopa.

sa-fí [sare fi] a *bundle of long grass* for covering roofs.

o-sáfo, *pl. a-*, [sa, to cure] = oyaresáfó, *one who cures a disease*; *curer*, *healer*, *physician*. pr. 2749.

o-sáfó, *pl. a-*, [saw, to dance] *dancer*; nea onim asaw. pr. 2753.

o-sáfō, = osaw fō, *an old sponge of fibres*; *s. kwásésá*.

o-sãfó, *pl. a-*, *seller of palm-wine*. pr. 199.1168. Cf. osāni.

o-sãfo, sáfó, a *swelling in the neck*, *throat* or *gullet*, causing difficulty of swallowing and hoarseness, extending to the ear &c.

asàfo, (*pl.*, used also as *si.*) 1. *company*, *society*, *association*; a *division of the men of a township or country*; *troop*, *band*, *gang*, *host*, *army*, pr. 2754f. — *community*; (*religious*) *congregation*, *church*; — bo as., to *form a company* &c.; mmofra anyin agu as. no munti, won as. ado, *young people having grown up and entered the company, their host has increased*; as. no agu akohyen bi mu, *the company has been disbanded (dissolved) and incorporated with another*. The adult males of every township or country on the Gold Coast are divided into companies or hosts bearing distinct names; those of Akuapem are called: Atiwa (at Amannokrom), Asónko and Apesemaká (at Akropong, *s. Ap.*; if a woman of the Apesemakãfo marries an Osonkoni, the child will be Osonkoni); Akómfode (at Abiriw and Date), Apagyá (at Aburí), Kyeremim (part of Amannokrom, Nkrañfo dea), Nñua, Amfere, Asabi &c. — 2. a kind of *play*; goru as., pr. 1478.

asafo-akwá, a *couch* or *layer of palm-branches* to lay the mat on for sleeping; berew a woatwano tentēten se nea woda so a ebe-

ye 'ye, na wopāpae mu na wode āno nè āno hyiahyia, na wosew wo ketē wo so da.

o-safo-héne, *pl. a-*, [asafo, ohene] *captain, military officer, war-chief, commander of an army; vassal chief, duke, governor. pr. 1318. 2756.* Asafohene nam ahorow abien: ohene asafohene nè oman de: ohene de ne won a wodidi nkūrow so, na oman de ne won a wodidi kūrom' ho asafo so. — o-safo-hemma, o-safohen-kūmā, *under captain, subordinate officer.* — safohen-ni-akyiri [adiakyiri][†] *major.* — o-safo-hēm-pányiñ, o-safohēñ-kūnini, *chief captain, general;* — o-safohen-títiriw, o-safohene a ne koñmu (ne dom mu) ye deñ, *general; cf. osahene.*

asafo-hen-nee, *decoration for a war-chief. pr. 1040.*

asafo-kúw, 1. *a single company or congregation, syn. asafotow.* — 2. *a smaller division of a host or army; troop; battalion.* — 3. *the whole crowd or assembly of a congregation.*

asafo-kyěámé, *the speaker of a company of citizens; n'adwuma ne se: asafo rebekā asem bi akyere obi a, na ono na wode hye n'ano na okā.*

asafo-kyene, = asafo akyene; as. rekā, *the drum of the company is beaten.*

o-safoní, *pl. a-fo, member of a company or congregation.*

o-sa-foro = osaw foforo.

asafo-sém, *a matter, affair or transaction that concerns the whole company or community, in which all the members have a right to speak; as. de, mmërante na edi; asenní de, eye mpanyinsem a mpanyimfo na edi.*

asafo-tów, *a single company or congregation; asafo ahorow; s. asafokuw; ne-nnansā asem a ebae yi, Datefo as. abiesā na ebae (ene kūrom' ho asafo hórów).*

safotow-hene,[†] *colonel.*

asā-fràé, *place where palm-wine is mixed and sold. pr. 199.*

nsā-fúfu, *palm-wine; three weeks after felling the palm-tree and lopping its branches a hole is cut in the trunk to the core, from which the gathering sap runs through a kind of reed into a small pot which is emptied every morning and afternoon, and the opening is each time cleaned and made fresh by cutting and burning; the palm-wine continues to flow out for about six weeks and is called by different names, according to the different qualities it assumes during this time: 1) wokokā no gya a edi kañ a, na n'adekyēe no na worekoyi ntétèasā a.s. nsúsā; 2) ebeye se ne nnannum so na wokofa ntũnkũm, ntũnkuntiri; 3) na ebeye ne nnaawotwe de-reko dadu-nnannum na adañ nsāpá, odomono; 4) na ede-reko sram nè fā a, na adañ kókũró(ampoñ). Cf. nsā, beñ-āno, mfrasā.*

o-sa-fun u, = odompo.

sā-gua, *a place where drinkers are assembled; ote s. mu = ote nea woabo gua renom nsā.*

asāguase [ase] *a place where liquor is to be had; oko as., he goes to (is a visitor of) the public-house.*

o-sá-gyefo, *pl. a-*, [ohene a.s. obiara a ogye sa] *collector of an army; one who hires an army to join his own. — F. deliverer.*

o-sa-hene, *pl. a-*, *chief commander in a war, captain-general; leader, duke; field-marshal.*

o-sahene-mań, *dukedom, duchy. — o-saheń-kese, grand-duke.*

o-saheń-kūnini, *pl. a-*, *arch-duke; marshal, field-marshal. Hist.*

asa-ahensā, ase-ah., *a kind of black beans; s. ase.*

asā-hìná, *pl. n-* [nsā ahina] *1. pot for palm-wine. pr. 2757. — 2. a kind of yam (bayere), s. odé.*

asā-huru, nsā ahuru, *froth of palm-wine. pr. 1565.*

nsā-hyéw [nsā a adō hyerehyere] *wine or strong drink which is hot from fire or the sun or spirituousness.*

nsā-hyé, *inf.* [hye nsā] *the act of pouring wine and giving it to one to drink; the office of a cup-bearer.*

nsā-hyefo, *cup-bearer, fore-taster, butler.*

saka, *v.* (in Kyereh, Gr. p. XIV.) *to strew, scatter, sow; ba-saka mō = wogu mō, they sow rice.*

sākā, *adv.* sākāsaka, *n., a., adv.* *disorder, confusion, turmoil, disturbance, tumult; disorderly, orderless, unarranged, irregular, -ly, confused, -ly, tangled, fumbled, scattered, promiscuous, tumultuary.*

asakasāka-de, *disordered or confused things; irregularities.*

asakasāka-sem, *a confused or intricate matter; tumultuousness, riotousness.*

sā-kāne [nsā, kāne]: ogyeme s., *he says I am stingy or niggardly with my palm-wine; ose: meyam' ye ñwene, memmā obi nsā nnom. pr. 1586.*

nsā-kā-ānó, *tasting of the palm-wine. pr. 2758.*

sakāra, sakira, *s. sakra.*

o-sákó, *pl. a-*, *a kind of conveyance (litter, hammock) for carrying a person; nnua a woakyekyere no na woaye biakō asen ase a onipa trā so na woso no se ahamānkā; nnua abien a wode hama asesā ntam' mā obi da mu na nnipa bānań soa.*

sákō, *a. pure, white; ntama no, wahoro mā aye s. = fitā.*

sā-kora [nsā kora] *a calabash for drinking palm-wine. pr. 948.*

nsákotò, *fist; cf. kutruku, kutrumua. [986.]*

sakra, *v. [red.] F. sakyir, Ak. sakyire, to change, alter; cf. sesā; mekosakra mentade, I am going to change my clothes; os. ne kōma, n'adwene, he changes his heart or mind, his thoughts or purpose, his views, he is converted, turned or changed; — intr. to change, be changed.*

nsakrae, *change, alteration; ns. bi nni no mu, there is no alteration in him.*

sakraka, *pr. 2696.*

sakramā = tekremā. *pr. 3219.3228.*

sa-krāmāń [sare so kramań] *a kind of jackal, Canis aureus or mesomelas; s. kyere ñkokō.*

sakrañ, a kind of grass that has small sticks growing out of its stem; sare a éye nnuā-nnuā. *Ex. 2,3. [G. klā.]*

sākū, sākusakū, a. bristly, rough; hairy, hirsute, hispid, rugged, ragged, shagged, shaggy; pataku nè akramañ bi hō ñhwī ye ss.; enyé fe pī na éye deñ kakra; cf. fūkū, kùfū, kùhā.

sā'kwà, a large quadruped (antelope); cf. torom.

sā-kwáñ: okosiw s., he gives satisfaction (cf. siw kwan): wo nsa kopa obi hō, se ebia woreye ha na woatow tuo na akokā onipa, na aẓwerefo no toto nsā na wode sika komā won na woantoto nsā bebrebe a, na wokā no sā.

sā-kwara-mā, nsā kora mā, a calabash full of palm-wine. *pr. 986.*

nsa-kyerew, [†] manuscript.

Nsakyē, *pr. n.* (a river, a village).

sakyi, *pr. 2052.* — Sakyi, *pr. n. m.*

nsá-kyì, the back of the hand.

nsákyi-nsáyam, deceitfulness, duplicity, double-dealing, time-serving, hypocrisy; perfidy, treachery; óyè ns., = kwasí-àmañkwá, he is double-tongued, double-dealing, ambidextrous, a deceitful person, an ambiguous talker.

sakyir(i), F. sakyire, Ak. = sakra, to change, alter; to be changed.

nsakyir, F. change, renewing.

sam, v. [red. sensam] 1. to lie in a disorderly manner, to be scattered or thrown about; abūrow, ñkate, ntrama, ñhōma sam hō = egugu hō sakā bebrē; ne nneema ñhinā sam (boa, gu) fam'. — 2. fact. to throw down, prostrate, strew, scatter; wode ñhamá asam (aboa, owudifo, onipa biara a ose okyere) no hō se wode bekyere no. — 3. to lie about weak and languid: òsam hó, wòsensam hó. — 4. Phrase: sam bra, to lie about without retiring to a secluded spot (as it ought to be during the monthly courses). — Cf. boa, pansam, sampam; sem, sew.

sàm, adv. scattered, thrown about disorderly; abūrow gu hō sàm; ode ntrama agu hō sàm.

sām, F., adv. in small particles; obodwo no s., it will grind him to powder, scatter him like chaff. Cf. sāmsām.

sām, v. s. siām.

asám, a fissure or flaw in a knife or other instrument made by forging; akām a eyi wō dade mu; osekañ yi (āno) ayi as., as. aba āno, = okām dam'.

nsam' [nsa mu] s. nsa; *pr. 2738ff.* — nsam' (ade), property. *pr. 402.*

ánsàm', Ak. ásàm', pl. n-, the wild Guinea-hen.

nsáma, handbreadth; span, distance or width of a span; brief extent or portion of time; cf. nsatsema, F.

sāmā, pl. n- & nsāmā', figures made on the head by unequal cutting of the hair; woyi (wotwa) won hō a.s. won ti so ns.; *pr. 2002.3259.* figures or decorations on paper or in any thing, woakyerew or woa-twa or woayi mu ns., they have made figures in it, pierced work, net-work, cut-work, fret-work, or in relief.

nsama, F. *worms*. Job 19,26.

o-sāmām-pa, 1. *a good-natured spirit*; pr. 2759. — 2. *a common spirit*, of a man that died a natural death, s. osāmān.

asāmām-pówm', n-, *a grove for the dead*, in which strangers, women that died in childbirth, and slaves, are buried or cast. pr. 2760.

o-sāmān, pl. a-, asamañfo, n-, 1. *departed spirit*, pr. 165. 2761-64. *ghost, goblin, spectre, apparition*, Mk. 6,49. — cf. sesā, asāmān. — 2. *skeleton of a man*. — Esono atofo asāman (a.s. sesā), esono asāmān-pa, esono asāmān-twéntwēn; wōn de, wonnyā okwañ ñko asāmān, nea wōnmfēfo wō, na wōtete mfikyiri so; — atofo sesā: wōmfā wōnhō mfra asāmān-pá mu, na wōnam da, wōabo hyirew na wofura ññwera, nso wonsuro; — asāmān-páde, wohū nipa a, na woguañ, wōmpé se onipa hū wōn po. *There are, according to the opinions of the heathen Negroes, three different kinds of departed spirits: a) those who fell in battle (or by an accident, as by a falling tree); b) common spirits; c) lingering spirits. The last named are not admitted to the world of spirits, where the others are, but hover about behind the dwellings; the spirits of those who were killed do not associate with the common spirits; they walk about, rubbed with white clay and in white garments; they are not afraid, whilst the common spirits flee when they see a man, and do not wish even to be seen.*

asāmān (F. asé mán?), *the world of spirits, the nether world, the lower regions, the place of the dead*; by some it is conceived to be in the upper regions, the milky way being the road leading to it; pr. 2765-68. — onipa wu a, oko asāmān, *when a man dies, he goes into the world of spirits*. — Wose: Asāmān wō hō yi, ahene wō hō, ñkoa wō hō; woyare wō wiase hayi kye kye a, mfrihyia 3 ansā-na wō hō aye wō deñ wō hō; na woto de a, en'de ebeye se osram bi (nna nsā bi) na wō hō aye wō deñ. Wose: Asāmān wō fam'; ebinom se: ewo soro; en'de, wonnim n' iye. Nea wuwu a wode wō ko hō no, ehō na wō sāmān wō; se wuwu na wode wō ko powm' a, na wō sāmān wō powm'. Nsāmānfo no kūrōm' nni powm', na ewo fam'; eye kūrōw kakrā, okwañ nso ware sē, nso wobeko hō a, woforo bepōw ansā-na woko hō. Nea owu wu-pá de, onam a, ne kwan so ye tumm wō soro; na nea otoe de, onam a, nehō hyirew bi gugufam', na enti wobehū se ne kwan da hō fitā. Asamampowm' de, wose, nsamañfo nte hō dā, na nnakoro-nnakoro bi na wōba hō na wohyia hō; ebia wonom nsā a.s. wodidi a.s. wogoru. *It is said: In the realm of the dead there are kings as well as subjects (slaves). If you were sick in this world for a long time, you will be restored to health there after three years; but one who died in battle or by accident will be well again in a short time, perhaps in a month or so. It is said: the realm of the dead is below (in the earth); some say: it is above (in heaven); about this there is no surety. Where one is taken to, when he dies, there his spirit is; when you die and they take you to the spirits' grove, then your spirit is in the grove. The town (or country) of the departed spirits is not in the grove, but in the earth; it is a large town (city), a long way off, and in going there a mountain has to be ascended. The way of one who died a common death, is dark in heaven; but if one who died in battle or by accident takes that way, some of the white clay, with which he is rubbed, drops down, therefore his way (the milky way) appears white. — In the spirits' grove the departed spirits do not stay always; only on certain single days they come and assemble there for drinking or eating or playing.*

sāmāna, v. [Eng.] *to summon*.

asāmānā-dé, *money paid to a magistrate in order to procure the summons of another person.*

asāmānadwo, the *beetle* whose larva or grub lives in the oil-palm; s. akokóno. pr. 1675.2744.2770f.

samañ-adze, F. = asamañ-ase, *hell*. Mt. 11,23. osian kor as., *he descended into hell.*

asāmāñ-àfétewá, a kind of *tree*.

asāmāñ-akyèkyěá, a kind of *plant*.

o-sāmāñ-ànkā', a kind of *thorny tree*.

o-sāmāñpá, a kind of *lizard* of a yellow and black colour.

asaman-dañ, F. *tomb*.

o-sāmāñkrofí, a *person dead a long time; an old ghost appearing again* (osāmāñ a oko fie?) pr. 1125.

asāmanofi, s. asāmmorofi.

asamañ-po, F. = asamampow.

sāmān-séw [osamañ nsew] *the last will of a dying person; nea orewu nsem a okāe no se, woanyeno saa, nesamañ bekum wo; ohyee s. se ne ba m'fa ne dan, ode ne dan hyee ne ba s., he by his last will bequeathed his house to his son.*

asaman-tá, -tawá, a kind of atā (*q.v.*) which is not eaten, but left to the spirits. pr. 2769.

asāmānté, pl. n-, *wood-hen*, = akokofwerew. pr. 397.

asāmān-twéntwèñ, a *departed spirit that does not come to his rest in the asāmāñ, on account of his wickedness in his life-time, but must hover about behind the dwellings; s. osāmāñ.*

sāmān-nyá [osamañ gya] *Aky. matches; cf. būrogya, F.*

asāmān-nyá [osamañ gya] *mole, mother spot, dark or black spots on the human body, considered as marks burnt in by a spirit.*

o-sāmān-yere, 1. *the wife destined for a man before he or she was born; nnipa nhīnā wo won s. — 2. the deceased wife of a deceased man.*

sā-mārāfo [mānā nsā] pr. 1186.

samē', Ak. sameé, 1. = asam. — 2. *rheumatism, espec. in the hips, thighs and legs; cf. oséñmù; oyare a ehon sere na edidi fa dompem'.*

nsāmerewa? pr. 218.

sāmīnā, *soap; syn. gyàre; kyew or ye s., to make soap of gyàkisi (gyare-nsō) and palm-oil; s. yi ye nnam sē, eye ogyá, this soap is as sharp as fire.*

samō, s. sāmō.

asāmmorofi, asamanofi, R. asomerofi, *fire-place, the place where the fire is made and food is cooked, hearth; odañ mfinimfini a.s. adiwo nea 'muka sisii a woso gya ho. pr. 2080.*

sampam, a. *waste, devastated, ruined; waye ne fi ho s. = pasā; cf. pansam, sam.*

sampana, v. Gy. *to wear a rope or rag tied about the chest in mourning for a near relation; os. = ode abom' bo ne mu.*

sāmpānnuodu?

sàmsām, *a. sandy, crumbly*; ñhwēa, *dote no ye s.*; *opp. mātā.*
 nsamsó, Ak. = nsemso.

sañ, *v.* [red. sensañ] 1. *to draw a line, to make a stroke*, e.g. with a stick in the sand; oresañ fam', *he is drawing a line on the ground*; *to mark with a line*; fa sañ ho, *make a line* (which signifies something); sañ ñhōma no so = fa hye ñhōmam'; ode sekañ asañ m'ani ase dè áyè me kāsante, *with a knife he cut a line across my cheek as a mark of disobedience*. — 2. *to be drawn across or in another direction*; etwā sàñ (*pl. sensañ*) n'ani ase, *a scar is (scars are) on his cheek*. — 3. *to make a slit, cut lengthwise into two long pieces or strips*; s. sensañ. — 4. *to return, go or come back*; mā yensañ ñko fie bio, *let us return home again*; onipa wu a, obesañ aba bio, *if a man dies, he will return again* (by metempsychosis, according to the ideas of the negroes); sañ akyiri, *to return, go back*; wasañ n'akyi, *he has turned back*; wásañ or wasañ abà, *he has come back*. — 5. *to repeat, (re)iterate, do again*; *to do besides*; oñie asem no kã no, mesañ mekã bio, *when he had finished his speech, I repeated it*; osañ kã enoara bio, *he said the same thing again*; kasa sañ mu = kasa ti mu, *to repeat what has been told already*; s. okasa-sañmú. — 6. *to cause to return, to send back*: mesañ no, *I sent him away*; kosañ no, *let him go home*. — 7. *to stop one who is ready to go*, = sĩañka, Luk. 24,29. — 8. *to put off, defer*; osañ won ansã, *he put them off in their cause*, Acts 24,22. — 9. *to restore, justify, vindicate, clear*: ósañ nehō, *he pleads for himself, restores himself to his former purity, vindicates his innocence*; wasañ nehō, *he has cleared himself from the imputation of guilt*; sore besañ wohō na yentie, *arise and let us hear your defence!* wasañ ne nua āno, *he has cleared his brother from the accusation*, cf. tōtō āno. pr. 435. — 10. *to return to the former state* ne hō asañ (no), *he has recovered, his full health has been restored to him*; *pl. won hō asensañ (won)*; — hō sañ, F. *to be healed, cleansed*. Mk. 1,40-42. — 11. *to take back a spoken word, withdraw an expression, retract an accusation*: asem a wobekã na woasañ no, fa sã mã eñka wo tirim, pr. 2856. — 12. *to deny, disown, disavow*.

sañ', *v.* [red. san'sañ] *to infect*; oyàré no asañ nò, *he has been infected with the disease*; *pl. oyare no asansañ won*; esañ wo a, worenserew bio; *inf. nsañ, q. v.*

sāñ', *v.* [red. sãñ'sañ] 1. *to loose, loosen, untie, unbind, unfasten, open by loosening*: wasañ pow no, hama no, kotoku no (āno.) — 2. *to be or become loose, relaxed*: ne tam asañ, *his (under-)garment sits loose*. — 3. *to free or be free from restraint*: me hō asañ me, *I am at ease, glad, joyful, cheerful, gay, merry, happy &c.*; wo hō añie wo sãñ a, na wudi ahurusi, *if you are perfectly rejoiced, you leap for joy*. Cf. anigye &c. — 5. sãñ .. mu, *to cause to sound clearly*: ośañ ne'né mu (tēē nehō) kasae, *he spoke with a clear voice, loud and distinctly (and adroitly, s. tēē)*.

saññ, *adv. freely, properly, distinctly*; obuaa me s., *he answered my questions in an orderly manner*.

sāññ, *adv. quietly, pleasantly*; ne ba bọ ne bo s., *her child rests peacefully on her bosom.*

san, sañ, F. s. sian, siān, siāne, señ &c.

o-sáñ, *pl. a-, barn, shed, corn-house*; a hut erected on poles in a plantation, in which corn &c. is laid up.

asáñ, *pl. id. a house of two stories with a grass-roof*; wási (*pl. wasisi*) asañ.

nsañ, *inf. [sañ'] infection*. — ye nsañ, *to be contagious, infectious, infective*; okō ye nsañ, *war is likely to spread, easily entangles or complicates others.*

ansā-na (F. ansā-ana), s. ansā.

o-sannā', 1. *something large*, biribi a eye kokūroko no(?). — 2. *a large money-bag; the king's purse or treasury* = ohene fotó. — sannā-mu-mañoafo, *minister of the finances*; Eng. *chancellor of the exchequer*, Am. *secretary of the treasury*. Hist.

Osannā, name of a month, about August; s. ɔsram. Os. fi a, na okom agu. pr. 2772.

sannā-bó, *the king's weight* (for weighing gold).

o-sannāni, *pl. a-fo, the king's treasurer*, = ɔfotosāñfo; okura ohene foto na ɔfwe ohene sika so; ɔsāñ foto nti na wofre no sannā.

nsañ-akyiri, *inf. backsliding*; cf. akyirisañ.

osan-de, F. = esiane-se, *because, for*. Mt. 27,6.

sāne, s. siāne & sūane. — sane, F. = siān, Mk. 15,30.32.

nsaṇe, *pl. nsensaṇe [sañ, v.] stroke, line*; cf. nsāñho.

nsaneafó, *heralds*, a class of attendants on the king; s. nsanee.

o-sānebène, = ɔsa (ne) beñ, *what host?* In order to know a friend from an enemy, the watch-word is demanded by asking "o-sānebèñ' a?" and the reply is: yeñ ñkō-ñkō, *it is only we* (friends)! or, Mañkátá, i.e. *of McCarthy's host*! or, Osee a! Osee Ayisi a! Fedú A'gyemañ! or, the respective king's name; a(kwan)srafo de ɔsanebene nè ne mmuae hyehye wōñhō nsow.

nsanee = señ, *herald*.

nsane-hó, *track, rill, run*. pr. 2773.

nsañ-hó [nea esañ ho] *line, stroke*; cf. nsaṇe.

nsañ-hó,[†] *comma*.

o-sāni, *pl. a-fo [nsā] a habitual drunkard*; pr. 2774. cf. ɔsābofo,

o-sā-aniwa (osūā-an.?) *a kind of bead*; s. ahene. [ɔsādweam.

sañka, s. siāñka.

asañka, *pl. n-, Ak. abeyeā, a sort of black earthen vessel, dish*, used for serving up, partly also for cooking food; diff. kinds (asañka-sanyā, asañkason &c.) s. ñkuku nè ñkaka.

sañkàé, Ky. *corkscrew*.

o-sāñkū, *pl. a-, n-, a stringed musical instrument, a rude kind of guitar*; diff. kinds: ɔdónsón, sāñkūpá, Akp. sāñkūtén, Ak. sāñkū a eso [sāñkūhán si] ñwotwe, or (simply) ñwotwe, & nsia or sebere-wa; s. it also used for European musical instruments, as guitar,

fiddle, violin, harp, harpsichord, piano-forte, organ; but *s. abeñ, obenta, benta-saṅkũ, adakabeñ*; — *b o s.*, *to play on the guitar, harp &c.*; *y i saṅkũ āno* = *to s. āno dŵom, to sing to the guitar.*

sañkũ-b o, *inf. the playing of the guitar, harp &c.*

o-saṅkũbofo, *pl. a-*, *player on the guitar &c. singer and harper, minstrel, musician.*

sañkũ-h áñ, *pl. id.*, *chord or string of a guitar, saṅkũ so hāmā.*

sañ-kyiri, *adv.* [*sañ, v.*, *akyiri*] *s. bio, s. yi, again, after that, further, furthermore*; *cf. akyiri no, akyiri yi*; *Gr. § 130,5.*

nsañ-kyiri [*asañ, akyiri*] *the king's harem, seraglio*; *ohene mmā-mu, ahenyerenom fi*; *cf. aŵiriwa.*

nsañ-akyiri, *s. after sannā.*

nsañ-mú, *inf. repetition* = *ntimú*, *cf. okasasañmú*; — *reaction.*

nsañmufo, *reactionary, reactionist. Hist. wasañ n'akyi akofa nea onam bae ho.*

nsa-nōá = *asase a ewo sare āno* (as from Kwaberenyañ near Berekuso to Apese near Abonse).

asā-nom, *inf.* [*nom nsā*] *drinking palm-wine. pr. 124.*

o-sā-nomfo, *pl. a-*, *drinker, drunkard*; *s. osāfo, osābofo.*

nsa-nsa, *a., adv. empty-handed, having nothing in the hands*; *cf. nsahunu, nsapañ. — nsa-nsa-dodow, many (empty) hands. pr. 2778.*

o-sánsá, *pl. a-*, *a bird of prey, harrier, hen-driver. pr. 2775ff.*

asan-sā [*asañ esā*] *F. nsemso abiesā dañ, a house of three stories.*

o-sansaní, *pl. a- -fo*, (*nea onam nsa-nsa*) *an unarmed follower of a host*; *asansafo na ahye atufu no dodow-wura, unarmed men have swelled the numbers of the men at arms.*

sansi, *v. to analyze (?)*.

nsa-nsia, *a small excrescence on the hand or finger of a newborn child, called a sixth finger, and considered as an object of abhorrence*; *s. nsawa-nsia.*

Asanté [*orig. Asiante, F. Asiantse, Mf.Gr. Asuantsi*] *the country, people and language of Asante.* [*G. Ašanti. The English spelling Ashantee is owing to the circumstance that the interpreter of Mr. Bowdich (the author of the most important book hitherto written on Asante) was an Akraman.*] — *Cpds. Asante-hene, s. Osee; Asante-kasa; O-sante-mañ; asante-sem. — O-santeni, pl. a- -fo, a man or inhabitant of Asante. — Asantefo mmārañ bi ne: Bae, Baebae-ntŵa, Kónkorì, Asante Kotoko, Kum-apem-a-apem-beba. pr. 2779.*

asante-añhũ-ntém, *a kind of yam (bayere), s. odé.*

santeñ, *n. a long row or train of persons or things. pr. 2780.* — *a. all*, said of people forming a long train, *continuing in a long line*; *oman-santeñ dii n'akyi, the whole town (all the people) followed him*; *mma-santen, the whole number of children*; (*F. people living at the same time, generation*;) *mma santeñ a owoo won ñhinā, won mu biakō pe na oyee yiye, of all the children whom she bore only one prospered (became rich)*; *wososo nsā atoa s. reko, they walk in a long line, all carrying rum.*

o-santseñ, F. *generation*. Mt. 3,7. 11,16. 12,34. 39f. 16,4. 23,36. — abusũia-santseñ, *all generations*. Mt. 1,17.

o-sántéw, a kind of *tree*; esow aba ntěantěā a ekýea se osekañ.

asántorofí, a kind of *bird*. pr. 2099.2781.

sā-nunum, a kind of *plant*.

sānyā, sānyāwá, *tin, pewter; pewter-vessel, pewter-dish, tin-plate; pewter ware*.

sapa, *imitated gold*, = osoro-sika; sikafuturu biara a woantu no fam' na onipa de aŵowa a.s. ahene morokokowa a woayam a.s. dŵete aye akā no abereduru (*alum*) na aye kō se sika a efi fam'.

nsa-pá, inf. [pa 3.] *mistake, inadvertence, slip*; ns. ñhĩnā, epa (wo) wuram'; nsapa-mu, *by mistake, inadvertently*. Num. 35,11.15. Cf. sākwañ.

nsa-pāñ, *a. empty-handed*; = nsahunu, nsansa.

sàpāra, *a woman's garment*, obā ntama a woapam, ebia siñ nè fā a.s. siñ 2; cf. gyawurusi.

asapāté, *accomplice, assistant, co-operator*, espec. of a fetish-man (okomfo); pr. 1698. — odi no as. = odi no aponko-nánase, *he waits upon, attends or serves him as a footman, foot-boy, lackey*.

sāpíéw, = aseredowa.

sa-pów [cf. osaw] 1. a kind of *sponge* made of the hard fibres of a climber, used for rubbing the skin in washing; s. ahensaw. pr. 411.1579. — 2. *wad* stopping the charge of powder in a gun.

asapo-kañ [asapow a edi kañ] *the first volley*.

nsā-púw, *lees, dregs or sediment of palm-wine*.

sāara, s. sa, sā.

sāra, s. sra, v.

sāra, a paltry kind of musical instrument or *toy*; dua a wotŵitŵa hō na wofiti asratoā to na wode ahyem', na wode tantakorowa afām hō na wotŵiw asratoā no wo dua no hō; dŵom a woto (wo)hō de, eye dŵommone pa.

Sàraha, pr. n. *Salagha*, the capital of Nta. Gr. p. XIV. § 2,3. saráhà, s. sraha.

sare, v. 1. *to fail, be wanting or lacking, be cut off, cease to present itself*; ohĩa nsàrè dá, *poverty never becomes extinct, always sticks to one destined to be poor*; adŵumaye nsare = ensā da, *work is never wanting, is never out of reach, never fails to present itself, after every hindrance we can yet find opportunity to do our work* (only lazy people excuse themselves: I have tried it 3, 4 times, it is of no use). — 2. *to be prevented, intercepted and stopped*. — 3. *to prevent, intercept and stop, hinder, thwart*: oyare nti m'adŵuma asare me or oyare asare m'adŵuma, *sickness has prevented me from working, put a stop to my work*; aduannōa nti afumko asare me, *on account of cooking I have not been able to go to the plantation*; ade no, esare me afumko, *that does not let me go to the farm*. — 4. *to forbear, refuse, decline*: akōa sare asuko, *the slave has ceased to go for water usually, having attained or assumed a condition in which he*

deems himself above it or too good for it. *pr.* 1627. — 5. *to forbear, abstain from*: wósàre nná, *they forbear sleeping, do not sleep, keep awake*; m'ani asàre dŵe, *lit. my eyes have withhelden mucus (? s. dŵe), sleep has been withheld from my eyes.*

e-sáre, Ak. sere, 1. [F. ehono] a *long grass*, used for thatching. — 2. [F. sare] also sare mu, sareso, Ak. serem, sereso, a *plain covered with grass*, as that between the sea, the lower Volta, and the Akuapem mountains, or that in the north of Asante; *savanna, prairie, steppe, heath, wilderness, desert.* — sare părădā, părădadada, pēdedede, tātṛā, *an extensive open plain*, mostly destitute of trees and covered with grass.

sare-dŵuma [ade a esare adŵuma] *hinderance, impediment, obstacle in working*, asem ketewa ba na woanŵe anni ntem a, e-dan' s. *pr.* 370.

sáre-mù, s. esare; used espec. of the *steppes* or *grassy plains* in the north of Asante. — sáre-mù-seé, *the atrocious king of the steppe* or *wilderness*, i.e. *the lion*, s. gyata & osee.

sáre-sò, s. esare.

sāsā, *red. v.*, s. sā.

nsāsā, a *cloth* or *garment* of many pieces sewed together; ntama ahorow bebrē a woapompam na woaye no biakō.

sasabonsám, 1. [asase obonsam? As. kāsampēre] an *imaginary monstrous being*, conceived as having a huge body of human shape, but of a red colour and with very long hair, living in the deepest recess of the forest, where an immense silk-cotton-tree is his abode, inimical to man, especially to the priests, (osēsē nnipa nnompe nè ade; woko wuram' na okyere wo a, na wafa wo nnompe;) but the friend and chief of the sorcerers and witches; *pr.* 2782. [R.] — 2. [sésá mu bonsam] onipa a wawu na n'asem ye deñ no, na wadŵu na okotrā wuram' akyirikyiri; “wōnká dódo, *they are not very common.*” — 3. a kind of *bat*? aboa a otu se ohá; okyere nnipa.

asàsé [*red. of ase: what is below*] 1. *the earth, the globe* which we inhabit (asase-mŭ); osoro nè asase, *heaven and earth*; *pr.* 2787. in Negro mythology it is also personified and invoked after Onyañkōpon. — 2. *land*, opp. to *water*; onam asase so or fam', omfá nsuani, *he travels by land, not by water.* — 3. *ground, soil*, cf. fa, dote; *the superficial part of the earth*, in respect to its nature or quality; asase ahorow ne: afuw, abesase, mfuwa, mfuwanini, kwae, nkyerekyerāso. — 4. a *portion* or *tract of land* belonging to an individual, family or community, *estate, possession, landed property, land, territory.* *pr.* 736. 2784f. — 5. *country*; oko as. bi so, *he has gone to another country.*

asase-bóa, *pl. n.*, [asase aboa] a *small insect*, infesting sleepers; *sand-worm?* *pr.* 101. 2788f. = asōnē.

asase-dé, a *treasure found in the earth*; ade a wotu wo fam',
[= ahũ.

asaséhóno, *the surface of the soil, humus, mould of decayed leaves &c.* Wodow afuw na wodañ ani na as. nhinā ẁie odañ a, na mme fifi.

asase-hō-nsem or asase-sem, *geography*, a description of the earth, or of a particular country, of its physical structure and characteristics, natural products, political divisions, and the people by whom it is inhabited. (Amān-hō-nsem, *ethnography*.)

asasé-màkó, s. màkó.

asase-tāmā, *ribbon*(?) cf. bamma, bēnā.

asase-taw, a plain, level country.

asase-wo, a kind of centipede; cf. òfōnóm.

nsa-siñ, a one-handed person; cf. basiñ. pr. 262.

nsā-siñ, sā-siñ, the rest or remainder of palm-wine or other liquor in a calabash or glass which is no more full. pr. 129.696.1183.

sasō, F. = seso; eyi ne s., this kind. Mt. 17,21. Mk. 9,29.

sasōno, a kind of nettle; wura (hama) bi a ekā wo hō arape a, na ehō hum atutu akeka wo hō na enti wo hō ye wo hene; cf. ahyehyew-nsa. [pr. 2790f.]

sāsōn-notó [odótó] a thicket of such stinging plants (climbers).

o-sáta-dùā', Ak., anyámfòrowá, Akr., a kind of tree or shrub; its roots, leaves and fruits are used as a medicine against dysentery; dade t̄wa wo a, woyam a.s. woŵe n'ahabañ de tare kurum'.

nsátéā, -teawa, finger; nsa is also used for finger when it is not to be expressly distinguished from hand. pr. 2792-97.

nsateā-héne, the middle finger [prop. the finger-chief, s. ohene]; the other fingers are called: kokūrobeti (thumb), akyerekerekwan, ahenniakyiri, kokobeto.

o-satofo, pl. a-, a reckless contractor of debts, spendthrift, prodigal; an extravagant man; braggart, swaggerer; impostor, cheat, rogue, swindler; onam toto nneema-nneema sakasaka na onnīm nea ode ye, na obobo akaw; oye ade a ekyen no na onni hō sika. pr. 2798. [G. osatofo, hypocrite.]

asatoro, inf. [saw, to gather or take up, scil. cowries, money, & tow, to cast or fling away] the doing of an osatofo: reckless contraction of debts, extravagancy, brag, swindle &c.

nsatsema, F. handbreadth; span; s. nsāma.

a-sa-tu, inf. [tu osa] war, warfare, warlike expedition.

nsātu, the upper arm; cf. nsa, nantú. Adampefo de ahene bo bo won ns.

sa-twē [sareso otwē] a small gray antelope; cf. otwē.

sau, asau, s. sawu, asawu.

saw, v. [inf. a-] 1. to dance. — 2. to shake, syn. wosow, posow, popo, him; — ne hō saw, he trembles; n'aniwa saw, his eye-lashes quiver (a good or ill omen).

saw, v. [red. sesaw] 1. to take up or gather from the ground (a collective multitude, as, cowries, rubbish, dust &c.) — 2. to take out part of a fluid, to draw, scoop; saw nsu, to draw water; pr. 2799. saw ñkwan, to scoop or take out soup. pr. 322.1941.2799.2801.

saw, s. siaw, süaw.

o-saw, a little mass, tuft or bundle of some soft and flexible ma-

terial or fibrous substance; *a wad* to stop the charge of powder in a gun; a kind of *sponge* for washing (one's body) or rubbing, scouring and wiping away, consisting of a *wisp* or *conglomeration* of the *fibres* of some climber or shrub or its bark; cf. tòtò, baha, obósáw, brodewá, ahensáw, sapów, posáw; ahensaw na woboro ye sapow; oguaben (nnuare bi) nè akase nso, wode ye saw; wode saw kwaw dan mu.

asaw, *inf. dance*; tutu asaw, *to begin, make or perform a dance*.

sawa, *a small spoon* to take out or up small quantities of gold-dust for weighing the required amount; nea wode saw sika no.

asáwá, F. asaba, *cotton; cotton-plant, cotton-shrub; cotton-yarn; cotton-thread; cotton wick*; as.mfuturu, *raw cotton, cotton in the seed or not yet twisted*. — asawa-dùá, *cotton-plant, cotton-shrub*.

asawa-tám, *cotton cloth*. Lev. 13,47.

nsawa-nsiá, *a child with six fingers*; the sixth finger may consist only of a very small globular excrescence at the little finger, yet having a nail; such children are held in abomination by the heathen negroes and are usually killed immediately after birth; s. nsâ-nsiá.

saworowa, *nicely twisted strings with cowries*, worn as an ornament about the neck.

nsá-wò-so [lit. *hands are upon* scil. the same thing]: di ns., *to have communion in eating &c., to join interest, to associate*, cf. di (ñfwebom' &c.).

sàwu, expression imitative of the sound of a net cast out in the sea; wode asawu gu nsum' a, *eye s.*

asàwu, *a large fishing-net*; cf. ebóá, boā, atrā, otan; these are made of strings; — adwókú, sukúsùkú, akye, are made of wood (wicker-work).

sawusa [sareso wusa?] a kind of *plant*.

o-sa-ŵee [osaw a woŵe] the *smashed fibres* of a certain shrub (nnuare), which are *chewed* in order to keep the teeth clean; nnuare na woboro na edan s.; os. tua n'ano kyēnkyēnēn, *she has her chewing-fibres sticking in her mouth*; cf. twā'pēa.

nsá-yam', the *palm of the hand*; cf. nsa, yam', nsam', nsákyi.

se, *v. to crack (open)*; ose adŵe, kube, e.s. ode bo a.s. dua bi bo adŵe a.s. kube-aba no so na oyi mu aduan; kokosi de, wobo.

se, *v.* [red. sese, sесе] 1. *to equal, be equal to, be the same in quantity or degree*; ose no ahōodeñ, Gr. § 235, c. [G. ye egbo.] — 2. *to be or look like, to be similar, to resemble*; neg. *to be unlike, of a different kind &c.* ose n'agya, *he is like his father*; ose no, o-nè no se, wosese wonhō, wosese, wosese, *they are like each other*; wose dín nà wonsé hōnam, *their names are alike or similar, but not their bodies*, pr. 1545. ósè n'agya = oŵieŵie n'agya: se ebia oréyè ade bi a n'agya ye a, na wose: ósè n'agya, e.s. onsé n'agya pépēpe, na oyé akosé nò. [G. tamò.] — 3. *to be fit, proper, becoming, rightful, right, just, equitable, fair; to be due to, to be deserving, meriting, worthy of; to behove, become; to be meet, due, seemly, befitting, be-*

hoving, incumbent on; cf. fata, di; *ese wo se wunyā akatua pa*, you have deserved a reward; *owu se no or ose owu*, he is worthy of death. [G. sa.] — 4. to concern, touch: *ese wo ara!* that is your concern, is in your hands, is your own fault, you have to answer for it. — 5. *se so*, to be alike (cf. *bo so*, to be of like dimensions, to be equal); *ese so*, = *ese pe*, *edi nse*.

se, v. Ak. = *sew*, q. v.

se, conj. [fr. *se*, to be like] as, like, denoting a similarity in manner or degree; *ebere se mogya*, it is as red as blood; pr. 293. 471. 1182. 1312ff. — as (much as), pr. 3666. — as if, as though; how, as far as, just as &c. Gr. § 141, 2. also on p. 93. § 255, 1 c. d. 5. 268–271. — *da se 'ne* Gr. § 248, 6. *etese*, it is as though, it appears as if; pr. 1104. cf. *senea*, *sê*. — *se ete ni* or *nen*, *ne no*, so it is; *se woye no ni*, it is made thus [= *eyi ne se(nea) woye no*, this is the way in which it is made. pr. 2800f. [G. *tamo*, take, *ake*.]

se, *sê*, conj. [fr. *se*, to say. F. *de*; G. *ake*.] 1. that (introducing a noun-sentence that supplies the subject or object or other complement of a preceding verb); whether, if (when the accessory sent. is interrogative); — *nea okā no ase ne se*, *orenko*, the meaning of what he says is, that he will not go; *etwa se oko*, it is necessary that he goes, = his going is a necessity, he must go; *metee se oresu*, I heard that he was screaming, = I heard his screaming, I heard him cry; *kofwe se waba (ana)*, go and look whether he has come. pr. 2323. 2343ff. Gr. § 255, 1b. 2. 3b. 4. 6b. 265, 2. 273, 2. — 2. *se*, Ak., *se*, Akp., is often used to introduce the words spoken, = saying, also to introduce an explanation, = namely, videlicet (viz.), or as a mere mark of quotation, Mt. 21, 13. 15f. Mk. 26, 61. 27, 37. Lk. 7, 8. pr. 189. 192. 205f. 323–26. 2367. — 3. so that (introducing an adverbial sent. of manner or extent; Gr. § 273, 1b. — 4. that, in order that (he might &c.) or to, in order to (introducing an adverbial sentence of purpose, Gr. § 279, 1): *mabo obi pā se onnyigyè me bá*; *otuu no fo se onye papa*; *ogyigyee no se onye bone*. (R. p. 234.) — 5. if (being put at the head of an adv. sentence of condition or concession, Gr. § 276, 3. 278, 2); *se ete sa a*, *ankā eye*, if it were so, it would be well. pr. 2603. 2624f. Whenever *se* stands at the head of a sentence, sometimes in an interrogative way, as in *Mrk. 9, 11. 28.*, some ellipsis has taken place, e.g. [*eba*] *se woko a*, *befre me* = if or when [it comes or happens that] you go, call me; [*okā*] *se omma a*, *mehye no na waba*, if [he says] that he does not come, I will compel him to come. — 6. because (standing at the head of an adv. sent. of cause, or connected with *efi* or *esia* *ne* with *nti* or *ntia* at the end of the sent. Gr. § 275, 1b. 2. 248, 5. Mat. 16, 7. — 7. *se*, *se gye*, *gye se*, except, but; *anihaw mu nni biribi se ohia*, pr. 2315. *onni biribiara se dua aba nkō*. (R. p. 234b.) Gr. § 277. 235b. — 8. *se*, *anase*, or, e.g. in disjunctive questions, s. *ana*. Gr. § 253, 2.

se, adv. 1. thus, so = *se eyi*, *sê*, *sa*; *ebinom rebom' sê*, *na afoforo rebom' se*, Acts 19, 32. — 2. *sê*, very: *otu' mirika sê*, he runs very fast; *òye kokürō sê*, he is very tall; *aka kakrā sê na woawie wo adwuma ye*, there is very little wanting before (or till) you have finished your work. — 3. about (before numerals): *wobeye se du*, they

will be about ten; mato ñkoko beye se aduonu, *I have bought about twenty fowls.*

se, *v.* [red. sise] Ak. F. se, 1. *to say; to tell; to command; cf. kã* (pr. 1492), kasa, bō 78-82. — se no yiye, *say it right; wanse biri-bi, he said nothing; osee sa, so he said; kose no se ommëra, go and tell him, he must come; ose* (often instead of osee, Ak. osee): obēba mprempren; pr. 36.54.95ff.323ff.403-19.575f.1717f.2803-26. — 2. *to mention, speak of.* pr. 982. — 3. *to say within oneself, to purpose, intend, design.* pr. 35.94.2825.

se, after a previous *v. se*, kã, frē, bisa, bua &c., introducing the words spoken, Ak. se, F. de, or rather sê, dê, = *saying*, is often not to be translated, and serves as a mere quotation mark; s. se, sê, 2.

s e, *v.* Ak. = sew. — se, *v.* F. = sie.

sê, *v.* 1. *to hang or gird round or about; to wear about one's body, ñkrante, odonno, pr. 2827; cf. siāne.* — 2. *to bear something hung up: ofasu sê ñkotoku, the wall bears bags, pr. 328; — to carry something heavy; pr. 1389. 2828.* — 3. *to follow in a train; to stick or cleave to.*

e-se, *a mass of clay in a roundish elevated form, a small pillar; dote bi a wode ahore ho na wōaboro so a.s. wode aye biribiara* (ebia wōaye se wotrā so ō, se wogyina so ō); dote siw bi a wode musu-yide bi ahye ase.

o-se, *inf. a saying, utterance, remark, word; pr. 2802.*

o-se, *a shout, loud burst of voices, vehement and sudden outcry of a multitude, expressing joy, triumph, exultation, animated courage, or exhortation; war song, war-cry; dom no ñhinā boō se = wohuroe* (h u r o is also said of a single person); wōboō no se, *they gave him a shout.*

o-sé, *father; Ak. the father of another person, not of the speaker himself; cf. agya.*

a sé [m'ásè, Akr.] *pl. asénom, the wife's or husband's father, father-in-law; pr. 690. 2835. cf. osew, osewa.*

ase, (Gr. § 118.119.) 1. *the nether or lower part, end or beginning; (opp. eso, osoro, the upper part or end; cf. āno, the fore or upper end, to, the hinder part;)* — bepōw ase, *the foot of a mountain; esē ase, the lower teeth (?); the gum; — s. bewase, nañase.* — 2. *the nether or lower parts, the way down; s. 6. — 3. (adv.) down; s. 6.11. — below, beneath, downward; (prep.) under, beneath; at; — of time: in, at, under, during.* — 4. *the place or time of, cf. ayiase, mmofra-ase.* — 5. *the end: me-nè wo bepā so akosi ase, we both shall go on to the end; nea ne kwan ase akosi ne ha, here his way ends.* — 6. *the ground (cf. fam'): trā ase, to sit down; fwe ase, to fall down; bottom (nsu ase).* — 7. *root or trunk of a tree (dua ase = dunhin, duantini).* — 8. *fig. root, source, cause, origin; ahantañ na eye bone ñh. ase, pride is a root of all evil; cf. 1 Tim. 6,10. tu ase kã kyere me, pull up the root tell me, i.e. relate the whole matter from the beginning.* — 9. *sense, import, meaning, signification; okasa hunu, n'asem nni ase; menté be no ase (R.p.150); ase beko sa, or, se ase beko neñ, that will be the meaning.* — 10. *offspring, issue, descent, descendants,*

progeny, posterity; race; odé no ase nye; n'akoko ase ye; wafee n'a-koko ase; won ase agu or atore; abusua, oman, kua ase gu. — 11. Phr. bere ase, to bring low, abate, humble &c. — da ase, to thank. — bo ase, fi ase, fiti ase, to begin; — hye ase, a) to begin, to lay the foundation of: enera na ohyee ne dan ase; — b) to promise: wahye me ase se obeto otuo amã me; c) to warn = bo.. koko. — nam ase, to do secretly. — osi ne ti ase, he sinks his head; id. or osi ne 'né ase, he speaks with a low voice. — to ase, a) to finish the plastering of the walls of a new-built house at the bottom; b) to pay in advance; c) to slight, disregard, neglect; &c. — te ase, trã ase, to live; otrã nehõ ase, he lives by himself, is independent. pr. 415.

ase, bean(s); F. aduwa; pr. 2834. Diff. kinds: akítèrekú, akye-mádùá, apàtèram, apatípere-ñkesua, asaahensã, asehũãm, nsensén-kùá, asetén, asetíá, nsetiã.

asê, itch, a cutaneous disease, an eruption of small vesicles produced by a parasitic animal (añwõrãm); ebi ye akese-akese (atõtõé), ebi ye ñketewa (nsẽwá); cf. fifisê, nanahá, ntwõm, kódòsò, osábẽh.

e-sê, tooth, pl. teeth; wó sê ase, the flesh under the teeth, the gums. — nnípa sê nam ahorow 3: adontén-mù-sê si 8, sêbõmmofò si 4, nyépi de si 20, the teeth of man are of three kinds: there are 8 incisors, cutters or fore teeth, 4 canine or dog-teeth, and 20 molars or grinders. pr. 500.2829-33.

nse, inf. [se, to be equal] equality; — edi nse, 1. it is (or, the things are) alike = ese pe, ese so; 2. it is an even number.

sê, 1. conj. that &c. s. se, — 2. adv. very, very much.

sê', = sã yi, s. sa, sã, so, thus.

sê, v. F. = see, to be marred, destroyed, to perish. Mk. 2,22.

seã [Heb.] seah, a Jewish dry measure containing 14-17 pints.

asẽã', asẽawa, pl. n-, a small cooking-pot; cf. oseñ, kuku. pr. 913.

asé-adé, an inborn, inbred, innate, inherited or hereditary quality; awi aye won as., theft is inbred in them; cf. woẽ, awosanne, awu-agya-mma.

asé-amãñ [nea ose amañ] a public speaker having the office to transmit a message to the assembly; meye as. = okyẽame, q.v.

se-ante [nea wose no asem bi a onte] a disobedient child or person; pr. 2836. Ak. oserantefoo.

sébé, amulet, talisman, worn from superstitious motives, as a charm, or for finery only; eye aduru ana asuman bi a wode ahye ntamam' apam no ahinanan; Nkramofó mã obi kã nea ofwefwe na wokyerew ye sã bi mã no; ebinom de to won kon mu, won aseñ mu, won nsa, ebinom de kyekyere won ti, na ebinom nso de femfãm batakyiri mu. — nsebea, F. amulets, phylacteries, prayer-fillets. Mt. 23,5.

sébé, sébéõ, sebew, 1. interj. with your permission, by your leave. — to sebe, to premise an excusing expression. pr. 3311. = to tafrakye. — 2. n. = ebiñ, kyerebo.

sebere, v. to turn inside out, to extend, unfold; to turn out; to bring to light, disclose; to manifest, set forth, exhibit; cf. yere mu,

mā eyere so *or* ese so; sekyere; Onyankp. pe se, n'ahintasem no, wónsebere no ñkyere nnipa ñh.; Ony. asem de, eno ankasa asebere ne mu agu ho a atetekwā mpo nyā ne de a ehia no wom'.

séberewa, a kind of *string-instrument*; osānkū a eso nsia; s. osānkū.

o-sebire-bo-ntu, asebirekyi-e, = abirekyi, *goat*. pr. 2837-40.

o-sé-bó, *inf.* [bó ose] a shout, the act of shouting.

o-sebó, *pl.* a, a kind of *leopard* or *panther*, black and brown; pr. 497.531.800. — Other names are: gyahene, aboafufu, adamma-kwadwo, ode-ne-ha, gyasābofo, ketebó, akoróbó, koródòm, kũro-twiamensa; cf. asabontwi, afem.

o-sébó w, a loaf or lump of boiled bread, made larger than those destined for sale; dokono a wobó no kokürō abedi no na wontón no; = oboabó, akwàbó.

sē-bó m m o f o, *pl. id.* dog-tooth, canine tooth; s. esē.

sedā, sēdā' [Port. seda, silk, hair of some animals] 1. silk = sirikyī. — 2. velvet (R.), cf. ago. — 3. byssus. Scr.

ase-dá, *inf.* [da ase] thanksgiving, thanks; thankfulness, gratitude.

ase-de [ade a ese] a right; just claim, just due; privilege.

ase-duá, lentils. Eze. 4,9.

sēe, Ak. = sen = den? — nsee, Ak. = nsew.

see, *v.* F. sē, 1. to make useless, spoil, corrupt, damage, mar, destroy, ruin. pr. 65.2136.2482.3661. — 2. to spend, use up or waste (money, *syn.* fwere). — 3. to grow useless, to spoil, go to ruin; to be spoiled, corrupted, ruined &c.; cf. suw, to rot. pr. 3449. — 4. to be stirred up, to be boisterous, tempestuous, agitated, turbulent; nsu no ase, the water is blown up by the wind; epo see, John 6,18.

o-see, F. sē, *inf.* destruction, ruin.

o-see, king, majesty, title of the king of Asante. pr. 2841-44.

ansééyì [woansew a wutumi de yi] razor; s. yisékán.

ase-fee, *inf.* [fee ase] propagation, successful breeding, increase.

asé-fí, *inf.* [fi ase] beginning; cf. mfiase &c.

nsefiá, Ak. a place where formerly a house stood, now a heap of stones and rubbish, = afasusín. Job 15,28.

séfo, *pl. id.* [se, *v.*] one who is equal, like or similar; wo séfo = wó sēsó, thy equal; mahū nipa yi s. pen; mobeye Onyank. sefo.

sēfo, such people, such a set of people.

asefo, *pl.* [aseni] descendants, children, offspring, progeny, seed.

asefōròé, a mixture of beans, flour of roasted corn (kyekyeré) and palm-oil; = aprapra-nsa.

sē-fufu-dua, a kind of tree or wood to clean the teeth with.

ase-fwe, *inf.* [fwe ase] the act of falling; fall.

asé-gú, *inf.* [ase gu] decrease; extinction, extirpation.

sēgyére, Ak. = esé mù gyáw, tooth-gaping. [s. ase.

ase-hono, the husks of beans. — ase-huām, a kind of beans;

asé-hy é, *inf.* [hye ase] *beginning, commencement; cf. mfiase, ñhyease; the laying of the foundation.*

asekam-ma, *pl. n-* [osekañ, *dim.*] *a small knife; as. ketewa, id. o-sékáñ, Ak. -ne, pl. a-, knife; razor, pr. 669. 2845-49.*

o-sekañ-fùá, *1. a single knife. — 2. a knife without handle, the blade of a knife. pr. 2846. — o-sekan-tia, a short knife. pr. 2850f.*

o-sekan-ny á [osekañ gya] *1. the flash or glare of a knife; wode sekañ foforo a ñkânare nni hô gyina aŵiam' na wuhim no a, ehô pa anyinam se ogya; os. gyigye wo ani so a, wuse: ogya pa! — 2. the acute pain of a cut with a knife; os. ahye no: osekañ tŵa wo a, yaw a edi kañ na wofre no sa.*

nséku, *slander, calumny [fr. asem, kuw?]; b o or d i ns., to slander, calumniate, backbite. — nséku-bó, nséku-dí, inf. slander, detractation, aspersion; e.s. wōnam bānu a.s. bāsā di ñkūrofo hô nseku dā. — o-sekufo, pl. a-, backbiter, calumniator, detractor.*

sékye, *pl. a-, anchor; to w s., to cast or drop anchor; tew s., to weigh anchor. — sekye-hàmá, cable.*

asèkye, *sconce, bulwark of stones; abo a Krobofo ato no se o-fású abo no kontonkron agyigyaw ntokru (a.s. akwan) wōm' na wotrā mu kō, na dōm no beñ wōñ a, wosūm gu wōñ so de kum wōñ; abo a wosunsum no afiri hūañ bō nnipa so.*

o-sekyé, *a kind of play; wogoru s. = aténté.*

sekyé, sekyére, *v. to bend back(wards), recurve; cf. bukaw; to bend outwards what had been bent inwards; cf. sebere; to turn out; to display, expose, set forth; wōas. dua no mu; s. asem no mu yiye, state the matter thoroughly and plainly.*

o-sékye-dùá, *setwēdua, [dua a wōasekyere] a kind of bench, of two poles on six posts, forming a seat with a back-pole.*

O-sèkyere, *pr. n. 1) of a man of the royal family of Asante; 2) of a town, where no goats are admitted. — sekyere-mpé-wo, S. does not like thee, a by-name of the goat; s. abirekyi.*

sekyew, *v. F. to waste, a day &c. — sekyi, v. s. sekye.*

sem, *v. 1. to lie or to lay close together; fa ñhōma no ñhīnā sem (= toto) poñ no so, put all the books together on the table; wode abo ntrāntrā asēm amōa no ase, they have laid out the bottom of the cavity with flat stones (s. ntŵèrí); nnipa no ñhīnā akosem dua no ase, all the men are sitting crowded under the tree; ñkūrofo no ñh. sem hō, all the people are huddled together there; mmofra no sem s o ŵérōdōdō, the children are crowded together in thick or long rows. — 2. sem dañ so, to ceil, to overlay or cover the inner roof, to line the top or roof of a house: wode mpúràn dé gù só, na wōñwōná so na wōatare (so). Cf. sam, sew, bea, boa, gu hō; s. nsemso.*

asem, *pl. n-, 1. word, talk, speech, saying, tale, story, history; k ā as., to speak, to deliver a speech, to preach; to tell a tale; m ā as., to relate a story. — 2. matter for talking, object of deliberation or discussion; incidence, occurrence; cause, concern: asem no nyé me hô asem (= mfá me hô biribi), this matter is no concern of mine. — 3. transaction in words, palaver, conference, deliberation, public and*

formal discussion, debate; any kind of negociation or litigation; process, plea, lawsuit, action, cause; — di asem, to hold a palaver &c., to carry on a lawsuit; to adjust, compose or settle a matter or litigation; to judge (sit in judgment, hear causes, administer judgment). pr. 869.887-90.897.902. — n'asem nye de, he is wrong, guilty; s. dew 2. — 4. manners, demeanour, deportment. — 5. Phr. pe obi asem, to like a person, be devoted to him; obarima no pe obosom asem: dā anopa obo afore mā no (R. p. 151.); mēpé n'asem, I do not like him, I will have nothing to do with him; n'atutupe nti obiara mpé n'asem. — Cf. asem-mone, asempa, asenhunu; ntrofosém &c. pr. 2852-86. — 6. Other phrases: n'asem awu = n'asō awu, he is ungovernable, stubborn, refractory. — Ose: n'asem, wonni = n'asem ye den, he declares or deems himself invincible. — N'asem ntoa, he is inconsistent (as to his conduct, with himself, in his actions), unprincipled. — Wamā asem no ani afura, he has perverted the judgment, has given a wrong turn to the matter.

asém-mā, inf. [mā asem] narration, telling or relating stories.

nsém-ma [nea esen menewa?] snare; afiri bi a wosum yi àbóa; eye hama a woabo no héntúa dè ákomantám okwánkwen wo nea atoteboa bi fa, na óbà a, aso ne menewa ayi no. — si ns., to prepare or lay a snare. pr. 520.

nsém-mā [osen ba] Ak. Akw. = asēā', akutuwa.

nsem-ma-nsem-ma [asem, pl. dim.] little stories; asem a enye asem biakō, na nsem ahorow pī wom' ho na esusuae; 'nera anadwo okāā ns. bebrē; cf. asemwa.

sem-ansā, = nea n'asem nsā. pr. 2888.

o-sem-māradá [asem, brada]: to.. as., s. to.. tekremakyéne.

nsem-ase-ihōma, dictionary; nsem-moa-āno, vocabulary.

o-sēmasi, F. = asiamasi. Mt. 26,18.

asém-fō, pl. n-, a nasty, impertinent word or dealing; asem a eye tañ a.s. ahī a ensé se wokā kyere onipa (den as. na wokā kyere me?); asem a womfa nni nipa.

asém-fùá, pl. n-, a single word; mepe mú ns. mabisa asé.

asem-funu, pl. n-, a vile, frivolous, futile, worthless word or matter; syn. asemfō, asenhunu, ahuhusem.

o-sem-fúrafó, lit. a blind word; okā me os., he tells me something contrary to reality.

o-sem-hyee [asem a ehye] a rapidly spreading report. pr. 2868.

asem-misa [bisa asem] questioning, catechising; question.

o-sem-misafo, catechiser.

nsem-moá [asem, boa] confirmation, corroboration; foa.. ns., to confirm, corroborate, attest, bear witness or testimony; ofoa me ns. n.s. mekā asem bi na obi rebo me so.

nsem-moá-fòá, inf. attestation &c.

o-sem-odé [asem, de] 1. agreeable word, i.e. agreeable news or conversation; yebo s., we are having an interesting conversation; — sport, joke, pastime.

asem-mòné [asem b.] a bad or hard word, action or dealing; di as., to commit a heinous or atrocious thing or crime. pr. 2548.3865.

o-sém-pa, *interj.* very good! a reply upon any matter not disagreeable.

asem-pá, 1. a good word, good counsel, joyful message, judicious talk. pr. 1720.2496. — 2. wo as. ara, nothing but the truth (the reality) of thy circumstances; pr. 762. — 3. a righteous cause. pr. 2873. — 4. a true story, not a fictitious story. — 5. good manners or conduct; di as., to act or deal honestly or faithfully. — 6. the Gospel; kã as., to preach the gospel. — asempa-mu-terew-ni, pl. -fo, missionary, missionary people; - asempa-mu-terewfo asafo, missionary society.

o-sempá-ní, pl. a- -fo, an evangelical, one of evangelical principles or one who adheres to evangelical doctrines. — asempafo asafo or fekuw, the Evangelical Church or confession.

asempá-sém, evangelicism, evangelical principles.

asempa-terew, the spread of the gospel, mission. — asempa-terew hõ adwuma, mission work. Cf. asomasem.

o-sem-péfó, pl. a- [pe asem] a litigious, quarrelsome person; cf. opesemadifo. pr. 2887.

sémperempé, a kind of grass.

o-sem-pów [asem pow] difference, dispute, quarrel; matter in dispute; point of dispute, controversy, quarrel; mo nè Ny. ntam' wo s. bi; os. bi nní me nè me yonkõ ntam'.

asem-sasono, a word stinging or irritating like a nettle. pr. 2875.

nsem-so, inf. [sem] 1. ceiling. — 2. a story of a house, a set of rooms on the same floor; odañ no wo ns. abien, it is a house of two stories. — nsemso-dua, beam or piece of timber for the ceiling.

asem-mùá, F. [asembua] the act of answering, accounting for, &c.

asemmùá-dá, F. the day of account or judgment, doomsday.

asemwá [asem, dim.] pl. n-, a little matter (used only in a neg. sentence); nsem a yékodii no nyé ns.; syn. asenketewa, pl. n-.

señ, v. [red. senseñ] 1. intr. to hang, be suspended: mfonini s. dañ hõ; atade s. dadewa so (R.p. 235); s. so, to depend on or upon; caus. to hang, suspend; ode mfonini s. dañ hõ; mede m'atade masen dadewa (ib.) — 2. to hang, kill by hanging: wasen nehõ or ne mene, he has hung himself. — 3. to squat, to sit on the hams or heels: oseñ hõ redidi, he eats squatting on his heels; cf. kotow. — 4. señ bẽrew, to hang palm-leaves at the border of a piece of land to mark it as occupied for planting purposes and forbidden to others; wode berew señ asasem' de kyere se obiara nni hõ kwan se oye mu biribi. — 5. señ abo, to hang stones upon a tree or anywhere, as a charm to prevent a threatening danger. pr. 3052.

señ, v. [red. senseñ] to carve, cut, chip, to make by cutting or carving; señ agua or akonñua, to make a stool (carved out of one piece of wood); s. ntakara, to make or nib a pen; s. ãno, to cut the point i.e. to point, make pointed, to sharpen. pr. 994.

señ, v. [red. senseñ] 1. to grow hard, stiff: ñkrũmã no aseñ, aye dennennen, the okro (ocra) pods are no more soft or tender; ne nan, ne nsa, ne kòn aseñ, his foot, hand, neck has become stiff (from sickness); s. kyenkyerenñ. — 2. ne kòn aseñ, n'asõ aseñ, n'asem aseñ,

he has become or is stiff-necked, head-strong, stubborn, obstinate, pertinacious, sturdy, refractory. — 3. to be reluctant, show reluctance: akōa no aseñ se ɔñkó bio = wañwēñ; — to resist, make resistance, not to give way: mepem so a, eseñ me so. — 4. to become chill or dull.

sēñ, v. to go or move along: 1. to pass (on), to proceed: señ duom na yeñko, go forward and let us go! — 2. to pass by: beñ kofa ahina no bēra, come along and fetch that pot! — 3. to go off or away. pr. 986. — 4. to pass away, perish: ade ñhinā beñ (ako) = betwam', all things will pass away. — 5. to surpass, excel, exceed, out-do: (= kyeñ) pr. 328ff. 388. 422f. 2878. 2891f. meseñ no adwuma-ye; oseñ me akyene-kā (R. p. 229.); meseñ wo adow or medow meseñ wo, I surpass you in tilling the ground; — to be better or to be worse than; to be different in degree, more than, stronger than, rather than &c. pr. 2385. 2387. 2461. — woto wo bo ase a, eye señ se wofa abufuw; ɔponko sō (or ye kese) señ nantwi, or, ɔp. señ nantwi kese; nyansa ye señ sika, or, ny. señ sika ye; moanyiñ señ me, you are older than I; mututu 'mirika señ me, you can run better than I; oye okwasea señ se oye bone, he is more stupid than wicked; ope se ɔbo krono señ se oye adwuma, he likes to steal better than to work. — 6. to flow, run: asu bi señ ne ðañ akyi, a river flows behind his house. pr. 3092. — 7. to have or afford (sufficient) room: (espec. in the neg.) wonsēñ ðañ mu ho, they have no room in the house; ðañ mu ho anseñ ammā wōñ, the house was not large enough for all of them; onseñ ne wērem', he is beside himself with impatience, ready to leap out of his skin; ne hoñhom nseñ no mu (= ne hōnam nsō se-ne ne hh. benyā okwañ atrā mu); me hō or m'ani nseñ me, I do not feel comfortable; m'ani anseñ abañmu na efi asiamasi, I could not bear it (or, I did not like to stay) in the (mission-)house any longer on account of N.N.; m'ani aseñ hayi pe, I like this place exceedingly, I feel joy in (or am well contented with) this my place and state. — 8. señ so, to live upon good terms together, to agree: n'abusūafo nè no nseñ so bio, his relations will not live together with him any longer, will not tolerate him among them any longer.

señ, pron. Ak. 1. = ðeñ, what? how? wo ðine te señ (seē), what is your name? — 2. = ahē, how much? how dear? at what price?

e-señ, pl. seneafó, herald, an officer of the king, commanding silence when the latter desires to speak, or calling attention to any speaker's address; eseñ pae: (mun)ti 'ō! the herald cries: Attend! — ohene seneafó, wopae ohene nsēñ. pr. 2889f.

o-sēñ, (pl. a-?) pot for cooking; earthen or metallic vessel; kuku (a.s. ahina) a wonōa mu aduañ; wode ðote na eñwene a.s. wode ðade na egu; pr. 953. — F. dish. Mt. 26, 23. — Cpds.: ɔsentiā (asēā), ðadesēñ, oguásēñ, okwansēñ, pr. 563., tāsēñ.

o-señ, inf. passing, surpassing &c. superiority. pr. 2891.

aseñ, 1. the loins, the part of the body where the garment is tied; bo wo aseñ, gird thy loins. — 2. a precious bead; s. ahene.

Aseñ, a country of the Gold Coast, having Fante in the south, Wasa and Twiforo in the west, Adanse (a province of Asante) in the north, Akem in the east.

o-sěná, a kind of *tree*; fúfu wom', kókō wom' (os.-bén); woso. ásěná, a kind of *tree* with edible fruit. — asēnā, Ak. = asēā. o-sěná-bén, s. osěná. — sena-meñ, a *thorny plant* or tree.

o-sen-na-hó [asem a eda ho] *example, precedence*; pr. 2896. wunni s. na wudi asem a, wunni bem, *if you have not a cause against your opponent from former times, you will not carry the point.*

sěnamā, snamañ, F. = osrāmañ, *lightning, thunder*. Mt. 24,27. [Mk. 3,17.

nseñ-aním', v. n. [ade a esen anim] *apron; pinafore, slapping bib, slavering cloth.*

aseñ-dua, [señ, dua] *gallows; a tree or beam on which malefactors are hanged; cross; cf. mmeamudua, mmeremudua; — b o.. asenduam', to crucify.*

asendzi, asendzi, F. = asenni, *judgment*; asennii, *place of judgment*. Mt. 5,21f. — sendzifo, F. = osennifo, *judge, mediator.*

sene, v. Ak. = señ; sēñ.

sene, v. *to cut into slices, cut off pieces from; to carve, to chip*; mēsene odé no atrā, *I cut the yam into (thin) slices.*

sene, v. *to exchange*, = sēsā; mede sika yi mesene d̄wete; fa wo nhōma yi (be)sene me de; ode neñkwā besene nea oguañ no de, 2 Ki. 10,24. Iesu de neñkwā besenee yeñ de. pr. 772.

asén-new [asem dede] pr. 2897.

o-sen-new [asem a eye de] *a righteous cause*. pr. 2898.

se-ne a [se nea or dea, ade a] *as, like as, just as*. Gr. § 141,2. 255.260.268. pr. 2893ff.

nseněá, s. esen, nseneafó. Cf. nseníá.

o-sē-ne-kotokú, s. okrámañ.

nsen-gyañ, F. *an idle word*; Mt. 12,26. = asenhunu.

aseñ-hunu, pl. n-, [asem hunu] *a worthless, futile, trifling, vile, frivolous word or matter, vain or idle talk, nonsense; cf. asemfunu.*

señ-hunu-sem, di-, *to commit useless, unprofitable deeds.*

nseñ-hyehye [nsem a woahyehye] *plan, plans.*

asé-ní, pl. aséfó (q. v.), *descendant.*

asen-ní, inf. [di asem] *the act of settling a palaver; a public or judicial transaction; judicial proceedings, proceedings of a court*; — yeko asénní; asenní de, eye mpanyinsem a mpanyimfo na ekā; s. asafosem.

asenní-dá, *law-day, court-day*; yeakohye as.; wodi as.

asenní-dáñ, *session-house, judgment-hall, town-hall, court-house, court of judgment.* [dañ.

asen-nii, *a place for public or judicial transactions*; s. asenni-

nsen-nii, v. n. [nsem a obi di] *behaviour, conduct, deportment; manners, doings.*

o-sennifó, pl. a-, 1. nea odi asem, *member of a council, judge, chief justice; counsellor, alderman, senator; cf. opanyin.* — 2. = osem-pefó, onipa a ode nehō frafra nsem a emfa nehō f̄wē mu, *busybody, meddler, intermeddler.*

nsèniá, *balance, pair of scales*; ns. ada, *the scale has weighed down*. [G. nsēni.]

nseniá-kwáñmù, *a balance in right condition, just weight*.

asén-níni [asem, nini] *a grave, flagrant or enormous matter or deed*; odi ns., *he deals violently, rashly; he commits an atrocity*; = odi ntíntimmànsém, akakabénsém, akokobírisem; odi atratrasem; cf. seṅkyéně́, tekremáníni.

asén-kā, inf. [kā asem] *the act of speaking or preaching*; onim as., *he is an able speaker*; wo as. nyé = wunnim kasa. pr. 2899.

asén-kāe, v. n. *manner or way of speaking*; n'as. nye fe.

asén-kā-gua, *pulpit*.

o-sén-kām [asem, kām] *a wounding word (pains more than a wounding sword, pr. 2900)*.

o-sén-kañ [asem a edi kañ] *preamble, preface*.

asén-kekāe, *talk, sayings; report, rumour*; asem biara a cda oman mu a eye-a wokekā.

nseñ-kekāe, *talking, loquacity, prattle, prate, gossip &c.* ne ns. nyé fe = n'asem a okā nyé fe; wo de, ns. no ara na wonam kekā! *you always go about chattering or gossiping*.

o-sén-kese, *a large pot*. pr. 2904.

asén-kese [asem k.] *an important matter, palaver or transaction*. pr. 2901-3.

asenkūnini, *a capital, cardinal or important matter or doctrine; a principal article*; cf. asentitiriw.

asén-kwā, pl. n-, *a smooth word*. 1. *an ingenious, witty expression, bon-mot, sally, pun*; asem fremfrem, adokodókosem; asem a wode yi asereseresem; asem a woakā no tiā nanso ekā nsem pī a ebia eye ñwoñwā a.s. eye serew; — ñhōma no mu wo ns.; óyè ns. se biribi, *he is a wit, a witty fellow, ready-witted*. — 2. pl. = tekremakyene, *flattering, sweet or fair words; flattery, blandishment, coaxing; courtesy*; aseresem wom' bi.

nsénkwāne, *a kind of bead*; s. ahene.

señ-kwáñmù [asem a ewo kwan mu] *upright conduct, uprightness, righteousness, probity, honesty, integrity; equity, fairness, candour, plain dealing*. — di s., *to be upright, honest, fair, just, equitable, trusty, true, straightforward, candid*.

señkwáñmu-di, inf. *honesty*.

asén-kye: wabō as., *he has become a fugitive, has left his native place on account of debts or palavers*; ohia a.s. kaw a.s. asem amā ne hō akyereno na watu afi ne kūróm', = wabō ko. Oyi a wabō as. a! (said in contempt of one going from one place to another).

o-sénkyeni, a-fo, o-sénkye-bōfo, *vagabond*; syn. okobofo.

señ-kyéně́ [asem a ekyen so] *enormity, atrocity, crime*; cf. atratrasem: wadi s. = wakodi asemmone a etra so.

asen-kyere-dze, pl. n-, F. = seṅkyerene. Mt. 12,38f.

señ-kyere-né, pl. n-, [ade a ekyere or wode kyere asem] *a sign for remembrance (= ñkae); miracle*; oyi ne nsam' s. = oyi ñkonyā.

o-señ-kyere-ni, *pl. a-fo, catechist.*

señ-kyere-ase [asem ñkyerease] *explications. pr. 2905.*

o-señ-kyiri [asem a edi akyiri] *concluding word or address.*

o-séñ-mù, *rheumatism, rheumatic pain, espec. in the loins and small of the back; cf. okwáhá, emuyare, sisiyare, sāmē.*

asen-nodow [asem d.]: as. bi nni won anom' a wowo kã, *they had but little to say.*

asénsám, *a kind of plant.*

asénsám-ase, *a shrub with edible fruit.*

sensañ, *red. v., s. sañ; 1. to draw (many) lines, make strokes, cover with lines; to rule (a slate, copy-book). — 2. to draw or be drawn across: woas. n'ani ase abien, two lines are cut in on his cheek. — 3. to slit: os. nton no abo (or anwene) kete. — 4. s. afuw, to mark out the extent of a plantation: wosensañ afuw a, enna wosesã hama de nnua sisi hò de kyere nea ónñ' afuw kosõ.*

nsensañe, *1. n. (sing. nsañe), lines, strokes; stripes, streaks; strips; rays. — 2. a. striped, streaked, streaky; ring-streaked.*

sénsé, *sense, parched corn-flour (kyekyere) mixed with palm-oil; abüroduañ bi = akode, made for the fetish.*

asense, *a hen without a tail. pr. 1654. 3059.*

senseñ, *red. v., s. señ; 1. akutu senseñ m'atifi, oranges hang above my head; wode hama sensen' hò se òmfa hò mfi amõa no mu mforo, they let a rope down that he might climb up by it from the pit. — 2. woasenseñ awudifo no ñhinã, all the murderers have been hanged. — 3. wosenseñ hò redidi, they eat squatting on their heels. — 4. s. ahuñmu, to be suspended in the air, to hover, soar; ade bi abes. ahuñmu; mihũ anõmã bi sê ósenseñ ahuñmu. — 5. s. so, to depend on or upon; esen só, esenseñ só; won anigyede senseñ won foto so, their enjoyments depend on their money-bags.*

senseñ, *cramp, convulsions; D.As. (perh. sinseñ?)*

nsensénkùá, *a kind of bean; s. ase.*

o-sensērēmã, *a kind of plant (shrub).*

nsen-sesewe [nsem a woasesew] *regulations, statutes.*

o-sen-siñ [asem siñ] *an uncompleted law-suit.*

asen-siñ, *F. paragraph.*

asèn-sósow [ososow a wode señ] *a tool used for carving in* [wood.
asènsúsũã, *id. (dim.)*

asen-susuw, *pl. n-, [asem, susuw] thought, idea; design, purpose, intention.*

o-sén-tere [oseñ, tere = tetrē] *a large pot, for palm-wine; s. ofrantã.*

o-sen-tiá [oseñ tia] *cooking-pot; oseñ a wónõa mù brodé n.a.*

asen-títiriw [asem t.] *the main or chief point, principal thing, a chief or cardinal doctrine; cf. asenkūnini.*

asen-trēnē [asem trēnē] *a just or righteous matter or dealing; righteousness. — di as., to act, speak, deal or judge righteously.*

o-sen-tsir, F. *for what, why, wherefore*; dze-kō a osentsir mā wō-bo awar, *why matrimony was instituted*; asem bi a osentsi mā onse de wōkā wōn bom', *any cause why they may not lawfully be joined together*.

o-sen-tŵamfo, pl. a-, [nea otŵa asem mu] *arbitrator, umpire, referee, judge*; nea obu asem bi mu nteñ; cf. otemmufo.

asepâteré, pl. n- [Port. *sapato*, G. as(i)patre] *shoe*; as. tenten, *boot*. — as.-pamfo, -yefo, *shoemaker*.

sepew, v. [cf. pesew] *to become free from constraint or restraint*; ne hō asepeŵ no, *he has become exhilarated, enlivened, glad, joyous, cheerful, or merry*; asem a metee yi amā me hō as. me na manyā ñkwā. 1 Thess. 3,8. Cf. anigye &c.

sépo, a *thin sharp knife* thrust through the cheeks of human victims (cf. wura, v.) *to prevent their uttering any curse; dagger, dirk, poniard; stiletto?*

sěra, sára, s. sra.

[pr. 2906.

o-serántèfo-o, Ak. [=se-a-nte] *a disobedient child or person*.

séràdā' [Port. *serra*] *saw*; s. sã, owañ.

sěre, v. [red. sěresěre] 1. *to beg, ask, request*; mes. nsu kakra manom; mesěree no ntrama kakra; osěre wo hō ade. — 2. phr. mekosěre m'asō a, mete se..., *I heard indirectly (I learned by hear-say) that..*; cf. sěren. pr. 125.739.2907f.

sere, v., s. red. sesere. — sere, v. s. serew.

sere, Ak. = sare.

o-sěrè, pl. a-, *the thigh; the ham of an animal*; — sěrem', sěresó, *the lap*; — tŵēyeñ si wo serem', *draw us to thy bosom*; ote n'agya sere so, *he sits on his father's knees*; wogu ne sere so, *they are entrusted to his care* (wode wōn ahye ne nsa se óñfŵe wōn yiye).

o-serebéñ', -beré, *a kind of rodent animal*.

o-sére-bó, pl. a-, [sew, obo] *grinding-stone*.

ascrebò-só, Akw. = sěresó.

asere-dé [serew ade] *derision, object of derision or contempt, laughing-stock*. Jer. 48,26.27.

aseredowá, aseredewa, sãpiéw, *a small bird*. pr. 179.300.1351. 2909. — as.-hene, as.-pa, *two species of that bird*.

o-sérefó, pl. a-, *laugher, mocker*. pr. 2830.

asere-hyéhye, (roar or burst of) *laughter, peal of laughter*; bō as., *to break (or burst) out into a (roar or fit of) laughter*; gye-gyēgye, hē hē enè serew nam; *to chuckle (?)*; to as. dŵom, frē nserehyehye-dŵom, *to break forth into singing*, Is. 14,7. 49,13. 54,1.

nsere-kyiri [sěre, akyi] *buttock, the buttocks, s. eto*.

sěrem' = sere mu, s. osěre.

serem', serem', = sere mu, sare mu, sare-so; *a grassy plain, espec. that in the north of Asante, inhabited by tribes formerly subject to Asante, partly Mohammedans*; s. Gr. p. XIV.

sěre-mā, inf. *intercession*.

sére-mù-sèé [*the king (osee) of the desert*] *the lion*; s. gyata. sěreñ, s. sreñ.

sérene, *adv.* expressing the *hissing* sound of a fluid spurted through the teeth or a small orifice: watow ntasu s. afa ne gyaw mu; ɔwo puw né bōre tow gu se s.

aserené, asěréne, *a mat* used instead of a *door*, being fastened above and rolled down; *pr.* 2910. *a door or shutter* made of thin slips of palm-branches united together by strings; *cf.* berapae.

asere-sem [screw, asem] *joke, jest, witticism*; *cf.* asenkwā.

sěresěre, *red. v.* sěre, *to beg (much, constantly), to mendicate, to ask alms* going from one door to another; s. hūā; onipa a ɔs. nnee-ma, wofre no hūafo.

seresere-bo-krón, *one ingratiating himself by friendliness, but stealing or secretly doing other mischief*; onipa okontomponi, atiko-yisá-aním'ńkyéne.

aseresere-de, s. aserede. — ɔ-sereserefo, *pl. a-*, *laughter*. *pr.* 2911.

aseresere-sein, s. aseresem. — sereserew, *red. v.*, s. serew.

sére-sò, sěre-só, s. sere, ɔsěre.

sere-toa: bɔ s., *to smile*.

serew, *v.* [*red. sereserew*] *to laugh, smile*; *pr.* 2830. 2852. — *tr.* *to laugh at, deride, mock*. *pr.* 332. 3564.

serewá, *Ak. cowries*, = ntrama. — serewa-tow, *inf. playing for cowries*. — ɔ-serewatofo, *pl. a-*, *a player for cowries*.

aserewá, *a small bird*. *pr.* 2912.

serew-serew, *adv. crawlingly*; akyekyere kɔ s., *the tortoise moves in a crawling manner*, *pr.* 1925.

sesa, *red. v.* sa; *to scarify, make small incisions in, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels; to cup; to bleed*; mes. me nañ.

sesa, s. *red.* sesasesa. [*pr.* 2913.]

sesa, *v.* *Ak.* s. sesaw, saw, *v.*

sesā, *red. v.* s. sã (1. *to mend, 2. to tie, 3. to hang, 4. to stretch &c.*) 5. *to radiate*: oŵia sesā m'ani so, *the sun-beams strike upon my eyes* (*cf.* sã 9. ɔtow bemma sã me); oŵia sesā a esesā sika kũro no so nti, emu anuonyam sō dodo, *the reflection of the sun upon the golden city was extremely glorious*.

sesā, *v.* [*inf. n-*] 1. = sakra, *to change, commute, be changed or altered*: ne 'né as., *his voice is changed, he has got a hoarse voice*; ɔdon no 'né as., *the clock no longer sounds well*. — 2. = sene, *to exchange, give or receive in exchange; to interchange; to barter, truck*; sesā dare yi mǎ me, *change me this dollar*; mepe dare masesā, *I wish to exchange cowries or gold-dust for dollars, I wish to obtain dollars in exchange for cowries (gold-dust &c.)*; *cf.* nsesā.

nsésā, *inf. barter, exchange*; — di nsesā(-gua), *to barter*.

e-sésā, *pl. asēsāfó*, 1. = ɔsámǎñ, *the spirit of a deceased person, supposed to work mischief on survivors (only if the corpse is burned, this can no more be done)*; n'ásèsāfó rekùm no, *his deceased relations are troubling or killing him*. — 2. *the effect or mischief*

wrought by a spirit (in this sense osãmãn could not be used): meye wo s. = miwu a, meba mabeye wo bone; o(re)ye no s., he is inflicting some disease on him; s. akita no, e. s. osãmãn aye no bone; s. sesã-yare.

sesã', a kind of black pepper, *Piper nigrum*; dua bi aba a eye yaw se yisá; esow (wo) dutaĩ hõ se òdomá.

asesã-ba, = kontromfi.

sesãbórò, a disease, prob. dropsy; onipa nantu nè ne sere hoĩ na ehõ bābĩ tu kuru na efi nsu dā, na dā nso ehõ; cf. ntātā.

sesã-dua, a shrub attaining a man's height, with a stinking sap, white flowers, and small round fruit; the root is used as a medicine against tooth-ache; s. sesã-yare.

nsesãe, rays; cf. sesã, nsensaĩe. Hab. 3,4.

o-sesafó, pl. a-, a loose, dissolute, disorderly person; a crazy, crackbrained, shatter-brained person; idiot, simpleton, fool; onipa a wagyimi na onam sesasesa sēsēsēre ñkũrofo aduan n.a. — cf. okwasea, ogyimfo, obodamfo &c. — asesã-sem, disorderliness, ill conduct; n'as. nti wansen adwuma no mu.

nsēsã-gua, (trade of) barter, exchange, truck; s. nsesã.

sesasesa, a., adv. disorderly, out of order, deranged, confused; syn. basabasa; okwan no so ye s.; Nkraĩfo, etodabia won kasa ye s. bi; oye n'ade s.; onam s.

sesã-yare, a disease inflicted by a departed spirit. Obi yare s. na wode sesãdua ahabaĩ gu gyam' a, osamaĩ bi ntumi mma ofie ho mfa ne nsa mmekā oyarefo no.

sesaw, red. v. saw, 1. to take up a collective quantity or multitude from the ground, ñhwēa, sand, ñwura, sweepings, ñkyene, salt. pr. 322.1941. — 2. to draw (nsu, water) repeatedly, to draw a great quantity. — 3. to draw in folds; wasesaw sirikyĩ atade ahyehye ne hõ kusũ, he is gorgeously and pompously dressed in silk.

sese, red. v. se; = sise. pr. 2914.

sese, red. v., s. se, v. wosesese or wosesee, they are equal, like each other.

sēsē, sesē', sesē yĩ, sesēi, adv. [se sē, lit. as thus] 1. = afei, mprenpreĩ, just now, till now, as yet, still: woye deĩ wo ha sese (when the word stands at the end, the e is short) or, sesē woye deĩ wo ha? what are you doing here just now? sesē woda so te kwan mu? what, you are still on the way? — immediately, instantly: sesē na mereba; sesēi de, wada; — mprenpreĩ na mihũũ no, na sesē wayera, I saw him just now, and he suddenly disappeared. — 2. sesē = ebia: perhaps; probably, likely: s. wada, perhaps he is asleep; s. oko, he is probably gone; s. wawu, he is likely to be dead.

sesē-ara, adv. [sesē emph.] just now, this moment, instantly, immediately, in a trice, in a twinkling.

o-sésé, pl. a-, hut, cottage, small house; pr. 2915f. — s. asesewá.

o-sése, pl. a-, a kind of tree; dua fitā bi a wode seĩ akoĩnua, wode pam poĩ n.a. (dua-pa sē.)

séséa, *pl. n-*, a round basket, plaited of a kind of reed (go), with a flat cover, wider at the bottom than at the top; *cf.* kentén, kyerenkyé.

o-sēsēa, a kind of tree; dua ketewa a wode ye mparowa. *pr.* 2917.

seseba, *F.* rebuke, reproach. *Ps.* 39,9.

asesé-bén [s. abén] a kind of horn or wind instrument of music; abén a wode bo ohene mmrañ na wode kã asem nso kyere no; mmeñ abien a nnipa bānu hyeñ na woñ ñh. kã asem biakō pe.

nsese-foro, *inf.* [sesew, foforo] reformation. *Hist.*

sésekwā, *adv.* 1. perhaps, peradventure, perchance, by chance, possibly; likely; *cf.* ebia, sesē; meko wo afuw mu a, s. bi menyā ogya matwa ana? when I go to your plantation, am I likely to find wood to cut there? — 2. at random, at hap-hazard, at a venture: kobisa s. bi na yénfwe.

sésekwā-sem, a superficial or an uncertain, doubtful matter, a mere probability; n'asem nye s. = n'as. nye asem bi a wonnim no yiye.

sésekwā-sôm, a superficial, careless, negligent service; osom no s. = osom no mpaso-mpaso, onfwe so nsom no yiye.

asé-sém [asem a wose] a mere saying, rumour, talk, hearsay; *syn.* atésém; asem no ñh. ye as., na ñkontompo wo mu; *cf.* ayésém.

sesere, *red. v.* sère, to poll, shear, clip; osesère ne tí sò, he polls his head. *Eze.* 44,20.

asesěrebé, a word without a proper sense, used to mark the end of a tale; yeñ tipeñ, se ebia yerebo semode na yeñie a, na yese: as.; sã asem na yekohũ na as., that's what we saw, and now (we say) basta! (wontā ñkã no pĩ; womfá ñko guam' bebrebe.)

sesew, *red. v.* 1. s. sew. — 2. to put or set in order, put or set to rights, reduce to order, restore: wosesew kũrow no (mu yiye), o-mañ mu; os. ne fi (ofie), *syn.* siesie, ye yiye. — 3. sesew so = tã so, Ky. te so, to level, make level. — 4. s. ntam', to restore peace and harmony between parties at variance; s. siesie, 3.

sesew, *red. v.* 1. s. sew. — 2. *phr.* ode n'anim s. fam', he disgraces him or himself.

asesewá [osese, *dim.*] shed covered with palm-leaves.

nsesewe, *v. n.* [sesew] regulation, institutions; arrangement, adjustment, settlement, pacification.

sè-só [ade a ese so, biribi a ese] a thing having the same figure or quality with another: ntama yi s. wo ho, there is cloth of the same quality; woton kuruwa yi s. wo Ñkrañ, other jugs of this kind are sold (or, may be bought) at Akra.

nsè-só [s. before] likeness, similitude, comparison: ns. beñ na yede besusuw (hō)? with what comparison shall we compare it?

ase-tade, ase-tar, *F* under-garment.

o-sé-té, osé-tie, *inf.* [te or tie ose] obedience, submission to authority; osete na eye = wósè wo ná wutié à, na eyé; os. ye señ afore; *cf.* asōmerew. — ye os., to be obedient, dutiful.

ase-tén, ase-tiá, nse-tiá', diff. kinds of *beans*; s. ase.

ase-to, *inf.* s. to ase & ntoase.

ase-toto, *inf.* [to .. ase] *neglect*.

às é-trā, F. ase-tsēnā, *inf.* [trā or te ase] 1. *life, the course or time of life* [= βίος, cf. nk wā = ζωή]; *existence; condition or circumstances of life; manner of living, conduct, deportment*. — 2. *met.* = asetrāde. Mk. 12,44. Lk. 8,43.15,12.30.21,4.

asetrā-de, *the means of life or subsistence, livelihood, living*.

sét wē-dùá, = sekyidua, *a bench made of poles by the wayside, the seat of the toll-gatherer*.

sew, *v.* [red. sesew] *to spread, spread out* (kete, *a mat*, Mk. 11,7.8. ntama, *a cloth*); sew kete means also *to make the bed*; sew abo, *to pave*, e.s. wode abo tintim fam'.

sew, *v.* [red. sesew] *to sharpen, grind any cutting tool*; pr. 882. cf. serebo.

o-sew, *mother-in-law, the husband's or wife's mother*; cf. asé, ose-wá. — F. asew, *mother-in-law, daughter-in-law*. Mt. 10,35.

nsew, Ak. nsee, *curse, malediction, imprecation, execration*; cf. mpae; ohye me ns., *he curses me, syn. obo me dua*; di ns., *to swear, to bind one's self by an oath; to curse one's self*; pr. 891. s. di 49.

nsew, F. = nsow, *mark, note*; hye nsew, *to make sure*, Mt. 27,65f.

o-sew á, (Ak.) *aunt, the father's sister* (m'agya ne nuabea); *niece; female cousin: the father's sister's daughter* (m'agya ne nuabea ba = me nā-kakrá ba); *the father's brother's daughter* (m'agya-kakra ba); cf. wofasewa, ase, osew.

sēwa [asē, *dim.*] *a small vesicle, scurf, scab*: s. antī no, = biribi ampira ne hōnam bābiara. — nsēw á, *a small kind of itch*

sēwa-níni, s. mfowaníni, odehye 4.

nsewē, *v. n.* [sew, *v.*] abo ns., *pavement*.

o-sewu o, pr. 3288.

si, *v.* [red. sisi] 1. *contin., to stand, be fixed in an upright position* (chiefly of things that are placed, cf. gyina, of man and animals, tā of things extended more horizontally than vertically): dua bi si ho, *there stands a tree*; nnua pī sisi tūrom' ho, *many trees are (or were) in the garden*; abrogua si ho; tumpān si poñ so; adaka si poñ ase; ohene dan si kūrow mfinimfini (R. p. 230); asrāfó no sisi ho kyereben, *those soldiers stand strictly upright*. — 2. *to stick, to be stuck or fixed*: ntakara si ne kyew akyi, ne kyew so (R. ib.); cf. hye. — 3. *to sit, to perch*: patu si duabasa so (R. ib.); — *to sit in state, in a stately manner* (of a king): osi ho kusū, *he is sitting there in grave or solemn majesty*; cf. te, trā, bum. — 4. *caus., preceded by de, fa, kã, tñē...*, *to put, place, set*: fa agua no si ho, *put the chair thither*; fa kanea no si poñ so; ode honi asi ne dan āno (R. ib.); ode aduan sii n'anim, 1 Sam. 28,21.25; otñē abofra no sii ne serem', *he took the child between his knees*; ode no sii won so hene, or, osii no won so hene, *he made him king over them*; wode no sii agua so, *they placed him on the stool (throne)*; ode no sii asase no so, Gen. 41,43. — 5. (also

without a preceding verb) *to put, place, set &c.* si bañ, *to place (plant, post) troops in a strong position*, s. bañ 4. — si aŵenfo, F. *to set a watch*. Mt. 27,66. — si awowa, F. ahoba, *to give a pawn or pledge*. — 6. *contin.*, followed by a numeral: *to be, amount to*: nnipa no si ahē? *how many persons are there?* wosi du, *there are ten*; wosi bebrē = wōdōsō; mmofra ahē na ewo ho? wosi anum pe (R. p. 230). — 7. *to rise, come up*: a) *to appear* (of an elevation on the body): pom-po asi me koko so, *I have got a boil on my chest*; — b) *to grow well, come to vigour, flourish, thrive*: dua no asi, *the tree has become stately*, = erenyin yiye; kañ no de na ankā erétò apé, na afei na asi yiye; — of persons: wasi nsiforo, *he has come up afresh*; — si so: abofra no asi so, *this child grows well*; kañ no ankā oretò apé, na afei na wasi so yiye; mmofra a woasi so yi ye nsì, *the rising generation is industrious*; cf. before & 43. — 8. *to stand (together)*: wōn nsā a worenom yi, ye-nè wōn na yebesi afram' mpreñ, lit. *their liquor which they are drinking, we shall stand with (or to) them and mingle in it (or, among them) at once i.e. we will at once join, share or participate with them in their proceedings*. — 9. *to step, set foot (into, upon)*: osii bonto mu, *he entered into a ship*; pr. 263. osii ne kwan so, or osiim' koe, *he departed*. — 10. si ntam', *to step in, interpose, mediate between contending parties*. — 11. *to lead (of a way)*: wōn kwan nsi ha, *their way does not lead them through this place*; ne kwan asi me de mu, *his way falls in with mine*. pr. 134. — 12. *to descend, come or get down, light (down), alight (off, from, expr. by fi)*: ofi dua so si fam', *he descends or gets down from a tree*; ofi hyen mu si fam', *he disembarks*; ofi ne ponko so si fam', *he alights from his horse, dismounts*. — 13. *to descend into, to strike*: oprannā sii duam', *the lightning struck a tree*; cf. duru. — 14. *to come down, set in*: omununkum resi, *a fog is coming*; ope asi, *the harmattan has set in*; aŵia asi, *a great heat or drought has come*; aŵia si bebrē a, ekyere okom = ede kom ba, *much drought brings dearth*. — 15. si .. so, *to come down upon, take possession of*: obosom asi no so, *the fetish has come upon him*. — 16. *to turn out*: asem no asi me yiye, *the matter has turned out well for me*; woye sa a, erensi wo yiye ara da. — 17. *to stop, stand still, make a stand*: eha na m'ano abesi, *here my mouth has come to a stand i.e. with this I have finished my speech*; metrā mu makosi ase, *I shall remain in it or endure unto the end*. — si often serves as an *aux. v.* for the *prepp.* *to, unto, till, until*, cf. Gr. § 117. 227, 2. 229. — 18a. *tr. to push or knock against*: efunu asi no or ne kăra, *the corpse has pointed him out as the murderer*, cf. afunsoa. — 18b. *to strike with the head, push with the horns, to butt*: abire-kyi de ne mmeñ asi no; *the goat has pushed him with its horns*; apa-po si, *the he-goats are pushing each other*; cf. 28. — 19. *to give shocks, to cause a convulsive motion of sobbing*: osū asi no, *he sobs*. — 20. *to stick (fast)*: aduan no asi me, *the food sticks in my throat* (ete se me menewam' kwan asiw); — *to stifle, choke*: asi me, *my voice fails*, ete se biribi asiw me menewam' kwan a mintumi menkasa bio. — 21. *to raise, erect, build*; si dan, *to build*, esp. a house of sticks (cf. to aban or fádán, *to build a stone-house or mud-house*), pr. 2920f.; also with de (cf. 4.): bōron yi so na mede me dan mesi; wasi fi amā no.

— 22. *to institute, set on foot, set in operation, make, arrange*: si agoru, *to commence a play*; cf. tutu agoru; si kane, *to arrange or set on foot a competition, to vie, contend, to do in competition*. — 23. *to raise, lift up*: si frankā, *to hoist a flag*; si abrannā, *to set a sail*. — 24. *to cause to hang down*; si mmohō, *to hang a curtain*; si adurade, *to put on a robe or garment*. pr. 1547. — si nsemma, *to prepare or hang up a snare*. pr. 520. — 25. si ntama, *to wash clothes*; cf. horo. — 26. *to fill into bags or bundles*: si nkyene, emō, *to tie loads of salt, rice*; Okwawufo si emō no mmoā (du a.s. oha) na wonam ton. — 27. si, *to design beforehand in card-playing*, cf. toa.

Various phrases with complements of the v. si, alphabetically arranged (besides those under 5.7.10.15.22.) — 28. si..bo or koko, *lit. to strike one's (own) breast in an ostentatious, boastful, or braggart manner, i.e. to boast, to venture, undertake*: wasi ne bo se obe-ko nè no akokō, *he undertakes to fight with him* (e.g. David with Goliath); mesi me bo maye, *I shall venture to do it, I will do it at my risk*. pr. 338. — 29. si afuw, *to mark out a place in the bush for a plantation*. pr. 333. — 30. si nketekrakyē, *to apply great diligence or carefulness (in doing any thing)*. — 31. si mu: a) sim' = si kwan mu (cf. 9), *to step into the way i.e. to set out on a journey, to start, depart*, gener. followed by kō: osiim' kōe, *he went off*; s. sim' p. 440. — b) *to put in, i.e. to repeat*: okā sii mu, *he said it repeatedly*; cf. tī mu, kasa san mu; — c) *to put in, i.e. to add, to give into the bargain*: matō nām mman du, ná si me mú = tò me só, cf. nsimú. — 32. si ananmu = hye ananmu, *to put instead of, to repair, re-stitute, restore, compensate*. — 33. si anim, caus. a) *to push, put, join or fit the ends together*: kã ntabow yi si anim, *fit these (two) boards together*; fa apōn no si anim, *push those (two) tables together*. pr. 653.766. — b) *to put, place or set before*; s. 2. — c) *to charge with, upbraid with*: mede masi wo anim': wo na woyee ade no, *I have set it before thy eyes, say it to your face, declare it plainly to you, charge you publicly with it, that you have done the deed*. — d) F. mframa asi won anim = hyia won, *the wind is against them*. Mk. 6,48. — 34. si pe, *to stay up, sit up at night, over a play, attending a sick person &c.* — 35. si apempem, *to practise extortion*; s. apempem. — 36. si mpoma, *to set or place the canes of the speakers in public assemblies, i.e. to transact or discuss a public or judicial matter*; s. poma. — 37. si pow, *to fix or tie a knot*; cf. si nsemma, s. 24. — 38. si..nsā: wasi ne ti nsā, *he has placed palm-wine before the elders of his town, declaring that he now intends to marry a certain woman, i.e. he has declared his intention to marry her before the elders (in putting palm-wine before them)*. — 39. si..ase, *to put down, make low*: osi ne 'né ase, *he lowers his voice, speaks with a low voice; he draws in(?)*; wutwa nkontompo a, wusi wo 'né ase; — osi n'ani or ne ti ase, *he sinks his face or head, from shame, grief, modesty, humility, he casts down his look, droops or hangs the head, is dispirited or desponding, flags*; wakoye hene nti wontumi nhye no dennen bi na woasi won ti ase, = woamuna te ho komm, *because he has become king, they cannot, as it were, force him, but must contain themselves, restraining their indignation*. — 40. si sī', *to hobble, limp*,

halt; s. sī. — 41. si nsiforo, to come up afresh; s. 7. — 42. si.. siyere, to promise a woman (in early childhood) for marriage. — 43. si so, a) to come up in growth, to grow fast, thrive: abofra &c. s. 7; to come up in repute: ohene yi diñ si so, this king has become renowned; — b) ne home si so, his breath or his pulse is regular (comes in due manner, in its due time, follows in regular succession); ensi so, it is irregular (the duration being shortened &c.); — c) to fit, be suitable or appropriate: ensi kasa so, it does not fit or agree with the language (senea nkũrofo no kã, as it is spoken by the people); senea wakyere ase yi, ensisi so, his interpretation or explanation has no proper connexion; kã si so! speak it out! (say the rest to complete the sense!) finish the sentence! — d) to accompany (in continued & full activity): woreye eyi no, na nkyene nè mmen nè abubuw si so; cf. da mu. — e) to add, repeat, in pouring liquor; to pour in addition: si (no) só! (e.s. woahye obi nsã na woasan ahye no bio) serve him (with liquor) once more! — f) wasi so dua = wahye mu deñ, wamã atim; si so dua fwe, lit. fix on it a stick, i.e. mark it and look (whether it will not come as I say) = depend upon it! you will see! [G. mã nō mī okwe.] — g) si so, s. 15. — 44. si.. atwetwé, to mock; syn. goru .. hō. Mt. 27, 29.

Phrases with two combined verbs (besides those under 4.8.9. 12.31.33.): 45. osi fa no hō, he surrounds him (with words), i.e. he makes sport or game of him, banters, hoaxes, rallies, ridicules him. — 46. si fra, s. 8. — 47. huruw si, to exult, lit. to jump up and set the feet on the ground again. — 48. twa .. (hō) si, s. twa, atwasi.

si, Ak. = siw, q. v.

asi, inf. [si 18] the act of mutual pushing: o-nè no di asi, he is against him, his adversary or antagonist, they are against each other.

nsi, diligence, sedulousness, assiduous industry, careful attention: óyè nsí = óbò mmódeñ, óyè aném, he is diligent, interestedly and perseveringly attentive, assiduous, not careless or negligent (ofwè n'adwuma yiye, onim n'adw. pe), industrious.

sī, shortness of one leg, so that in walking only the toes, not the heel, touch the ground; oyare bi a wutia fam' na wo nantĩn nká fa na esen ahunmu; wuntumi mfa wo nan nsi fam' nnantew wo nantĩn so, na wonam wo nansoã āno; cf. nantinkefá, osifo.

asīa, n-, six. Gr. § 77. — asīa, = nsa-nsīa, nsawa-nsīa, q. v.

asīa, a gold-weight. pr. 305. 565. — Akyem asia, = ntaku 54 (nsoafakoro 9) = 1 l. 10 s. 4½ d. — Asante asia, = ntaku 48 (nsoafakoro 8) = 6 dollars or ackies, or 1 l. 7 s.

nsīa, a six-stringed musical instrument; osankũ a eso nsīa, s. seberewa.

esīā, a large tree of hard wood, good for fuel; s. esiākokobiñ.

sīabaw, v. to tie, tuck, pin or truss up: os. ne ntama wo n'aseñmu = ode ne ntama kyekyere n'aseñ, he girds his garment about his loins. [fr. siaw & baw = bare.]

sīade, good luck, fortune, success, prosperity; lucky chase; wafa or wanyā s., he has had good luck, has succeeded well, has made his fortune, has been lucky, fortunate or prosperous; wagyā s., he

has missed good luck; *okā* s., he succeeds in his business, is successful in making money by it; *mekā* s. a, *emma*, if I labour for money, I get none.

siade-bóa, a kind of hedgehog, urchin; *okame aye apesee*; *ne hō agyañ ye ntiā, ente se ap. de.* (If you are going to trade and meet such animals, you will be lucky.)

siade-dwuma, a business to make one's fortune; *oyè* s., he has a prosperous business.

siadefo, *siade nipa*, a lucky, prosperous, prospering person; *oye* s. = *ne hō ade ye*.

O-siafo, *pr. n.* of a man; *cf.* *osiyefo*.

e-siā-kokobiñ, a kind of tree; *cf.* *esiā, esiapi*.

siām, *v.* [*red. sinsiām*] 1. to strip off, to pull, tear or take off with the hand at once, as the leaves from a twig; *s. nhene no*, strip the beads from the string. — 2. to pass the hand over the face or any part of the body to remove any thing; to wipe; *wobō wo aka a, wōmá wosaw aka no nsu no bi siām (= hohoro) wo ani so; se wobō wohō asu a, wode nsu a egu aŵowa no mu bi sinsiām wohō de yi fi kō a akā wo a enti wuguare asum' no fi wohō; - osinsiām nehō*, he washes himself superficially. — 3. *perf. to be stripped, emptied, made void, pale*; *n'anīm asiām*, he is ashamed, confused, abashed, humiliated, = *n'ani awu*. — 4. *n'an om' asiām*, his mouth is undone, dull, tasteless, greasy, as if it was daubed with grease or fat. — 5. (*osekan*) *āno asiām*, the edge (of a knife) has become dull or blunt, = *āno akum*.

nsiām, disgrace, dishonour, shame, defeat; *syn. aniwu, nkōgu*; *ns. baa won fām'*, they were put to shame by defeat, the fight turned out badly for them.

o-siām, 1. parched and ground corn = *kyekyeré*; when mixed with pepper, salt, ground-nuts and fish, it is used as food in travelling or going to war. — 2. gun-powder, powder and shot.

o-siām-má, *pl. a-* [*siāne, oba*] a child or person that brings mischief; *oye os. = otā siāne a.s. ogyigye onipa*, he is a seducer, a man against whom one must be on one's guard.

a siām así (asomasi) s. obenteñ. — *Asiāmmoā, pr. n. m. pr. 2923.*

siāmō, *a.* 1. weak, feeble (from hunger, intoxication, flogging, hard work, grief): *okom or nsā amā waye s.; woafwe no mā waye s.; 'nera adwuma a mekooyee nti ene maye s.; - aŵerehow nti n'ani aye s., ontumi mmue po*, his eyes have become weak from grief, he can scarcely open them. — 2. motionless; *waye s. gyina hō*.

siāñ, *v.* [*red. sinsiāñ*] to recoil from, fall back, retreat, be repulsed, to make a fruitless attempt at, to attack without success. 1864 *Asantefo baa Fante se wobekō na wokohyiaa Akyene no, wodweñ se woanyā abomfiā bi rekokyereno; na wokoe no, wosiāñ' no. Obuu me se ankōnam na enti orépè me áfà mé ayè me akoá; na me-nè no koo guam' no, osiāñ' me.*

siāñ', *v.* [*red. siānsiāñ*] 1. to be or become sloping; *bepow yi siāñ kuroñkuroñ*, this mountain descends steeply, precipitously. —

2. *to descend from*: ofi bepōw no so siāne or osiān fī b. no so or osiān' bepōw no, *he descended from the mountain*; mún'siansiān! *descend (all of you)!* F. sān .. do, *to descend upon*. Mk. 1,10.

asiannā', a kind of food; kōkōté a woayam na wode biribi a eye dew fram', na ade kyē a, wodi.

nsi-anáñ-mù, *v. n. compensation, reparation, restitution, restoration; substitute, equivalent.*

asiananta-twene, (-akyene), *pr. 2924.*

siāne, *v. [red. sinsiane]* 1. *to go alongside (s. amōa, pr. 2401), along with, side by side with; to flank.* — 2. *to hold or side with, be or stand at the side of*: efi tete na Dēnāfo nè Asantefo siānee, *from old times the Elmina people adhered to the Asantes; to have intercourse, conversation or communion with, to associate with*: wo nè abofra yi siāne a, obekyere wo adebone, *if you associate with this boy, he will teach you bad things.* — 3. *to seek one's hurt, to brood mischief against, to seek a cause for accusation, to wish to entrap one*: ósiāneme = ope me bone; wōkosinsiane no, *they watch, lurk for him.* — 4. s. hō, a) s. fasu hō, *to go along the wall, whether groping with the hand (s. 7) or not; b) to pass by, glide on; pr. 334. syn. twa hō, cf. tere hō, fere hō; c) to neglect, slight, disregard*: wos. mmāra hō som Nyank., *they worship God contrary to the law. Acts 18,13.* — 5. (contin.) *to hang from the side of*: afōa siāne no, èsiāne n'asēn so, *he has a sword hanging about him, it is girded about his loins; mfōa sinsiane wōn asēn so, they are girded about with swords, have swords girded about their loins.* — 6. tr. *to hang about, gird on*: mún'sinsiane mo mfōa! *gird on your swords! cf. bō.* — 7. red. *to grope, to feel one's way*: Deut. 28,29. Is. 59,10. — 8. *to proceed from (some cause or reason)*; s. esiane.

esiāne, followed by se or nti or both, stands, before an adjunct or adv. sent. of cause, for the conj. *as, because* (Gr. § 275,1), or for the prepositional phrases: *in consequence of, on account of, owing to*: esiānè ne nneyee nti nkūrofo nhīnā pē n'asēm, *on account of his doings all people like him*; esiane Iesu nkāanim a okāā Farisifo anim nti, wō-nè no nkā, *because Jesus reproved the Pharisees, they were not on good terms with him.*

asiāne, *v. n. a thing going by one's side, threatening mischief, impending danger, peril, adventure*: muñhyirahyirame na as. bi ankōs. me, *give me your blessing that I may not incur any danger.*

nsiane-hō, *inf. the act of passing by*; wodi ns., *they repeatedly pass by each other (in going to and fro)*; syn. ntwhāhō; cf. nterehō.

o-siane-dantabañ,† *a parallel to the equator. D.As.*

siānka, *v. to stop, keep back, cause to stay.*

Asiante, s. Asante.

O-siapansam, name of a month, about Sept. (?) s. osram.

e-siāpí, a kind of tree; wotwa dŵira a, wōkotwītwa na wode ne nnyansiñ bekye mpanyimfo; s. esiā.

asia-puruwa, a kind of esculent herb, pot-herb.

siaw, *v. [red. sisiaw] to be caught (by or in): to be entangled,*

to stick(in) wotow ade bi kyene a, ebia esiaw dótó bi so; ntakāra s. ne tirim', a feather sticks on his head; — patir'ansiaw ne aduan bi a wudi a ensiaw = ennyina, it does not stick, s. nteberesua. — si-siaw hō, to stick about: wode ñfwireñ as. dan no hō; wode abūrow asiaw pata no hō.

o-siaw, pl. a-, a small cluster of 4 to 8 single bananas or plantains hanging in a circle round their stalk and called a hand from their resemblance to the fingers proceeding from the metacarpus; cf. oduru. Obrode-duru biakō mu wō beye se asiaw 5 ana 6 ana 8, obrode-siaw mu wō mmetem beye se 4, 5, 6 anā 8; cf. kwadusiaw.

asiaw, = kasiaw, cluster, bunch. [Diff. osaw.

asibé, pl. id., n-, a kind of monkey. pr. 1182.

sibea, sibere, sibew, 1. a standing-place, station, stand, position, occupation, employment; wode no kosi ne sibea bio, he is restored to (re-instated in) his former office. — 2. a place to put or fix any thing; opon yi, minhū ne sibea, I do not know where I shall place this table. Cf. dibea, dabew &c. — 3. structure, construction, style or mode of building: oðan yi sibea (= damman) ye fe or wō asiyé, this house is fine or nicely built.

nsibíā, a kind of bead; s. ahene.

sibirí, a kind of plant; ahaban a mmirekyi we. pr. 1873.

sibiridenkye, pr. 2925.

sideri, F. [Eng.] shilling. pl. ns.-mba; cf. sirin.

sie, v. [secondary form of si; red. siesie, q. v.] 1. caus. (with a preceding v. de, fa &c.) to put or stow in a place. pr. 2164. — 2. to lay up, preserve, reposit: fa aduan no kosie; womfá mmere nsie siw so. R. p. 230. pr. 373. — 3. F. to keep, take care of, attend to, support: ana bōdō no dze no asie wō yarbam' na ahōnamdzen mu? wilt thou love her and keep her in sickness and in health? — 4. to keep, perform a word or promise, cf. di so. F. sie mmra, to keep a law; sie nsu, ahyem, to fulfill, perform a vow, a covenant. — 5. to bury, inter; cf. kora, pr. 2928. Fanteni bi kãe se: Se abibifo se: oni-pa wu na onsore a, asem no nnim, na yen ara yen kasa yi na ekyere se obesore ampa, enese yese: wokosieno a.s. wokokora no: nã ade a wokosie no, — gye se wosañ kōfa bio, na eñka hō korakora. — 6. to put things in order (s. red.): me nè no sie a, ensen, if I and he put up (things), there is no place for them, i.e. we cannot agree or live peaceably together. — 7. asieme yiye = asi me yiye, it has turned out well for me. — 8. sie is used as a supplemental or aux. v. for the adv. beforehand, previously: kã sie, to foretell; makã masie, I have told it before; kasa sie, di sie, to arrange or settle beforehand; — also for the prepp. for, against (an event): obi nnom nsu nsie ope, pr. 288.; oboaboa abūrow āno sie okombere; wónsièsie wōñhō nsie nea ebeba no, Gr. § 117 A 4c. 243b.

e-sie, Ak. = esiw, ant-hill. — asie, = nea ode biribi asie. pr. 2927.

asieberennyà': osi as. or òye osieberennyàfó (= odi asem fi bi hō kōkã kyere obi, na otie onikó no dé bekã kyere no), he is a tale-bearer, tell-tale, intermeddler, busybody; cf. ofákonèfábató.

asie-dé, ade (nneema) a wode sie funu, *things that are buried with a corpse* for the use of the deceased person in the other world, as, ntama, ntrama, sika, ahene, dwinne, forowa, asanyã, kuruwa, nsã, tãsen (abũrobua), mpaboa nè nnipa.

asiei, *burying-place, burial-place*; syn. anisiei.

Asiemiri, *pr. n. of a famous hunter. (?) pr. 872. 892.*

siesie, F. = sese. *Mt. 3,15.9,18.*

siesie, *red. v. sie (q. v.)*; 1. *to arrange, put in order, make ready, put in readiness, prepare*; syn. boaboa, sesew; — oresiesie ne nneema; mas. me danmu; mã yensiesie yenhõ ansã-na yen wura aba. *R. p. 230.* — 2. s. .. hõ, *to make provisions; to take precautionary or preventive measures.* — 3. s. .. ntam', *to settle, compose, make peace*: wasiesie (= wasesew) won ntam', *R. ib.*

nsiesie, F. *peace, Mk. 9,50. good will, Lk. 2,14. ns. nkã adasã-mma.*

nsiesiei, *v. n. institutions, regulations*; cf. nsesewe, nhyehyee.

siesiefo, *pl. a-, F. peacemaker. Mt. 5,9.*

nsi-fa-hõ, *inf. bantering, raillery; hoaxing*; cf. si 45.

o-sifó, *pl. a-, [nsi] a diligent, industrious, assiduous, sedulous person. Cf. nsiye.*

o-sifó, *pl. a-, [si] one having a short leg*; nea ne nan biakõ ware kyeñ ne nan biakõ na enti onam ne nan biakõ no nansoá' anò.

nsi-foro, *inf. [si, foforo]: wasi ns., he has newly come up*; s. si 7.

nsiforofó, *young people, = mmërante nè mmabawa.*

si-gyaw, *inf. [si, gyaw] unsteadiness of abode or sexual connection; single life, unmarried state*; di s., *not to be in a regular or constant sexual connection; to be single, unmarried; to live without a wife or husband*: odi s. ne se: okosi hayi 'ne a, okyēna na wagyaw hõ akosi ha; onyé owarefo, na oye mprātwefo.

o-sigyafo, *pl. a-, an unmarried person i.e. a man or woman who has either not been married at all, or a man who has sent away his wife, or a woman who has forsaken her husband, in general, one who is not in the state of regular marriage. As such a state with the negroes is hardly ever one of abstinence, the word rather includes than excludes irregular intercourse with the other sex. pr. 2929f.*

nsi-hõ, (*inf.*) 1. = ade a esi biribi hõ; *apposition (Gram.), additament, accompaniment &c.* — 2. *the additional sum required in repayment of a loan, consisting in 50 per cent of the borrowed sum or less*; cf. mfentom', huruw (sika). Wofem sika biara a efi tiri de reko yi a, se wuretua kaw a, sika no fã na esi aboteñ no hõ. — F. *interest. Mt. 25,27.*

sika, 1. *gold*; — 2. *money in general*; pr. 838.2931-52.3623. — sika amapã, *native, unmixed, pure, solid gold*; s. mfuturu, *gold-dust*; s. kúku, *a lump of gold*; s. pow, *a lump, nugget, ingot of gold.*

asika: mekoýe as., *I am going to dig and wash gold.*

siká-dàre, *gold coin, gold piece.*

sika-dé, *sweetness of money, love of money*; s. nti watoñ-atoduru amã Asantefo.

sika-adwini, *goldsmith's work*; di s., *to work in gold.*

sika-adwínne, *pl. id. a thing wrought of gold, gold trinket*; ebi ne: akyekyere, okoto, dawuru, safē, sosow n.a.

sika-dwuma, *work for money*, pr. 2953.

siká-dwùmfó, *a worker in gold, goldsmith*.

asika-fe, *a tax or duty taken from gold-diggers*.

sikafére, *riding-cane, riding-whip, horse-whip*.

sika-fúтуру, Ak. F. *gold-dust*. — sika-fwēfo, *treasurer*.

sika-gyé, *inf. the receipt of gold or money*; aka s., *the money has yet to be received*. — sika-hama, *gold thread, spun gold*.

sika-hunu, *money (a fine) unduly taken*.

sika-késè, *a large amount of gold*. pr. 211.

asika-mono, *ready cash*. pr. 767. 2939.

o-sika-ní, or-fó, *pl. a-fo, a rich, wealthy, opulent man or person*. pr. 1506. 2954-60. — sika-nibere, *thirst or lust after gold*. pr. 2961ff.

sika-pé, *inf. love of gold or money*.

o-sikapéfo, *pl. a-, a person covetous or greedy of money*.

asika-see, *inf. lavishness, wastefulness in spending or expending money*; *syn. adese, ahofwi*. [2964

sika-siñ, *defective, deficient, incomplete money or payment*. pr.

sika-sú [sika a woadan no se nsu a wode gù nneema hô] *gold-leaf, tinsel, for gilding purposes*; wode s. ayi hô nsāmā', *they have made gilt ornaments on it*.

sika-tām [otām a wotwē sika-hama de afram' anwene a.s. wode sika-hama nè asawa asāsā mu anwene] *stuff worked of silk or cotton and gold*. [nsa.

sika-tére, *plate of gold*; s. da ne kōnmu, fām n'ani akyi, bō ne

sika-tuo, *a gun inlaid with gold*.

sikawá [dim.] *a small amount of gold, little money*.

asika-yé, *inf. gold digging and washing*.

n siká-nsikā', *a small beetle*.

si-kese [siw kese] *a large mass, heap, pile or body of any thing*; nsukyerema s., *avalanche*.

o-síkò, *a tree whose bark prepared and used like mmowa has a good smell*; dua bi a ne hūām nti mmea yam ye. — Osíkò, pr. n. m.

nsi-koro† [nea esi hō koro] *item, article, single sum, separate particular, in an account*.

nsíkowá, *the smallest kind of sea-fish, sold inland*. pr. 1848.

asíkrè [Port. *azucar*, Dan. *sukker*, G. *šukle*] *sugar*.

asikre-aba [sugar-fruits] *dried fruit from Europe, as plums, pears, cherries, raisins &c.* — asikre-bo, *sugar-candy*.

asikre-siām [sugar-flour] *wheaten flour from Europe or America*. [G. *šikišan*.]

o-síkyì, *a die*; — to w s., *to dice, play with dice*; — eye asōmmen a.s. dua a.s. adobe-aba a wosen no ahinanan na wotwita hō: wotwa fā abiesā, na wotwa fā anan, na wotwa fā mfuāte (wode akyenem' ×), na ofā da hō teta; na wotow gye sika a. ntrama anā nkate, a.s. wotow gye won ani. Nea wōankyerew hō no, wofre no sikyi; nea wotatwa so abeam', wofre no mfuāte; nea wotatwa so abiesā nè anan, wofre no korósá nè korosā-anan.

sikyidón, s. sukudón.

sim' [si (kwañ) mu] *to set out, start on a journey*; sim' kò, *to depart*; sim' ntem kò, *set off quickly!* wunsim' ntem a, wunnú ntem; ahemadakyē na misiim' wò Nkrañ; *R. p. 231. s. si 31.*

nsim', nsi-mú, *inf. what is given into the bargain* when a large quantity of any thing is bought; besides nsim', an ntòsò Ak. ññu-so (*q. v.*) is given; *cf. ñkwánye.*

simma [siñ ba]† *minute*, = miniti. — simma-siñ,† *second. Bell.* osimasi, F. = asiamasi.

o-sím'pám, a kind of *cotton cloth* made in Europe. [powa.

simpówa, F. a *weight of gold-dust*, equal to *threepence*; *cf.*

e-siñ, *pl. asiñasiñ, 1. remaining piece or part of any thing, fragment or remnant of a whole, stump*; duasíñ (*enyé dua-mũ no, na eye ne siñ*); siñ is not used of broken vessels (*gyirase, ñkora, ñkuruwa*, of which *gow, fã or fere* is used, except of the scattered pieces: *wò-abò no asiñasiñ; n'asiñasiñ gu hò; opon no nañ a ebui no, ne siñ ni*; but it is said of other things, e.g. *hamasiñ*, and of fluids in a vessel: *nsã ye tumpañ mã na wufwíe so bi a, nã aka siñ; ñño a mehyee no mã kosii hò no so atò siñ, the oil no longer fills the vessel as when I placed it there*; — *osekansiñ ye osekañ a n'ano ye siñ*; *cf. dunsíñ, nnyansiñ; basiñ, f'wénsiñ, akónsiñ, nánsiñ, anosíñ, asósiñ; oman-siñ*; — *asem no siñ ñkõ ni, this is only the half of the case or matter*; — *sika no, omãã me asiñ-asiñ, he paid me the money by installments* (and has not yet paid all). — 2. *fathom*, a measure of *two yards or six feet* of cloth, when bought from the European merchant, but of *five feet* only among the natives; *ntamasiñ, s. R. p. 231.*

sína, *v. to perforate, pierce; to thread* (a needle); *to string, to file on a string* (*nãm, ñwaw, ñhene, meat, snails, beads &c.*) *pr. 443.*

sina-mmeñ, s. senamen.

asiñ-asiñ, *pl. of (e)siñ.*

siñ-koro, a kind of *European cloth*; s. ntama. [G. ogbale.]

sinseñ, 1. *red. v. señ, to cut, carve; to cut off, peel* (a fruit, e.g. a pine-apple, by cutting away its rind by small pieces; *cf. wae, hũañ.* — 2. (*inf.*) *cramp, convulsions.*

sinsĩam, *red. v. sĩam.*

sinsĩañ, *red. v. sĩañ.*

sinsĩane, *red. v., s. sĩane, 4-6. & botohuhuw.*

asi-pe-ntama [siw a epe nt.] a *small ant-hill. pr. 265.*

asi-pim, a *large chair.*

sipiripī, *a. dizzy, giddy, confused; dull, torpid, insensible*; — *n. dizziness, dullness &c. trembling. Is. 21,4.* — *me hõ aye me s., me hõnam te se ahonhon, biribi bõ me a, menté, I am stunned, petrified, awe-struck, horror-stricken, I shudder, I have become insensible, apathetic; cf. awosē, ayisē.*

sipiripī-ye, *inf. dullness, heaviness, gloom, sadness; apathy.*

e-siré, a kind of *sea-fish*, caught frequently in the month of August; = oyákà. [G. tšile.]

siri, *v.* Ky. = siw; siri nsuo no āno = siw or waw nsu no āno, *dam the water up (in or out), obstruct the flow of the water.*

sirikyì [Eng.] *silk*; cf. seda.

siriñ [Eng.] *shilling*. F. sideri.

sise, *red. v.* se, *to say repeatedly, talk much of*; mate se wo-sisesise se wobeko bābi.

nsise, *inf. talk, sayings; rumour, report. pr. 1600 f.*

asi-sém [asem a wosiw so] *a talk or matter to be concealed from general knowledge, to be kept secret, a secret*; enyé as., as. biara nni yen sōm mu.

sisi, *red. v.* si: 1. s. si, 1.2. &c. nnōmā bebrē sisi dua no so; kokosakyi s. sūmānā so, *pr. 1680. the vulture often perches on the dung-hill.* — 2. sisi atwē, s. atwē. *pr. 2968.* — 3. *to cheat, deceive, impose upon*; *pr. 12.139.154.767. cf. gyigye, dādā.* — 4. *Phr. otutu m'ano sisi, s. āno.*

nsisí, *inf. the act of cheating &c. deceit, imposture.*

sisi, *pl. a-(?) bear*; other names: sisie-kwàbrafó, osísirè, osísimo, oto-atwēree.

sìsi, *the lower part of the back, from one thigh-bone to the other*; *pr. 2966f. syn. pā, pām', pim'*; cf. akyi. — *Phr. so me sisi, support me, help me in paying a debt.*

sisiá, *pl. id. the rump, end of the back-bone of an animal, with the parts adjacent.*

o-sisiá, *bower, arbour; a shelter in a thicket of trees and shrubs*; odoto bi a aye se odañ a mmóa dà asé; meko or mehyen s. ase; — o-sisiam': ahabañ mu a eho aye odoto na eho aye sūm no.

sisiaw, *red. v., s. siaw*; — wode nnamrām as. apakañ no hō.

asisi-de [ade a wonam nsisi so anyā] *a thing or things acquired by cheating or deceit, unlawful property.*

o-sisífó, *pl. a-, cheat, deceiver, impostor*; *syn. odādāfo, ogyigyefo.*

o-sísimo, osísirè, s. sisi, *bear*. — asisirape, = mpienño.

Sisiriku, *pr. n. of a strong man* = ohōodenfo. *pr. 2969.*

o-sisiriw, *pl. a-, a kind of tree bearing red flowers; tulip-tree?* *pr. 3624. ebere kō a, na wodua abūro; wonōa ehō hono nōm se ayam-kaw-aduru; wode ye afa a wode tono.*

asisi-sem, *a deceitful matter or act; deceit.*

sisiw, F. sisu, *red. v., s. siw.*

sisi-yare, *lumbago, pain in the loins and small of the back*; cf. emu-yare, sāmē, osénmù.

nsì-só, *v. n. 1. repeated pouring in of liquor, s. si 43e.* — 2. *the complement of a verb. Gram.*

nsī-ta, onipa a onam ne nañ abien āno; cf. sī, osīfo.

asitiw, = asōtiw, *deafness*. — o-sitifo, *pl. a-, a deaf person.*

siw, *v. [red. sisiw] Ak. si; 1. to pound, stamp, bruise, beat, thrash*; wosiw kokote de ye dokono; osiw abūrow = ode abūrow

gu woadurum'na ode woma wow (de ye amoagyanōa). — 2. to stop; to be stopped: osiw n'asō, he stops his ears, Ac. 7, 57. n'asō asiw, his ears are stopped i.e. he is disobedient, s. asō. — siw kwan, to obstruct one's way, to bar, barricade, block or shut up the way, to stop, check, to give a check, put a stop to (cf. sākwan); to prevent, obviate; to hinder, impede; to resist, oppose, withstand; to prohibit; osiw me kwan se mennye adwuma or osiw me adwumaye hō kwan, R. p. 231. — siw āno, a) = siw kwan, to withstand &c. [G. tšī na]; b) to shut up, close, seal: wasiw kotoku no āno, he has sealed up the bag. — siw so, to conceal, to hide or keep from, keep close or secret, hush up. Sam. 3, 17. 18. Acts 20, 20. — emu siw, it is hidden from, it is not clear, unintelligible, obscure to: emu siw me kakra = emu ntew me yiye, it is not quite intelligible to me. — 3. to stand in the way, to hinder: eden nti na esiw fam' = agye asase no akenten so (Lk. 13, 7), = emmā ennyā biribi afi-yé. — siw sūm, to stand in one's light: me wura, tafarakye, woasiw me sūm! — siw awia, to stand in the sun: nsiw me awia! (Diog. to Alex.) — 4. to let grow (cf. si 24. to let hang down); osiw ne nhwī, ne ti, osiw atimum', = omā ne ti nhwī fuw ware, he lets the hair grow long, wears long hair, a sign of mourning; pr. 1445. — siw bogyese, to let the beard grow. — 5. siw ntenné, to suppress or hold back the voice of complaint. pr. 335.

e-siw, Ak. sie, ant-hill, the conical structure of the white ants, made of a reddish clay and from 8 to 12 feet high.

[pr. 371. 373. 2926. 2970f.]

siw abiri, sowa, pādêdê, an herb or grass with fibrous stalks, very frequent at the sides of the foot-paths in the bush; perh. a species of Rhea, China-grass, Boemeria puya? Afr. Times 1866. Oct. Dec.

síwadonnó, Akw. oye asem no mu s., = otwa mu ñkontompo.

asi-yé: odañ no sibe a wō asiye, that house is built in a good stile; cf. sibe a.

nsi-yé, inf. [ye nsi] diligence, industry, close application to one's business. — o-siyéfó, pl. a-, better: osifo, q. v.

s o, v. [red. soso] 1. to drop, drip, trickle, distil, fall or discharge itself in drops: nsu (nsā, ñño) sō fam'; tr. to pour or let fall in drops. Deut. 32, 2. 33, 28. Ps. 65, 11. 12. Prov. 3, 20. 5, 3. — 2. to light, kindle, inflame (okanea, ogya, a candle, a fire); maso gya = makoyi nnyansrama wō obi gya m' makogu me dem'; yeaso nnyansiñ āno, we have kindled two logs of wood opposite each other; intr. to catch (fire), to be kindled, to blaze, flame, to flare up: ogya no aso, the wood has caught fire, the fire blazes; hence 3. afāhye no aso, the festival is celebrated with brightness, sprightliness or joy, has come to its pitch, is in high glee; agoru no nso, the play is not merry, joyous, gleeful, pleasant. — 4. to be tough, clammy, sticky: me fufū sō (hūā), my dumpling (of pounded yam or plantains) is tough. — 5. to apply, examine, taste, try, exercise: oso ne tuo (wō) dua no mu, he tries his gun at that tree; espec. with fwe: sō .. fwe, Gr. § 110. 220, 1. meso aduan (nsā, tā) no mafwe, I am tasting the food (liquor, tobacco) cf. kã .. fwe; meso mehō mafwe se me hō ye den ana, I shall try whether I am strong (enough for it); oso ne nsa, he exercises his hand

(in shooting, throwing stones). — 6. *so* *dade mu*, to weld iron. — 7. *so*.. *āno* (cf. 1) to seal, orig. by dropping sealing-wax on something; *mede dagire meso nhōma āno*; pr. 2978. *John* 6,27. *Rev.* 5,1. — 8. *so*.. *ani*, to satisfy or gratify the eyes of, to please, to content; to be acceptable in the eyes of; *biribiara nso difudepefo ani*, nothing satisfies the discontented; *oso m'ani*, I am well pleased in him. *Mat.* 3,17. 12,18. — 9. *n'ani so me*, he respects, esteems, honours me. — 10. *so*, F. to endure. *Mt.* 24,13. — 11. *so*, Ak. F. s. *sow*.

so, v. [red. *suso*] to seize, catch, take (lay) hold of or on, lay hands on; *so me nsa*, take hold of my hand; *múnso no mù!* lay hold on him! pr. 2972. — *so poñ no mu*, take hold of the table; *so ñkrantem'*, to put one's hand to the sword; cf. *kyere, kita*. — Phr. *so*.. *mu*, to give or lend a (helping) hand: *běra bėso mē mù*, come and help or assist me; Gr. § 215.1b. *misom' a, ensó*, when I try to go on with it, it will not (or, no more) do, I try it in vain. — *so mu, so āno*, to stop, check, stay (a thing), to give a check, put a stop (to a thing); to withstand. — *so n'asem mu*, to take hold of his words. *Lk.* 20,20. (with a hostile intention); F. to lay hold of his word, receive his word.

so, v. [red. *soso*] 1. to be carrying on the head, to wear; cf. *soa*; *oso adesoa*, he carries a load; pr. 64. 2755. 2973-77. — *oso kyew*, he wears a hat; pr. 3262. — *so* *bosom*, s. under *soa*. — 2. Phrases: *oso asem no nhinā ti*, he is the principal person (head, chief, leader) in the matter; *meso asem menam*, I am sent on an errand; *meso aman-nehunu menam*, I walk about in great affliction. — 3. Phr. *oso no soro*, he carries him up or about i.e. abuses him with words; *woso no hō*, they speak indignantly of him. — 4. red. *soso*, to arise, get up.

so, Ak. s. *sow* & *sow*. — *so*, F. = *sow* (aba). *Mk.* 4,7f.

sō, v. [red. *sōsō*] 1. to reach, arrive at; *kosō*, to go as far as: *merekosō Abiriw maba*, I will go as far as Ab. and then come back; *mokosō hē na mosan bae?* how far did you come before you turned back? pr. 403. — *mā ensō ha ara*, let the matter rest here, do not go farther; *eno ansō hō ara*, it did not stop there, that was not enough. — F. *mber no asō* = *ebere no adu*, the time is fulfilled. — 2. to suffice, be sufficient or enough: *erensō ye-nè mo*, it will not be sufficient for us and you; pr. 2489. — cf. *dō*, *dōsō*. — 3. to be able (for): *mesō me satu*, I am able to go to war without another's help; *merensō kaw nom'* = *ekaw no dōsō señ se medu āno*, I cannot afford, or, it is out of my power, to take upon myself, or to pay, this debt. — 4. to be fit for: *ásō di, kā, ye*, it is fit for being eaten, spoken, done; pr. 2979. — 5. contin. [red. *sōsōe*, Gr. § 103.] to be big, large, great, much; *osō kòkürō, kàkrā or kesé*, he is very large. — 6. *ne'né sō*, he has a loud voice; *ne'né asō*, he has attained to a manly voice (at his entering into the state of puberty); *ne'né nsō*, his voice is not loud enough. — 7. *sō bo*, F. to be precious, of great value; *osō mbo kese*, it is of great price. *Mt.* 10,31. 26,7. *Mk.* 14,3. — 8. *sō dae*, to dream; pl. *sōsō adae*; pr. 703. *Gen.* 40,5. 41,1.

é-so, shark; cf. *fúrefüre*. [G. *ogbōlele*.]

o-só, a fine, handsome person or thing; *òye osó*, = *oye ohōofé-fó*, he is gay; *èye osó* = *éyè fe*, it is fine, a fond word.

so, F. aso, *interrog. particle* at the head of an interrogative sentence. Gr. § 142. F. Mt. 6,30. 26,40.

e-so [cf. osoro & Gr. § 118-120] 1. *the upper part or surface of*. — 2. *the upper parts, the space above, and what is in it*. — 3. *on, up, upon, over, above, upward, on high*; of time: *in, at, during*; of other relations: *on, at, concerning, in, from, with*; — osekañ da poñ no so; ogyina n'abobow-āno fwe abonteñ no so; etwene nni abonteñ no so; pr. 373.592.883.1427.1680.2427.2708.3025. cf. dweñ so, fwe so, mā so, se so &c. — 4. Phr. eso nni, *there is nothing above it, it is incomparable, excellent*.

so, eso, F. = nso, *also, too*.

nso, *adv., conj.* [Gr. § 134,3b.140.] *also, too, likewise; besides; but, yet, however, moreover*; nno wo yonkōnom nkō, na do wo atamfonso; odenkyem da nsum', omampam nso da wuram'; R. p. 177. pr. 622. 628.859.1848.1924.2287. Cf. nsoso, pr. 522. nanso, pr. 12.506.512 &c.

e-sô, *blame, reproach; culpability; guilt*; — obua no sô, *he reproaches or upbraids him*; cf. asôbua; esô da no so = asemmone da no so; syn. efo da no so, odi fo; — odi sô, *he is blamable, culpable, deserves blame or censure*; odi mogya hō sô, *he is culpable of the shedding of blood* (by omitting what he ought to have done to avoid or prevent it); cf. odi mogya hō fo, *he is guilty of blood, by a deed committed*; — wode sô yi tōō no, *they brought this reproach or accusation against him*; watō no sô, *he has falsely blamed him, declared him culpable*; (in blind-man's-buff:) *he has seized the wrong person*. Cf. asôbua, asôtō.

asô, (pl. id.) *the ear; auricle*; pr. 1312f.2980-89. — pāne asô = p. aniwa or fweñe, *the eye of a needle*; okwañ asô, *the border of the way*; otúo asô, *the pan of a flint-lock*; aŵowa asô or asô āno, *the edge or rim of a brass-pan*. — asô m' = asô mu, *the cavity or inner part of the ear*; m'agya asem da m'asôm', *I am mindful of my father's word*. — Phrases: 1. n'asô ye deñ, *he is disobedient*; n'asô anyiñ, apew, asen, asiw, awu, id.; n'asô asorow, id. = waye nehō se osōodeñfo, wokā asem kyere no a, onté, na ote wo n'asô akyi (or n'ani akyi), na onté wo n'asôm'. — 2. n'asô nni so, *he gives no heed to it*, cf. asô-bi-anna-so. — 3. n'asôm' nni agwa, lit. *there is no seat in his ear, i.e. he soon forgets what he is told*. — 4. n'asôm' adwō, *he has peace, rest, tranquillity, is undisturbed*; wo asôm' dwo a, enna wo hō ato wo; Mañkata amā yen asôm' adwō yen na yen hō ato yen; n'asôm' nnwō no, *he is not at rest, he is distressed or disturbed e.g. by a bad conscience*; syn. ne hō nnwō no. — 5. ohuw n'ade no asôm' = oton n'ade no. — 6. okyea n'asô, *he bends his ear i.e. perverts judgment*. — 7. oprā n'asô akyi, *he will hear nothing of it, does not at all mind what was said to him*: asem a mekā mekyereeno no, oprapraa n'asô akyi (de guu so) na osiim' koe. — 8. okosēree n'asô kotee, = otee no abansosem, *he heard it by hearsay*. — 9. osēren n'asô, *he pricks up his ears, listens to a sound from a distance*. — 10. wotu no asô, *they persuade, induce, inveigle, seduce him, prevail on him, win him over, get him to do anything good or bad*. F. yebotu n'asô asoma, *we will persuade him*, Mt. 28,14. —

11. wotwẽ no asõ, *they draw him by the ear i.e. he is punished.* — 12. oŵen n'asõ, *he wakens his ear i.e. he is attentive, pays close attention.* — 13. oye asõ, *he gives ear, lends an ear, pays attention (to); mόνye asõ! = múntie! hearken! attention! give heed! - oye n'asõ demm or komm, he listens attentively.* — 14. ode ye n'asõ so ade or asem, *he takes the hint, takes warning, bears that in mind, lets it be a warning to him, is mindful of it; omfá nyé n'asõ so asem, he does not care about.* — 15. óyè no asõ = óyì no asitíw, *he gives him a private hint.* — 16. oyì n'asõ, *he withdraws his ear i.e. he is careless, heedless, unconcerned, secure: nnipa a woayi won asõ te ase yi, womfrá korā, these men, living so carelessly, or passing their life in over-confident security, are worthless people, good for nothing fellows. (D.As. Ps. 39,6. Ger.)* — 17. Wo asem a wokāe yi nni asõ, *this word of yours has (deserves) no ear i.e. attention, i.e. what you say is not worth hearing, is not acceptable, cannot be true, is a foolish word, is absurd, nonsense.*

nsõ, 1. *ashes; oda nsõ mu, he lies or sleeps in ashes, i.e. he is very poor.* — 2. *a. ashy, ash-coloured, whitish gray.*

sõ sõ, *a. fat; ne nkwan ani ye sõ sõ, nām no hõ ye sõ sõ.*

soa, *a weight of gold, = 1½ dollars or ackies, 6s. 9d.*

soa, *v. [red. soasoa] 1. to take up, espec. upon one's head, in order to carry; to carry any load, a man in a travelling-basket &c. pr. 408. 2434. 2990-93. to put on or wear a hat, pr. 3263. - cf. so; to give to carry, to load (something) upon, to burden (one with); pr. 424; to give a lift, pr. 3075a. - de.. soa, to put upon the head (or knee) pr. 756. [3262.] - wabubu kaw asoa no, he has brought a large amount of debts upon him by fining him. - soa abosom, to carry a fetish; s. abosom-soa in the Supplement. - soa efunu, to carry a corpse, s. afunsoa. pr. 1408. - soa .. hamañkā, to carry (one) in a hammock. - soa nhōma no boa hõ = tase nh. no gugu hõ, heap up, accumulate those books. 2 Tim. 4,3. - soa .. kō, to carry off or away: Asantefo abe-soa kũromhofo nh. kō. - wasoa tam, he wears a considerable part of his cloth on his left shoulder. - 2. to rise or swell, to form an elevation or swelling, to be swelling or swollen: n'ani hõ asoa = n'ani hõ ahoñ or abobo atápé; n'anim asoa = biribi abo no na n'anim ahoñ a.s. oyare bi repe apue wõ n'anim; ne nsa hõ asoa; ne hōnam bābi asoa = amā so kakra señ nkàé, te se atape. - 3. to become haughty, assuming, arrogant: onipa yi, wasoa pī = wasoa nsoáfóro, waye ahantañ. - 4. to become flourishing, to increase and enlarge, to thrive, flourish: kũrow no asoa = woado na woapow; cf. si so, fefew.*

o-so á, *inf. a rising or swelling on the body; cf. soa 2., nsoae, nsoasoe, atape. Lev. 13,10.*

sõa, *v. [red. sōasōa] s. mu, to hook in, to fasten with a hook, to hitch, become entangled or caught, catch or fasten as by a hook; syn. tōa mu.*

asoa, asowa, F. = asõ. Mt. 10,27. 26,51. Mk. 7,33.

nsoaba, F. *tabernacles. Mt. 17,4* — nsoae, = osoa, nsoasoe.

s_oa-fã, soafã-koro, a weight of gold, the half of soa.

o-soafo, in cpds., s. omansoafo, ahemfi soafo.

nsoá-fóro, *inf.* [s. soa 3] the giddiness of youth, saucy boyhood, the pride and petulance or saucy pertness of the age from 12 or 15 to about 25 years; when one takes upon him what he has never done before, another may ask him saying: afe a.s. nsoaforo? = wode wo afe hyè me a.s. (eye) ns.? *is that insolence or youthful sprightliness?* pr. 2994. — *syn.* mpoforo.

ns_oa-koro, = soa; Asante nsāno ye ns. mmiennu.

soa-kyini, *inf.* the act of carrying about; aguade s., export or import and transmission of goods, transaction or business in goods; cf. mpēwádí, peddling, hawking.

nsōam', an eye or catch for a hook (akotokoro); a loop through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening; cf. hentua.

nsōamde, hooks and eyes of a dress.

o-soamni, pl. a-fo, a bearer, carrier or porter of the king's person; onipa a n'adwuma ne se osoa ohene.

s_oansā, a weight of gold in Asante, = ntaku 20, or 11s.3d. cf. bodommo. — nsoansā-fã, the half of it.

ns_oasé, a kind of calabash.

aso-aso, F. 1. ass. Mt. 21,2. — 2. hare.

asoaso-ba, colt of an ass. Mk. 11,2.

ns_oasoae, risings or swellings on the body from strokes &c.; cf. osoa, atape; morbid tumors, boils.

asoasoasém [s. soa 3.] arrogance, assumption of too much importance; odi as., he acts foolishly, shows himself proud without having the means; cf. atratrásém.

s_o-ba, *inf.* [sow, ba]: gye .. s., to hurl or toss to and fro, to use as a playing-ball. pr. 1268.

sobakúrà, F. = sodúrò, Ak. = sókùm, Akr.

sobe [Dan. sup, sopken] draught, gulp; drink, liquor.

asô-bi-anná-so [asó bi ànná sò] forgetfulness, careless omission, inattention. Woye as. a, wo ñkadā' yera. pr.

sô-bó [esô, obo] reproach; bo .. s., to blame, reproach, upbraid, censure (for some omission which had bad consequences; wo-bo no s. = wonũnũ no, e.s. wokodi asem bi na asem mone nam asem no so aba, na ñkũrofo kã se: onipa yi ankodi asem no sã a, ankã amanne amma. (Ehafo boo Nkrañfo sôbo se woankofwe srani no anto a, ankã Borofo ani ammere won so.)

sôbó-bó, *inf.* reproach, upbraiding.

o-sôboasó, a kind of plantain.

asô-bòfunnuá, Akw. the cartilaginous prominence of the auricle (at the entrance of man's ear) called tragus. Lev. 8,23.

asô-bò-nsú, a disease of the ears connected with a discharge of humours.

a-sô-bùá *inf.* [s. esô & bua 7.] reproach, upbraiding; as. ye yaw; as. nti (= obuaa me sô nti) na me nè no kõe. (Onipa yi, ontoto n'anò

asé, na asem biara wò obi hō a, okā dā na obua nkūrofo sō; se ebia ose: woakō aguan pēn! wonena adew wo bayi pēn!)

sobúwa, *pl. n-*, an *oil-pot*, previously used for cooking palm-nut-soup; kutu a akye a wode nño gum'.

e-sōdi, asōdi, *inf.* [di sō] *culpableness, guilt*.

sōdo, *kitchen*. — o-sôdóní, *pl. a-fo*, As. *a male cook*. Asante de, ohene nni bā aduan, na obarima na onōa aduan mā no na odi.

sodúrò, Ak., sókum, Ak., sobakúra, F., *helve, handle* of a country hoe (asow).

soe soe, *interj.* utterance of one who eats food which is peppered too much.

soe, *v.* 1. to set or put down (adesoa, a load). — 2. to help in taking or putting down. — 3. to bait, to stop on the road for the sake of resting and refreshment. — 4. to alight, put up, take up lodgings somewhere, to come to lodge with, osoe me fi. *pr.* 2782.

asoe, a place on the road where a traveller stops to rest, resting-place; cf. ayanē; lodging, shelter, quarters; inn, hotel; cf. ahohofi.

nsœ, F. nsœ (nswe Mt. 7, 16. 13, 7.) 1. thorn, prick, prickle. — 2. thorn-bush, bramble, brake, brier; cf. ofwirem, uguabēn, nnuare; — other kinds of thorns: bamfo, kókóra, akō-bowerew, akrâte, nkrādua, nneñkyensē, opēsere, osāmān-ankā. — 3. fish-bone; cf. dompe, kasae. — nsœ-nsœ, *a.* [*pl.* of nsœ] *thorny, full of thorns*.

soēa (swea) F. = soa, *v.* to bear; to put upon one's head.

[Mt. 28, 17. 7, 29.]

asōeden, asōemerew, *s.* asōden, asōomerew.

soer (swer) F. = sòré, *v.* to arise &c. Mt. 2, 20f. 26, 46.

o-sófó, *pl. a-*, [sòre, *v.*] 1. priest, one who officiates in the service of God or of a fetish, or who performs religious ceremonies; minister; missionary. — 2. a kind of butterfly.

o-sofowá, *pl. n-*, assistant of a priest; nea ónnú (onnyā nyee) sofo-pa (e). F. osofo kakraba, a young minister.

o-sofo-panyin, *pl.* asófó-mp., high-priest, chief priest.

asofo-sūafo-fi, *theological seminary*.

só-fǔe, F. *n-*, *inf.* trial, temptation.

sohòrí, *pl. n-*, ostrich.

asòí, *pl. n-*, handle of a knife, sword, vessel (osekan, nkrante, afōa, kuruwa); so n'asoi, hold it by the handle.

asōketé, a kind of hare; cf. adañko. [G. kpemkplē, afutuòko.]

asoko-ben [aben] horn to blow with, made of an elephant's tusk; esono sē a wohyēn; cf. *pr.* 2995.

nsokodé: wodi (no hō) ns. = nseku, they slander him, divulging or propagating bad reports.

sòkōmm, dripping with fatness; nām no hō wò srade s.

nsokotá, F. = ntokotá. Mt. 10, 10.

asókròfǔé, a disease of the ear; asē a egu nnipa asō hō; mmo-fra na etā yewon.

o-sókũ, sókùm, Akr. s. sodúrò Ak., sobakùrà F.

asō-kyea, *inf.* [kyea asō] *perversion of judgment.*

som, *v.*: osom n'ano gu me so, *he distorts his mouth (makes a wrymouth) against me, protruding his lower lip to express contempt; cf. pē.*

som', so mu, *to take or lay hold of, to seize; to touch, handle; to continue, go on with (a work); to hold out, endure, bear, suffer, stand, sustain.* — *Phr.* misom' a enso, *in whatever way I try to manage it, it does not succeed, it does not answer.* Cf. so, p. 443.

sōm, *v. s.* asra, *to take snuff.*

sōm, *v.* [red. sonsom] *to serve (a master, a king, God, or an idol or fetish), to be a servant or subject; pr. 2996-99.* — okosōm, *he goes to serve, enters service, becomes a servant; osom me hoho, he entertains me hospitably, as a guest, treats me well as is due to a stranger. pr. 122.1620.2996-99.*

o-sōm, *inf.* *service, servitude; religion.* — o-sōm-adwuma, *office, service, duty, trust or charge conferred by authority.*

asōm', asō-mu, *s.* asō.

esom no, F. *at midnight, Mt. 25,6. cf. esūm, odasum'.*

asōm-mā, *pl. n-*, [esono ōba] *the young of an elephant. pr. 3008.*

soma, *v.* *to send (a person; cf. mǎnā, to transmit a thing); to dispatch an agent or messenger; cf. yi or tu bofo: masoma onipa Nkrañ, I have sent to Akra. pr. 340.426f.3000ff.*

o-somáfó, *pl. a-*, *messenger; apostle; cf. obófó.*

asomafo-sēm, *the book of the Acts of the Apostles by St. Luke.*

o-sōmāñká [soma *v.*, kǎ, *to touch*] óyè os., *when sent on an errand, he does not go nor touch the matter. pr. 1458.*

o-somañkáfó, *pl. a-*, *one who does not go when he is sent; òyè os. = óyè osōmāñká, òyè onipa a wosoma no a onko a.s. wose "so mu" a onkā; cf. guantiri. pr. 3007.*

soma-nyi, F. = osomafo.

asoma-sem,[†] *mission; cf. asempa-terew.*

asomasi, *s.* asiamasi.

asōm-dwōee, -dwēe, Ak. -dwōe, F. -gwee [n'asōm' adwō no] *quiet, tranquillity, peace; freedom from perturbation. pr. 3010. Mt. 10,34.*

nsōmé, *obsol.* = nso; oyí nsōmé dé, ofi hě ni?

asom-mé, *pl. n-* [esono? abe] *a plant, an emblem of purification and peace; ade titiriw a wode dwira nneema nhinana; wode yi mmusu; cf. twē kǎra & ntomme.*

sōm-mea [osōm bea] *manner of (religious) service.*

asōm-mén [esono abeñ] *1. an elephants tusk, viz. a small one, whilst asōnsé is used for a large one. — 2. ivory. pr. 3009.*

asomerofi, *s.* asāmmorofi.

asōmerew, F. *s.* asōmerew.

asōmerewá, *a medicinal plant; a shrub with small fruits like pomegranates.*

asômfā'nā, Ak., asonomfōa, Akr., *swallow*; cf. kwatak̄yi.

o-sòm-fó, pl. a-, *servant, attendant*. — osomfo-panyiñ, oman-sofwe mu s., *minister, secretary of state*. Hist.

sômmóre, *tick*; aboā bi a ofemfām ñnuan nè akraman nè anantwi hō na onom won.

nsompemma, a kind of *pot-herb*, fañ bi.

[foro.

o-som-sesew, *religious organization or reformation*; cf. nsese-son, v. F. = sono.

sōñ', v. *to follow one after the other* (ebi di bi akyi, :,;) 1. *to flow in succession, to trickle, gush*: nsu sōñ' n'aniwam', or n'aniwam' nsu sōñ, = osū pī, nsu ba n'aniwam' pī, *tears fill his eyes, gush from his eyes*. — 2. *to cause to trickle or flow, to strain, filter*: osōñ' ñkwan. — 3. *to follow in succession* (with the eyes), *to aim at, take aim*: wotow aboa na woansōñ no a, wunnyā no, *if you shoot an animal without taking aim at it, you will not get it*. — 4. *to be oblique, slanting, sloping, to slant, incline* from an upright or horizontal direction: oðan no sōñ'. — 5. sōñ gu, *to be wasted, pine away*, = fōñ; onipa no, wasōñ agu.

sōññ, a. adv. 1. *safe and sound, unharmed, unhurt, secure, whole*: ode nehō s. aba, wafi mu s. aba; ne hō beye s., Prov. 29,25. cf. 28,20. oremfā nehō s. nni, syn. nehō renyé totorotō. — 2. *pure, unmixed, mere, alone, only, nothing but*: woyino wom' s., *they select him alone, him only from among the crowd*.

osōñ, a kind of *tree, tamarind*, and its fruit. pr. 195.

asōñ: obo akōa no asōñ, *he gives the slave bad advice* (to run away from his master).

asōñ, n-, *seven*. Gr. § 77.

Asona, one of the original families of the Tshi people.

O-sonani, pl. A-fo, a member of the Asona family.

asona-wó, a *red snake*, the terror of the Asonafo.

sōn-nām [esono nām] the *flesh (meat) of an elephant*. pr. 602.

sōñē', Ak. sonee, *strainer, colander, filter, skimmer*.

asōñé, a kind of small *worm* in the ground, sucking blood from man's feet; *sand-worm?* cf. asaseboa. — asōñé-ne-nā (nsàséboa ne nā) a kind of *fly; sand-fly?* — asone-takum, id. (?) pr. 3034.3468.

nsōnee, v. n. [sono] *difference*; syn. nsonsonee. Rom. 3,22.

nsongo: otu me ns., *he follows me in a stealthy manner, he walks slowly after me in order to spy, to observe me*.

asōñ-hōma [esono nhōma] the *skin of the elephant, an elephant's hide*.

o-sōñ-káhiri [osōm, kahiri] the *pad* used in carrying loads or tribute in the service of another king or nation; wobō no s., *they submit, yield, become tributary to him*; ogye won s., *he demands subjection from them, puts them to tribute*.

o-sónkòràñ, -kwarañ, a kind of *tree* with edible fruit; kwae-mu s., sareso s.; — brofo s., the *tamarind-tree* and its fruit.

o-sonkoromanin, a kind of *hawk* (akörōmā).

o-sonkurobia, a-biā, a kind of *tree* and its red edible fruit. pr. 3011.

asōn-kwa [nea osom kwa] a good-for-nothing fellow. pr. 3574.

sono, v. [red. sonsono] Ak. sora, to be different, peculiar: anoma te afirim' no, esono ne kasa nkō, when the bird was in the snare, its cry was different. pr. 2479. esono asem yi mu, na esono eyi mu, the contents of this matter or word are different from those of the other; den hō na sesea sono pirebi? in what lies the difference between a basket called s. and another called p.? omā esono, he makes a difference; nneema diñ a esonsonee, different names of things; wahūme mmobo a esono no korā, he has shown me his mercy in an extraordinary manner. pr. 3012-20. — o-sono, inf. difference; ne sono a esono no ne nea ewo hē? in what is it different?

e-sono (pl. id.) elephant. pr. 256. 278. 300. 444. 455. 893. 1084. 1444.

e-sono, Akw. = korowbén. [3021-31.

nsóno [connected form: né nsòno] bowels, entrails, intestines, guts; pr. 3033. — cf. ayam'de.

nsóno-kèsé, nsonopón, stomach of man, cf. ofuru, maw of animals.

asonokā, s. asorokā. — nsonoma, s. nsoromma.

asónomfōá, s. asómfā ná.

[asommen.

asōn-sé [esono esē] an elephant's tusk of larger size; ivory; cf.

o-sonsón, Ak. = osunsón.

sónsonkú: bō s., to loiter, linger, tarry, delay, stay; to stand still, stop, pause; to be irresolute, undecided, wavering, embarrassed, bewildered; óbò s. = onam gyábégyábé; kañ no Asantefo reba na yen nenanom te a, wobō s. tetew won mma dè bō nnúá nà wówuwu.

sonsonku-bō, inf. the act of loitering &c.; a stand-still, stand, stop, pause; irresolution, indecision; onyamesom mu nni s., the service of God does not admit of indecision.

nsonsonnee, v. n. difference; cf. nsonee.

sonsono, red. v., s. sono.

sonsōnō-mansō, sonsoro-m., indistinctly; approximately, a random; biribi a woahū na wunhū no yiye; kã no s. biara kyere me.

asónsũā, sap of trees, sometimes falling down in drops: as. aso agu me so.

ason-takum, s. asone-t.

o-sōntó, an elephant's ear prepared for a drum.

asōntorem' [asō] the part of the head between the eye and the ear, temples.

sōn-nua [esono dua] an elephant's tail, used to fan before kings; s. mrā.

o-sōn-wéré [esono were] 1. the skin of an elephant. — 2. a kind of sweet-smelling bark; ohũām bi; wosina to won koñmu.

so o do, F. = toa so.

asō-odén [asō a eye den] disobedience; cf. asōwui.

asō-oméréw [asō a eye merew] obedience; cf. osete, osetie

sopa, *v.* to disgrace, dishonour, defame, cover with ignominy, bring public shame upon; to slander, calumniate; *intr.* to be disgraced &c.; *osopa* me *e.s.* *obo* me *diñ* bone, *obo* me *ahora* *a.s.* *ohye* me *aniwu* *wo* *guam'*, *oyi* *m'anim* *anuonyam*; *wo* *anim* *gu* *ase* *a*, *na* *woasopa* [*wo*] *mmā* *ñhinā*.

nsópá, *inf.* defamation, slander, calumny; disgrace, dishonour, shame, ignominy; *cf.* *ntwiri*, *ahohora*(*bo*), *animguase*.

asoponō, *F.* beginning, the first state, *Mt.* 12,45. — *as.* *no*, first, in the beginning; — *cf.* *kañ*, *mfiase* &c.

sopradā, *pl. n-*, onion; *syn.* *gyēne*.

sopropó, *an herb* similar to *nyinyā*; *pr.* 3035. *mmosonkwā* *de* *gugu* *won* *koñmu* *de* *kyere* *se* *woye* *mmosonkwā*.

sor, *swor*, *F.* = *sòre*, *v.* to pray. *Mt.* 6,5-9. 26,36.39.41.

asor, *F.* church. *Mt.* 16,18. — *esor*, *F.* heaven, *Mt.* 6,9f. = *osoro*.

sora, *v.* *Ak.* = *sono*; *esora* *eyi* = *esono* *yi*, this is different, i.e. only this time and never again.

o-sorâni, *F.* *osoranyi*, *pl. (n)-fo*, *s.* *osrâni*. *Mt.* 27,27.

sòre, *v.* to become humid, damp, moist, to absorb moisture, — said of *ñkyene*, salt.

sòre, *v.* [*inf. a-*, *red.* *sosore*] 1. to be careful about, treat carefully: *sore* *wohō* *ō!* mind yourself, take care of yourself; *ósore* *ne* *ba* *no* *sê* = *ofwe* *no* *so* *yiye*, *ontoto* *no* *ase*; *os.* *ne* *mma* *hō*; *os.* *ne* *ñhō* *ma* *yi* *se* *eye* *ñhōma* *pa* *bi*. — 2. to worship, adore; *os.* *Nyankōpon*; *os.* *ne* *bosom*. — 3. to perform official religious duty or service, devotional exercises, religious rites; to say the prayers in the family or congregation; *wosore*, they are worshipping, have divine service. — 4. to baptize: *woasore* *no*, *wasore* *nehō*, he has been baptized; better: *woabo* *no* *asu*, *wamā* *wabo* *no* *asu*.

sòré, *v.* [*red.* *soresore*] 1. to rise, arise, get up (espec. from a seat or bed &c. *sore* *fi* *me* *trābere!* *osòré* *fi* *ne* *kete* *so*); *mónsore* *mmā* *yeñko!* arise and let us go! — to rise (in rebellion), rise up (in arms): *omañ* *besore* (*wo*) *omañ* *so*, *Lk.* 20,10. — *oñia* *sore* = *pue*, the sun rises; — to rise, swell (*mmore*, dough; *epo*, the sea; *asu*, a river). — 2. to part or depart; to leave, go away; to cease: *ne* *kāra* (*sunsum* or *honhom*) *asore* [*wo*] *no* *so*, his soul or spirit has left him (this is said even before the person has actually expired); *mesore* *brá* *yim'* *à*, *fwe* *me* *mma* *so* *mā* *me*, when I depart from this life, take care of my children; *won* *a* *woafa* *wonhō* *adi* *ñhinā* *asore* *ha*, all those who have become free, have left this town; — *eno* *ansore* *mu* *a*, *won* *yiye* *ye* *wo* *akyiri*, if that does not cease (is not given up), it will be a long time before their circumstances change for the better. — 3. to rise up, rise from the dead; *cf.* *nyañ*; — to revive: *ñhabañ* *a* *ebowe* *no* *asore* *biō*; *ñhabañ* *no* *soresore*. [owunyāñ.

o-sòré, *inf.* 1. the act of rising. — 2. resurrection, = *owusore*,

asóre, *inf.* common prayer, devotional meeting; divine service; devotional exercise; family worship; public worship. — *ko* *as.*, to go to church. — *asore* *nè* *adesūa* *mu* *mañ-soafo*, minister of state for church and school matters. *Hist.*

nsòré, the *place outside the town, where corpses are cast or buried*; si ns., to *place food &c. on the grave of newly deceased relatives*. Akyemfo si won awufo nsore, e.s. wonõa aduan na wosaw nsu nè nsã na wode gya kã hõ koso wo kũrotia mã nea wawu no, eda aowufo no wui dapeñ. Asante, Asen, Dañkyira, Tũwuforo nè Wasa si nsore bi, Fante nè Akuapem nè Akwam na wónsí.

asore-dañ, a *house for prayer and divine service, chapel, church, temple, fane* (ναος). — asore-fi, the *temple* (of Israel) *together with its courts and porches and other edifices* (ἱερον). — asore-ko, the *act of going to church &c. attendance on public or family worship*.

nsore-hõ, *inf. exaggeration*; oye ns., *he makes a crime appear more than it really is, he exaggerates it*.

osorekye, F. = osorokye. Mt. 8,24. 14.24. Mk. 4,37.

nsorém', asoré-sò, s. nsoré; *burial-place*; nea wokum nnipa a.s. wotwẽ ñkyere kogu, nè nea womã nsãmãmfó aduan. pr. 2248.

nsoré-sí, *inf.*, s. nsore.

sorésòre, *red. v.*, s. sore.

asor-mba, F. *members of the church*.

soro, *v.* = sono, sora.

o-soro [*cf.* eso; s. Gr. § 118-120] 1. *the upper part or parts*. — 2. *the space or situation above*. — 3. *what is above, the upper world, upper regions, sky, heaven*. — 4. (*adv.*) *above, on high, up, upwards*. — ko soro, *to go up, upwards, to rise, to ascend*; oñisiw ko soro, *the smoke ascends*; fi soro de besi fam', *from the top to the bottom*; Mt. 27,51. *cf.* eti, atifi. — pr. 3306f. — ehõ (Okwawu) da soro señ ha (Begoro), *Okwawu lies higher than Begoro*; — anõmã tu (wo) osoro, *a bird flies in the sky*; Onyankõpon te soro, *God dwells on high, in heaven*; os. atew, *the sky has cleared up*, *cf.* wim atew, osu atew; osoro amuna, asiw, aye kusũ; *cf.* onyame, nyameso; osoro nohõa, *far above in heaven*; s. osorosoro.

o-sóro-b oa, *pl. a-*, an *animal living above the ground, i.e. on trees, as the duahyẽ, in contradistinction to those which live on the ground, s. atoteboa*.

o-sorodani, -nyi, *pl. a--fo*, F. *contr.* osorâni, osrâni [*fr.* Dutch: soldaat] *soldier*.

söródo, s. srodo.

asoro-duañ [osoro, aduan] *fruit, fruits; food obtained from trees; opp. afamduañ*.

soro-frama, *ether*. Kurtz § 175.

asorokã, *indisposition, ailment, attack of indisposition*; oyarewá bi se mmofra yare; as. abõ me, *I am indisposed, am a little unwell*.

o-sorokyé, *pl. a-*, *wave, billow; pl. breakers, surf, surge*; epo bõ as., *the sea is agitated*; *cf.* huru; as. rebo, *the waves are breaking, surging*.

nsoro(m)ma [osoro, oba] 1. *star, stars; names of single stars or constellations are: kyékye, aberewá or akókotañ nè ne mma, the pleiades, nyénkrénte, the Orion (?)*, todõ. — 2. *a kind of butterfly*.

nsoroma-bafañ, *fixed star*; nsoroma a ekyiñ, *planet*; ñhwĩ-nsoroma, *comet*. D. As.

sõrõñ, sõronsõrõñ, ... s. sron, sr...

o-soro-şika, = sapa, *an imitation of gold*.

o-sorosoro, *high above, very high, the highest heavens*; s. osoro.

sorow, v. [red. sorosorow] *to grow or make stiff? to take or cause fright? to become or make shy, coy, timid, stubborn, obstinate*, mostly used with asõ: n'asõ asorow, *he is disobedient* (s. asõ), *stubborn, refractory*; wasorow, *id.* = wánwèn, n'ani abere [G. egbli]; wokã asem kyere no a, onte; ankã ese se oba, na omma; - aboabi asorow a, e.s. mebo ne diñ mefre no a, ommá, nanso ne hõ ññwõ se nea ote kañ no; wasorow oguañ no asõ nti, wofre no a, oremma; was. akoa no (asõ) = watu akoa no asõ.

sõròww, sõròwsõròw, (*with*) *a rushing or rustling noise, rapidly*; memãã ne kete so ara nã mekotow miguu s.; wototow nnee-ma kyene wuram' a, eye ss.; fñimfñim-ade ko ss. pr. 1204.

o-sórowa, *a kind of tree*.

asõ-siñ, *one without ears, i.e. deprived of the outer ear, whose ears are cut off*; cf. ānosin; - to as., *to grow disobedient*. pr. 1966.

soso, red. v. so. — F. = sosow: nnōmā bōsosoe, Mt. 13,4.

soso, red. v., 1. *to carry*, pr. 3038. s. so. — 2. = sòré, *to rise from the ground or bed*.

n'soso, Ak. = nso.

nsosoe,† v. n. *a drop, drops*.

sosow, red. v., s. sow; - akoko sosow abürow, *the hen picks up the corn*; ñkũrofo no sososow ha, = kũro no abo mã woayeye ñkũrã sosow sare ani, *the towns-people were scattered and have taken up their temporary abode here and there in plantation-villages*.

ò-sósow, pl. a-, *a kind of hoe or mattock, digging-bill, digging-iron with a long handle*; pr. 3039f. 3328. cf. asow, asensusũā.

o-sõtifo, ositifo, *a deaf person*. — asõtiw, asitiw, *deafness*.

a-sõ-tõ, inf. [tõ.. sõ] *false accusation*.

asõtõ-dé, money [ade] *paid as a satisfaction for false accusation*.

sotóre, Ak. sotóro, pl. a-, 1. *palm, the inner part of the hand*, cf. nsam', nsayam'. — 2. *a stroke or blow with the palm, box on the ear*; oboo me s., woboboo me as. pr. 752. 3041.

asõ-tú, inf. [tu.. asõ] *persuasion, enticement, seduction*.

nsõ-tú, inf. [tu nsõ] *the taking up and strewing of the ashes of afwiegya, q. v. = afãhye totwã; wofwĩe a (s. fĩwĩe 2), nnaawotwẽ, nsõ a wotu de kogu kũrotia kyere se woawĩe afãhye no*.

a-sõ-twě, asõtwe, inf. [twě.. asõ] *punishment*.

sou, F. interj. *expressing pity*.

sow, F. 1. sow fwe = so fwe. Mt 4,17. 22.18.35. — 2. sow anõ, = so āno, Mt. 27,66. — 3. sow = soa, Mt. 4,6.

sow, v. [red. sosow] 1. *to catch, catch up, snatch up, with the*

hands or mouth: metow mesow, *I cast up and catch* (a ball); obi foro dua bi na otew n'aba no bi a, na nea ogyina ase na osow; — yede yeñ āno kosow ade a ense se yesow; — osow or n'ano so aho-hom, *he gapes, gazes, stands agape, stands gaping or idling about*. — 2. to pick up; to pick, peck at, of birds with their bills: apíti ye anōmā ketewa bi, osow nnipa sê. — 3. to catch (up) or receive in breaking a fall or blow, to intercept, ward off: ankā merefwe ase, na oyi na osow me, *I should have fallen, but this one caught me*; ankā Persini bi de ñkrante rebo ne ti, na Klitokosow āno, *Clitus warded the blow*. — 4. to receive into a vessel, to gather, collect: ode ahina sow nyañkōnsu, *he gathers rainwater in a pot*; de.. sow.. āno, *to place a vessel for that purpose*, = sūm. — 5. sow gu, *to flow or trickle down from one place or object upon another*: nsu sow guu me so wo me dañ mu, *the (rain-)water, that had fallen on the roof, trickled down on me in my room*.

sow, v. [red. susow] 1. to hatch (eggs): akokō no ansow ne ñkesua no, na wanom ne ñhīnā. — 2. to cut into pieces (yam, for planting): wósow ode.

sow, v. [red. sōsow] 1. (with or without aba) to produce or bear fruit. Mt. 7, 17, 21, 19. — 2. sow m u, to set, stud, e.g. a cloak with precious stones.

asow, pl. n-, hoe, mattock; pr. 3042. cf. soduro, sokum, sobakura & ososow.

nsow, F. foxes. Mt. 8, 20.

nsow, sign, mark; hye ade yi nsow mā me, *mark this for me*; mahye ne nsem no bi ns., *I have marked (taken particular notice of) some of his sayings or expressions*.

sowa, a plant, s. siwabiri.

asowa, F. = asō, ear; Mt. 26, 51. — nsowa, = adwoku. pr. 3066.

nsowé, v. n. [sow] fruit, seed; F. Mt. 7, 20. = aba, adua, aduaba.

asō-wui, v. n. [asō a awu] disobedience; cf. asōodeñ.

aso-ŵiā [ade a eso aŵia] umbrella, parasol; = akataŵia.

aspâteré, s. asepâteré.

sra, sãra, v. [red. srasra] 1. to stroke, rub; to daub, plaster; to smear, besmear, grease, oil, anoint; osra odañ, ode hyirew sra odañ no hō, *he whitewashes the house, daubs the house with white clay*; osra (nehō), ode ñkū (srade, bōro-ñño) sra ne hōnam, *he anoints his body with shea-butter (fat, oil)*. — 2. to spy (out), search, watch, guard, lie in wait for; sra dom, *to watch or reconnoitre the hostile army*; sra okwañ, *to scout, spy (out), explore the way, reconnoitre*; mekosra m'afuw, *I am going to search or watch my plantation*; okosra wuram', *he searches the bush*; asrāfo sra abañ, *the soldiers guard the fort*; osra no pe se okum no, *he is lying in wait for him that he may kill him*; cf. buw 5., tew 4. — 3. to arrange or array the battle; cf. tŵa mpasūa.

o-srá, inf. the act of rubbing, daubing, anointing &c.

asra, àsá'rá, snuff; som as., to take snuff.

nsrá, *camp, encampment*; b_o ns., *to pitch a camp, to encamp; to be drilling* (of soldiers); w_ob_o nsrabañ ah_orow 3, *they pitched 3 camps successively*.

s_ráda, sār..., *saw(?) s. o_wán.*

o-s_râdā', sār..., *bottle* (of rum).

s_ra-dé [adea w_ode s_ra] *fat, grease, suet, tallow*; d_o s., *to grow fat*; cf. awonñua.

o-s_ráfó, pl. s_ráfó, *scout, spy*.

s_ràfó, = nsram'fo, *the people in the camp, encamped warriors*.

as_râfó, F. sorâfo, sorodâfó, *soldiers*; s. o_srâní.

as_râfo-ha-so-panyiñ, as_râfo-panyiñ, o_ha-so-panyiñ, *centurion*. Acts 23,17.23.27,1.31.43. — as_râfo-sém, *military concerns*.

s_ráhá, sāráhá, *the great desert?* [Arab. sáhāra, pl. sahāra]. Cf. Sāraha. W_oato no s. (w_oapo ne bra amā no, ónye seneā o_pe, obiara ñkasá ñkyere no bio), *they have left him to himself, have abandoned him, have withdrawn from him*.

s_ráhá-to, inf. *abandonment, neglect &c.*

as_ra-kwa [s_ra ak_oa] pr. 1682.

s_ram, v. *to overspread, overflow*; k_ā s_ram so, *level the ground over it, fill out the excavations or holes in the ground*; nsu no as_ram ne k_oñ so, *the river overflows its banks*; nsu no as_ram asase (k_ūrow) no so, *the water has inundated the country (the town) so as to cover it completely*.

o-s_ram, pl. a-, *a tall, high-grown man, giant*; cf. o_téntēñ, o_brañ, o_brantetētū.

o-s_ram', Ak. o_srâné, pl. a-, 1. *the moon*; syn. hyēñ, o_bosóm; o_s. afi, *the new moon has appeared*; o_s. apae, *the moon shines*; o_s. pue, *the moon rises* (over the horizon); o_s. asi no so, *the moon has smitten him*, Ps. 121,6. (amā ne tirim ayēno sakasaka, *so that his head is deranged and he is lunatic or moon-struck*); o_s. atwā puruw or kōrò-kūma, *the moon is full*; o_s. awu, *the moon has died, i.e. its disk is without illumination*. pr. 3043f. — 2. *the moon-light, moon-shine*; s. s_ram'sò. — 3. *month*, syn. o_bosóm; o_s. fi, *the month begins*; o_s. wu, *the moon ends*, dā o_sram wu a, onyā n'akatua, *at the end of every month he gets his wages*. pr. 2810. — According to Kofi Akwatia of Akropong the natives have 4 months of 28, 3 of 30, and 5 months of 32 days; he and other informants differ concerning the names and succession of the single months; we give the names in the most probable order, adding the numbers of the corresponding European months (1. January, 2. Febr.... 12. December): obubuo 9,10,11,12; openimma (mùmō?) 11,12,1; opepon 12,1,2; onyamewīa? ogyefuo 1,2,3; o_benem 2,3,4,5; oforisuo (ogyēñk_o) 4,5; otwānyok_oñ? opra-woram 5; ayē-wohō-mumo 5,6,7; 11,12; akita-wo-nsa 6,7; kotonimma 5,6,7,8; hūhūhūhū 6; nyanyā 7; osannā 8; odwēññwāne 9,10? kōkosukwakwawīa(m), osiapansam 9; e_bo 9,10; ahinim(e) 9,10; opese 10 or 10-12 & 1.

nsrám, Ak. = yafumpāñmu: o_da ns., *he sleeps with an empty stomach*.

nsrāmmá, *live coals, fiery coals*; = nnyansrāmma; cf. sram-sram & gyabiriw.

o-srāmāñ, 1. *lightning*; os. apae, *the lightning flashes, it lightens*, cf. anyinam; os. si (or duru) duam, *the lightning strikes a tree*; os. apae asi no so, *the lightning has struck him*. Oprannā bom' a, na nea eduru duam' no na yefre no srāmāñ, *thunder-stone*, = Nyankōpon abonua. Os. duru duam' a, epaem' na dua no hyew, nso osu to gum' a, ennum; na os. no ankasa mem fam' arā, na āno kōkā (koto) nsu wō fam' a, na esāñ ba bio; nanso wose: wode aŵowa si sum' a, na os. apae asim' na atu to na amem fam'. — 2. *swivel, rocket*. — 3. *pr. n. of a fetish at Akropong*.

asrampon, *unawares*.

o-sram'-sò, *in the moon-light or moon-shine*; wonam s., *they travel by the moon-light*.

srāmsrāmsrām, *adv. emitting sparks, sparkling, -ly, glittering, with twinkling or vivid brilliancy*; dade no adō sss.; nnyansrāmā tu sss.; cf. osram, srānsrānsrāñ.

o-srāñá, *a pile of yams bound together and stowed in the putu from its bottom to the top until it is taken out for sale*; os. biakō kura odé mpów mmākō-mākō 12, etod. woye no 15; esono odémú 3 a.s. 6.

o-srāní, Akp. sawni, F. sorānyi, sorodānyi (*q. v.*), *soldier*; cf. pl. asrāfó & srāfó, asafo, osafoni, okōfo, okōfoni.

srāñ(srāñ)srāñ, *adv. sparkling, glistering, glittering, -ly*; ogya no tutu ss.; dade no adō ss.; otam yi ani, obo yi hō, dade a wōayi afi gyam', sika, kōbere nè aŵowa hō ye ss. — oŵia aye srānsrāñ, *the sun has become bright* (that you cannot look into it any more, about 9 o'clock, when it is not yet very hot); oŵia wowo m'ani so sss.; cf. srāsrāsrā.

srasra, *red. v. sra; to stroke, caress, flatter*; osrasra agyina-moa hō, *he is stroking the cat*.

srāsrāsrā, *glossy, smooth and shining*; onipa, oponko hō aye s.; cf. hrāhrāhrā, srāmsrāmsrām.

asra-sóm, *inf. the act of snuffing, taking snuff*. — di as., *to have close communion*. pr. 3456. — o-srasomfó, *pl. a-, one who takes snuff, snuff-taker*. — asra-toā', *snuff-box*.

asraw-di, *inf. service as a soldier*. — o-srawni, s. osrāni.

asrayére [nsram or srafo yere] *the proceedings and ceremonies of the women for the supposed benefit of their husbands lying in camp against the enemy*; di as., *to perform such ceremonies*: wo-di as. ne se: mmarima kō 'sa na mmea te won akyi wō fie to d'wom na wosaw na woyi mmusu na wōbo asuman.

sre, *v., s. sere*.

srédedede, *in a straight continuous line*: asrāfo no gyina hō (toatoa so) sr.

sreñ, sērén', *v. to become, grow or be lean and white or pale*; wasrén = wahóa fitā; oyare bi bō wo na woasrén fitā a, worenkye

wu, wo sunsuma asore wo so. — 2. *to comb*: osreñ né ñhwí, ne ti, *she combs her hair, her head*. — 3. *to direct the climbing of the runners* (twigs or shoots) of the yam-plant: os. ode, *he causes the yam to climb up a tree*; os. bayere n.s. wufua bayere, na efifi a, wusi dua tiatiā bi na wode hama kosā dua kese bim' na wode asā tiatiā no, na bayere no aforo. — 4. *to prick up*, asō, *one's ears*: os. n'asō, *he listens to a sound from a distance*.

nsreñ-só, *aloof from, in or from a distance*: owō no ani abere nti migyina ns. na mefwe no, e.s. dekōde no memmen no na migyina akyirikyiri mefwe; metee no ns., *I heard it indirectly*.

asrene, s. asērene.

sro, F. = suro. — osroanyi, nsroafo, F. = osoranyi, nsorafo.

srodo [G. srolo] *shavings brought off by the plane*.

nsrom, F. *sparrows*. Mt. 10,29.

nsron, = oson aba, *a certain fruit*; pr. 195.237.

sron, sōron, v. *to be high, lofty*.

srónsron, n. *the highest point, summit of a mountain, tree, house &c. sharply pointed height*; bepōw yi ss. ware sen yi de, *the summit of this mountain is higher than the top of that one*; wadu bepōw no ss. so; anōmā si dan no ss. so.

srónsron, a. *high, lofty, steep* (when viewed from below, cf. kūrōnkūrōn); opp. tā; bepōw, dua, ođan no atifi ye ss.

srónsrommā, a. *high, lofty, stately*: dua or abañ no si ho s.

asrotō, F. *kinds*. Mk. 1,34.

astàgíré, *stockings, socks*.

su, su, *the sound of pounding fufū in a wooden mortar*; pr. 349.

su, v. s. suw. [cf. tum, tum.

sū, v. 1. *to weep, shed tears, cry*; woasū, nà wo ani abere, *you have been weeping, for your eyes are red*; ósū mmoborosū, *he weeps pitifully*; osū nusu, *he weeps tears*; eden na wusū kasakasa sē yi? — sū fre, *to implore*. pr. 3047. — 2. *to weep for, to deplore, to lament over, to bewail, bemoan*; pr. 3945f.3048. osū ne nua. Gr. § 200,3. — 3. *to cry, squall, scream, roar, bellow, low, bleat, croak, sing, twitter, warble, chirp &c. used of any kind of animal voice*.

o-sū, inf. 1. *weeping; wailing, lamentation*; pr. 3049. — osū asi no, *he sobs*. — 2. *cry; crying of a bird &c.* pr. 1481.1524. esono ne sū ñkō, = ne kasa, pr. 2479.

e-sú, *species, kind, sort; nature, property, quality; character; manner*; cf. bañ, subañ, seso; — ntamá yi sú nte se kañ de a metoe no, *this cloth is not of the same sort as that which I bought formerly*; wo sú nye! *you are of a bad character*; wo sú nè wo bañ biara nso m'ani, *neither your character nor your manners please me*.

nsu, Ak. nsuo, 1. *water*; nom nsu, *to drink water*; nsu ba, *water comes, i.e. a) water springs, comes forth, from a well; b) the river fills (ready to overflow its banks)*; nsu yiri, *the water overflows*, pr. 3097. cf. bō 3. pr. 3080-97. — also *a body of water, standing or flowing*, cf. asu; pr. 3083-86.3092.3094. — 2. *sap of plants*, cf. ason-

sũā; *juice of fruits*. — 3. some or other kind of *liquid secretion* from animal bodies: a) *milk*, nsu nni ne nufu mu bio; s. nufusu; b) *sperm*, cf. ahōbā; c) *urine*; gu nsu, *to make water*; cf. d̄wenso; d) cf. nta-su, *spittle*. — 4. the *drink* or *portion* taken in *swearing an oath of allegiance* or *mutual fidelity*; hence the *oath*, or the *alliance* or *covenant* itself: o-nè no wō nsu, *the two are confederate, associated by an oath, leagued together*; also the *water* which two men mutually pour on the heads of their nephews (heirs) under some solemn promise: gu nsu: nnipa bānu bō obosom bi diñ, na wode nsu gu won wofasenom atifi se wobedi wonhō nokware; — tō nsu, *to break faith*; watō ne nsu, *he has broken or violated his promise, oath or covenant*; wōatōtō wonhō nsu, *they have mutually broken their covenant*; cf. nom or di abosom, di nsew.

nsũ, F. *vow, solemn promise*; hye (dzi) nsũ, *to vow, make a vow*.

o-su, 1. *rain*; cf. nyañkōm, nyañkōpon 4. — pr. 3051-65. osu reba, *rain is coming*; osu to, *it rains*; osu gu, *it rains moderately*; osu-pá, *a common rain*; osu-kese, *a heavy rain*; osu to ñwēsēñwēsē, *it drizzles*, cf. nsuwōnsēā; osu to trārara, trādada, pibibibi, pipipipi, pibābababa, pūbābababa, pū-wā, w̄ō, yā, *the rain falls, descends or gushes in a heavy shower, in torrents*. — 2. *cloud, rain-cloud, nimbus*; osu amuna, *the clouds have darkened*; osu reseñ, *the clouds are passing*; osu no apa, *the cloud is gone*.

asu [pl.s. asuasu] a *place where water is fetched*, any body or collection of water, standing or flowing, well, pond, lake, spring, brook, river; nsu biara a etā nea nsu fi ba; pr. 3066-79. — cf. asum', nsu 2., asuwa, asuteñ, asubonteñ, otare; kō asu, *to go for water, fetch water*; pr. 2188. asu no abo, *the water, river &c. overflows, breaks out of the banks*; cf. yiri; — bō .. asu, *to dive, duck, submerge, immerse*, for bodily or religious purification, *to perform a religious rite with application of water; to baptize*; s. asubo 2-5. — guare asu, *to swim*.

ò-su, a kind of *yam*; s. odé.

asu: tu or tutu asu, *to whisper*.

sua, v. 1. *to set, place or put*, e.g. a pot under a felled palm-tree: wode bom sua abe (ase); pr. 599. cf. porow; sua afiri [F. suia afir) = sum afiri, *to set or put up a trap, to lay a snare*. F. Mt. 22, 15. — 2. [inf. a-] *to avow, declare with confidence; to swear*, espec. the *oath of allegiance*, *to avow one's obligation of taking the field*: wosua kyere bōrohene se: mekā mekā: se mihyia dom na mankō a (.. mekā)! — misua a, miyi wo ñkō, *if I were to swear, you alone would be the exception* (that it does not extend to you); sua .. so, *to swear or conspire against, to boast, brag or bluster against, to bully*; w(o)a-sua me so, = w(o)akā se (w)obefwe me. [G. ešwā miyi nō.]

sũa, v. [red. susũa, susũae] *to be small in size, power or number, to be little, few*; kũrow no sũa; nnipa ahōodeñ sũa; won dom no sũa. — F. sũa, sũar (swar), Mt. 8, 26, 14, 31, 16, 8. Kuk. sũere.

sũa, v. *to learn*; pr. 3099. — osũa okenkañ or ñhōma-kañ, Gr. § 203, 1; — *to learn from, be taught by, to imitate*: os. prākó, *he is learning from the pig*; pr. 499. — wos. ntokwaw, *they learn to fight*,

they wrestle; sũa..hũ, to become expert, experienced, well versed in: wasũa okasa yi yiye ahũ, he is well versed in this language; wasũa adwuma no ahũ yọ.

nsua, *inf.* the act of swearing, oath of allegiance &c., solemn promise; ns. nye okô; *pr.* 3098.

o-sũa, *inf.* the act of learning, imitation. *pr.* 613.2284.

o-sũa, *pl. a-*, a kind of monkey; s. ahwenhema. *pr.* 894.3100ff.

o-sũa, a weight of gold = 9 dollars or ackies, 2l. 6d. *pr.* 132.

sũa-bisé, a certain tree and its fruit; *cf.* bisé.

sũa-bèá, a place for learning, school; *cf.* sukũ.

sũa-dán, *pl. a-*, a house for learning, school-house, school-room, learning-room.

asũa-de [ade a wosũa] any thing to be learned, lesson; ene de woansũa wo as.; *cf.* asũasem.

o-sũa-dóm, s. osebo.

o-sũa-hũ, *inf.* experience, successful learning; ade nhĩnā dān sũahũ, every knowledge is acquired by learning and only thereby. *pr.* 802. — asũahũ-de,† knowledge, acquirements, accomplishments, (literary &c.) attainments.

nsua-hũnu, an oath or solemn promise that is not fulfilled.

nsuahũnufó, nea wakā ntam se obeye biribi na ontumi nye.

asũakwā', a kind of bird (hoopoe, hoop, dungbird?); anōma bi a oreye akose akyénkyèná, nso onw̄ie no se. [ogya.

nsú-ak yì, the other side of the river, beyond the river; *cf.* asu-

sũań, *v.* [red. sunsũań] 1. to pull, to draw out, forth, or away; sũań dua no fi tanā a erehyew yim' (*syn.* t̄wē, koyi fim' bere me)! sũań no fi nea odá hō! mekoē no, na aboa no da okwańmu hō, na misũań no mifii hō; ósũań no ase, ot̄wē no fam', he drags him on the ground (much or little of the body touching the ground); kosũań guań no ase, take that sheep up by the feet; wosunsũań n'ase, s. tobē. — 2. to bleed, let blood, draw or take blood from, by opening a vein or by scarifying and cupping, *cf.* sa, sesa; wásũań me; ode sekań s. no. — 3. to eat with greedy appetite, voraciously; ósũań aduań, nām, = odi no pī.

asũań, a climber and the swelling caused by the sap of it; hama bi a ewo wuram'; emu nsu k̄a wo arape a, na ehō ahoń; na egow na wumia a, aboā bi fi mu.

sũańe, *v.* [red. sunsũańe] 1. *tr.* to tear, slit, split, rend, rive, to separate thin and soft things into long pieces or strips, to make a long fissure; *cf.* tew, pae, t̄wā; dadewa no as. me ntama, the nail has torn my dress; ósũańe n'ano, he opens his mouth; *cf.* bue. — 2. *intr.* to split, rend. *pr.* 1419.3413.

nsú-ani, the surface of the water; *pr.* 1899. — on the water; onam ns. kō hō, he goes there by water. — ns. barima, a naval hero.

nsú-aniwa, well, spring, the opening in the earth from which water issues; *cf.* nsuti, source.

nsú-ànò, bank, shore of a river, lake, or sea; *cf.* nsunōa.

o-súānòní, *pl.* nsuānofó, *a man from the coast; people living near a river, a lake or the sea.*

asūā-nu, *a weight of gold = 18 dollars or ackies, 4l. 1s.*

sūāre, *any spot or place in the bush, a piece, patch, tract, or plot of ground, bush, or other land; obi nnim sūare kō a onam so, nobody knows where he roves or roams about; mihyiaa no na onen-nam s. bi so na mefaa no dweñ, I met him strolling about in the bush and made booty of him; woanhū ne s. so, no vestige of him was found; wo de, woamfi sūare bi aniaase korā, you did not come very far!*

asūā-sā, *a weight of gold, 27 dollars or ackies, 6l. 1s. 6d. pr. 132.*

o-sūā-nsawa, -nsateā, *a kind of shrub with edible fruit.*

nsú-ase, *the bottom of a river or of any other water. pr. 2716.*

asūa-sém [asem a wosūa] *any piece of instruction, precept or doctrine to be learned; catechism.* [water.

asu-asú [*pl.* of asu], *waters here and there; tu as., to walk in*

sūaw, *v. [inf. a-, red. susūaw] to lop a tree or its branches, to cut branches off a tree.*

su-bāñ, *figure, form, shape, fashion; stature; constitution, condition, quality, nature; kind, pattern; cf. su, bañ; ne sūbañ (= nīpa-bāñ, nipadua) te se oyi de, in his figure he resembles this one; ntama yi s. ye fe, this is a fine kind or pattern of cloth; mihūū ade no, na mañhū ne s. yiye.*

o su-bēñ, = nño, *palm-oil.*

asú-bó, *inf. 1. [asu bō] the overflowing of a river, inundation. — 2. [bō asu] a bathing in fresh water, the act of diving in water; a cleansing, wetting or dashing with water. [Obō nehō asu, he dives; mañkasa mekōbō mehō asu; ō, ne hō ye fī, mōñkōbō no asu! esono mōñkogware no! wogware no, e.s. wōaso saw mu na wōde regware no.] — 3. an ablution, purification; a religious ceremony connected with application of water, also without washing or diving the whole body; cf. ahōdñira, asumguare. [Obō nehō asu = obō ne kára asu; wōbō wōñhō asu a, enyé se wōde nsu no guare wōñhō ñhīnā, na wōde kakrā bi na epetē wōñ so a.s. wōde sīnsiām wōñhō.] — 4. fig. a setting to rights, correction, remonstrance, reprimand. [Asubō yi, ete se obi ye onipa bone na wōde no abēre wo se: kyere no nyansa; na wanye yiye a, na wuse: mabō no asu abō abō (abō, mpeñ du), (w)anye yiye, wannyā kōma-pá bi (= makyere no nyansa akyere akyere, wañhū); gye se wōde no akō ton'asūm akōbō no foforo]. — 5. the act of baptizing; Christian baptism.*

asubō-fwefwefo, *pl. id., candidate for baptism.*

o-suboni, *pl. a-fo, baptist: a) one who administers baptism, specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ; b) an anabaptist, one who maintains that baptism ought to be administered only to adults by immersing the body in water.*

asu-boā, *pl. n- [nsu aboa] water-animal, i.e. a quadruped living in the water, espec. the crocodile or alligator, s. odenkyem.*

o-sū-boafó, *pr. 3104.*

o-su-bodom, *water-dog*. pr. 3105. = osukramañ.

o-su-bón, pl. a-, *valley*, with or without water; cf. oboñ, oboñ-o-subonkótó, = osukramañ? [hunu.

asu-bonteñ, pl. n-, [nsu, abonteñ] *river, stream*; cf. asu, asuteñ.

asu-bonteñ-āno, *the bank of a river*, cf. asukon. [river.

nsu-búnmù, -búnùm, [nsu, buñ] *a deep place in the water, in a*
o-su-dánná, s. osuhuru.

asũ-de, *things (ade) that cause or deserve weeping*. pr. 2411.

sũ-de w, *sweet i.e. pathetic or affecting lamentation*.

súdúo, Ak. = suru.

sũere, red. susũere, v. Kuk. = sũa, susũa.

o-sũfo, pl. a-, *weeper, mourner*. pr. 3106.

asu-gũàré, inf. [guare asu] *the act or art of swimming*. (Diff. asumguare.) — o-sugwarefo, pl. a-, *swimmer*.

su-guá-séñ [nsu, guare, oseñ] *washing-pot*. pr. 176.

asu-harefo [asu, hare v.] *ferry-man*.

asu-hina [nsu ahina] *water-pot*. pr. 3109.

o-sú-huru, pl. a-, [nsu, awuru] *a species of turtle or tortoise found in rivers*; = osudánná, sukyekyere, súpurupù; cf. apohuru.

o-su-hyé, *roof*, espec. its *outside or upper side*; nea ekata dampare so; cf. odámpare. — osuhye-fā, *one half of a roof*, pr. 3110.

o-su-ká, n-, *a hollow passage or fissure in the ground, caused by the water, gutter; channel or bed of a river or brook*; cf. obónkā, subón.

asu-kō, inf. [kō asu] 1. *the act or duty of going for water*. pr. 1627.
— 2. do as., *to dive, descend or plunge into water, thrust the body deeply under water*; hye (obi) as., *to dive, submerge or immerse (one) into water*.

sukō'kó, pl. n-, *a kind of lily, growing in watery places*.

o-su-kóm, F. n-, [nsu okom] *thirst*; os. de me, *I am thirsty*. Mt. 5,6.

asú-kōñ, n-, *bank of a river*; pempe a ewo nsu hō; asukon-so nnua, *willows*. Ps. 137,2.

asu-kónkōñ, pl. n-, *a kind of water-bird*.

asúkōt'wěā, *hail-stone, hail*; = amparuwbo; as. pī agn 'ne.

nsúkówa, nsíkowá, *the smallest kind of sea-fish*; pr. 1848.

o-su-krámāñ, *water-dog*; = osubodom, osubonkótó.

súkū [Eng.] *school*; kō s., *to go to school*; kyere or ye s., *to keep school*; cf. sũabea.

súkū, sùkusuku, *slovenly, disorderly*; ne hō ye s. (ss.) dódo.

sukudón, *a popgun, a child's gun*, being a toy for children; pápā'kú a.s. bañkyedua a wot'wa na wotu mu furu de abũrobia tuntum ahye āno, na wot'wa dua wě āno, na wode pīa abũrobia no akyi mā efi adi, na ne tow no agyigye.

súkū-pón, *university*; s.-sũafo, *student of a university*.

nsu-kũrúwá, *water-pot, jug, jar, pitcher, ewer*.

sukúsúkú, *a kind of net (?) for catching fish*; s. asàwu

asukwañkyeba, -kwenkyeba, F. snow. Mt. 28,3. Mk. 9,3.

o-su-kyekyere, = osuhuru.

su-kyēñē' [nsu a akyeñ]† ice.

su-kyérem̄a [nsu ñkyérem̄a]† snow.

asu m' = asu mu, *water-place*, a place where the water collects and whence the Negroes fetch it; *well, pond, brook or river*; pr. 3075.

sūm, v. [red. sunsum] 1. *to stand*, of things forming a heap or mass, or being of a considerable circumference (cf. si of thin or slender things, or of hollow structures, as houses); abó kúw bi sūm hō, *a heap of stones is set up there*; abo, ñhwēa, dōte, ntrama sunsum hō, *there are heaps of stones, sand, mud, cowries*. — 2. *caus.* with de, fa &c. *to set, put, place*, espec. in heaps or in a mass: fa abo no sunsum hō; wōde okorow s. wiyammo āno de gye dōkono a woyam gu mu; *syn. sow*; woakekā dōte asunsum dañ no hō, *they have heaped up mud or clay around the base of the house*. — 3. s. afiri, *to set a snare or trap*, = sua afiri; pr. 2081.3113. — 4. s. brōde, kwadu, *to plant plantains, bananas*; pr. 3112. cf. tew. — 5. *to put or use as a support, rest, stay, or prop*; *to lie, repose or rest on, to lean upon or against*: òsum ne nsá, *he supports his head by his hand or arm*, whether he be in a sitting or in a lying posture; ósum dáw, *he supports his chin by the hand* (wunnyā nnae na wote hō na wusum wo nsa a, wofre no dawsūm); osum sūmī, *he rests his head on a pillow*; òsum dañ, *he is leaning against the wall*; cf. waw. — 6. *to push, thrust*: wasum abofra no afwē hō, *he has pushed the boy so that he fell, has run the child down, has cast the boy down to the ground*; wosum no fi adi, *they cast or thrust him out*; pr. 345.368. osūm' poñ no kyenee, *he thrust the table down*.

e-sūm, *the dark, darkness*; esūm kàbī, kùntāññ, kùsū, tūmm, *black darkness*; esum aba, *darkness has come, it has become dark*; esum duruu asase no so, *a darkness came over the land*; oñia duru sūm, *the sun is darkened*; — esum apatuw atu, *the darkness has disappeared at once*; — n'abrabo mu ye sūm sūm, *her dealings are not plain and upright*.

e-sūm-adze, esūm-aseṁ, F. *secret, mystery*.

sūma, v. F. = hintaw, *to hide, to be hidden*. Mt. 5,14.11,25.13,33. 44.25,18. Mk. 4,22. — nsūmam', F. = kokoam', *in secret, secretly, privily, privately*. Mt. 1,19.2,7.6,4.6.24,3. nsumam' bon, *secret sins*; ns. asor, *private prayer*.

asumāmmá, pl. n-, [dim. s. suman̄] an *amulet of little significance* (pr. 655.) or *worn only as an ornament*; woye ebi few so; wōde ñhenewa nè akō ntakara nè ñkyekyerā bobo toto won hō; cf. ñkufe.

súman̄, Ak. -ne, pl. a-, 1. *charm, amulet, talisman*, worn as a *remedy or preservative* against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft, consisting or composed of various things, as feathers, hair, or teeth of various animals, beads, scraps of leather or paper inscribed with mystic characters &c. and tied round some limb or hung about the neck. pr. 162.655.115. — 2. any *protecting power*, including the abosom: oko n'asuman̄ akyi, (euphem.) = *he died*; s. wu.

o-súmänní, *pl.* asúmanfó, *nea* osumañ ye ne dea no, *the owner of a charm; one who understands to make amulets and sells them; sorcerer, magician; onipa a asumañ pĩ nè as. ahõodeñ wõ ne nsam'.*

asumãn-sem, *sorcery, witchcraft, magic, enchantment.*

asumãn-nũru [aduru] *amulets to cure a disease.*

sumãna, sumẽna, sumĩrã, *sweepings, dung; dung-hill, heap of sweepings, found at the end or outskirts of every negro town.*

[*pr.* 9.1680.3115-18.]

su-menewá [nsu menewa] *the wind-pipe, supposed by the negroes to be the passage by which water or any other liquor is taken into the stomach.*

asum-guare, *inf.* the washing of one's soul (*s. okãra*) in the (holy) well or other water, a ceremony performed by a king or any other wealthy person in thankful acknowledgment of the prosperity procured to him by his soul. This washing, being considered as a purification and as a means of ensuring further prosperity, is at the same time an occasion to display one's riches and show one's munificence by the feasting following upon the ceremony.

asum'guare-de, *things (ade) to sacrifice for one's soul, or to be shown and spent in the said ceremony. pr.* 505.

sũmĩ', Ak. sũmié, *pillow, cushion; nea wõda a wosũm a.s. wõde wõn ti to so.*

sũm-nè-hyeñ [*dark and light*] a kind of butterfly.

sũmpĩ, *a raised ground, stand, tread, stage, scaffold, platform; dõte a wõaboro no pempe a õhene trã so. 2 Ki.11,14. 2 Chron.*

sũmpĩ', *lead; syn. wósów.*

[*6,13. Neh.9,4.*

sumsum, F. = sunsumma, *shadow. Mt.* 4,16.

nsu-nãm, nsú-nãm [*lit. water-flesh*] *fish, when considered as a kind of food; cf. nãm, apatã. F. asunam, Mk.* 6,41.

sun-dze, F. = sumii, *pillow. Mk.* 4,38.

nsu-nõá [*asase a ewõ nsu ãno*] *a land or country by the side of a river; in Akp. espec. applied to Akwam; cf. nsu-ãno.*

nsunsommã [*osunson, ba, dim.*] *small worms.*

o-sunsón, Ak. õsonson, *pl. a-, worm; cf. aboã; a) intestinal worm (yam's.), helminth; oyare as., he suffers from worms; b) earth-worm; c) slow-worm, blind-worm, a harmless reptile resembling a serpent, believed by the negroes to be blind. pr.* 2274.3119.

asunson-púpúw, *slimy mud or silt left by earth-worms; dõte a asusow tue a, asunson boaboa ãno gu wuram nè bañ ase nè akwañmu.*

sunsũã, F. = sunsũane. *Mk.* 14,63. — sunsũañ, *red. v., s. suañ.*

nsúnsũañ, *the water of a heavy shower of rain overflowing the ground, but quickly flowing away; etõd. Nkrañfo sesaw ns. na se õhõho retwam a osukõm de no a, wõde mã no na õnom. pr.* 3120ff.

nsúnsũan-su, *id. Ohõho ye ns. pr.* 1411.

[*pieces.*

sunsũane, *red. v. sũane, to tear (much, in many places) in*

sũnsũm, *red. v., s. sũm.*

sũnsũm, the *soul* or *spirit* of man; a *spirit*, *ghost*; F. *pl. n-*, Mt. 8,16. Mk. 1,27. cf. sunsumã, okãra, hoñhom.

sũnsũmã, 1. *shade* (cf. onwini), *shadow*. — 2. = sunsum; me s. atō me so = me hō aye yiye; ene de, minnidi 'ne, me s. agu me so; cf. ohōntowoso.

asunsuma-bo: tow as., lit. *to cast stones at a shadow* i.e. *to do any thing at a venture, at hap-hazard, at random*; obommofo tā tow as. a, enkyé na ne nsa apa, *if a hunter often fires at random, he will probably kill a person unintentionally*; watow as. abo oyi diñ se ono na oñiaa ade no, *he at a venture named this one as having stolen the thing*.

suntĩ, v. Ak. fwinti = hintiw, *to stumble, trip*; — *to cause to stumble*. pr. 2711.

sunuma, As. *boil* (?).

e-suo, o-suo, asuo, nsuo, Ak. = esu, osu, asu, nsu.

sũo dũnã [G. šuodũnã, prop. *an elephant's buttock*] a *roof protecting also the gable-ends of a house*, not only the sides, as suhye.

asúogya [asuo agya] *the other side of a river*. pr. 3107f.

esum', F. *at midnight*, cf. odasum. Mk. 13,35.

o-suo-nè-obaiñ, Akw. *some part of the human body* (below the nape?) = nnawasé, mfěase.

asuo-yawa, Ak. = ekoro, Akp., *water consecrated to a fetish*, in which the komfo stirs to soothsay from it.

o-su-põno, *gutter, spout*, made of the bark of a tree and used where two roofs meet on a wall. pr. 1019.

su-pów, súpow, *pl. n-*, *island, isle*. [G. fãkpo, nšokpó.]

súpurupù, a kind of *turtle*; pr. 3123. ote se akyekyere, na nsum' na oda; cf. osúhuru, apòhuru.

suro, v. *to be afraid* (of), *to fear, dread*; cf. fere. pr. 1114.2274.

o-suro, inf. *fear*; cf. ehũ. [2602.2613.3124-35.]

nsuró-gya, a *climber* which after some contact with fire is fit to bind things with; wode kō gya a, na aye betē ansā-na aye yiye na wode kyekyere adeso, gyaten n.a.

suru, súdúo, a *weight of gold* = ntaku 36, 4½ *dollars* or *ackies*, or 1l. 3d. Cf. dwoasuru, peresuru.

nsú-sã, the *palm-wine* distilling from the newly cut palm in the first five days; = nteteasã, s. nsáfufu.

nsusoa, pr. 3136. s. nsúsũã.

àsúsow, the *first* or *great rainy season*, from about April to July; cf. adom; as. atue, *the rains have set in*; afrihyia yim' as. ware, *the rainy season lasts long this year*. pr. 3137f. [G. agbiénà.]

àsúsow-bére, *rainy season*; as. na meko hayi se hayi.

asuso-bũrow, *corn grown in the time of the early rains*, opp. adommũrow.

su-sóno [nsu, esono] *hippopotamus*.

susu, v. F. sũsũ, *to measure*, Mt. 7,2. Mk. 4,24. s. susuw.

susūa, *red. v.* sūa; *woñ ñkūrow susūae, opp. sōsōe.*

nsusūā, (*pr.* 3136.) a kind of *pot-herb*; *fañ bi, atom'de.*

sūsūā, *F.* = *sunsūane, Mt. 26,65.*

susūampa(ara)de, *F. inasmuch as, forasmuch as, since. Mt. 25,40.*

nsusūasu, *F.* = *nsunsūansu.* — *susuaw, red. v. sūaw.*

susu-dé, any *thing* or *instrument (ade)* for *measuring (susuw).* — *F. asūsūdze, Mk. 4,24.* — *susú-dùá, measuring rod or stick, measure, yard, ell; rule, ruler; station-staff.*

susú-hāmā, *measuring line or cord; station-line.*

nsusui, *v. n.* 1. *measure.* — 2. *thought; cf. asensusuw.*

o-susu-kā, *inf. [susuw, kā, to speak]* prop. the act of *uttering what one thinks, utterance of a mere suspicion, unfounded imputation, groundless inculcation, false accusation, aspersion; óyè (me hò) os. = óyè mmotosó or ntŵatosó = wabō or watŵa asem ato me so, he charges me with something without foundation, renders me suspected or suspicious; woye os., you are in the habit of framing (inventing, fabricating) falsehoods; — eye os. (= mmotoso, oŵetare), it is only fiction, an unfounded suspicion, aspersion.*

susú-kòra, a *measuring calabash, a measure* for *dry things (as corn, salt &c.) or fluids (as palm-wine, palm-oil).*

susuw, *v.* 1. *to measure, espec. by the application of a staff or similar instrument of a certain length: os. ntama, he is measuring cloth; pr. 791.807. cf. hye; — to sound, to search or measure the depth of, pr. 158. to calculate the capacity of, pr. 346. — to estimate; — to adapt, pr. 3139f.* — 2. *to think, imagine, suppose, presume; s. hò or so, to think on, reflect upon; to consider; to meditate; cf. dŵen; s. hò or so yiye, consider it well.* — 3. *s...so ye, to measure, meditate on and do i.e. to imitate; pr. 2283. cf. fŵe..so ye, to copy.* — *F. osusū no do se de, he says after him, as follows; — wosusū wanā do bō nyimpa, in whose image (likeness) was man created? — 4. múnssusuw' mo aní ná munnye yèn kakrá, measure your eyes i.e. moderate your desire and do not take too much from us, make a moderate demand, impose on us a reasonable fine.* — 5. *susuw kā, to guess; to utter a suspicion; cf. osusukā.*

nsusuw-hō, *inf. the act of thinking on, reflection.*

nsusuw-só, *inf. pattern, model; example; cf. ñfŵeso.*

Nsuta, *pr. n.* a town at the confluence of two rivers, *Gr. p. XIII.*

asú-teñ, *pl. n-, a long-stretched piece of water, flowing water, river; pr. 301.* — *F. asutsen; cf. asu, asubonten.* [aniwa.

nsú-ti, the *head i.e. source of a water, brook or river; cf. nsu-*

nsú-tō, *inf. [tō nsu] the act of breaking an oath or covenant, breach of faith, faithlessness, perfidy.* — *nsutōfó, one who violates a covenant, truce or engagement, truce-breaker; an unfaithful, untrustworthy person; onipa a wo-nè no apām se mobeye biribi, na ade no ye du a, ogyaw to wo ñkō so.*

asu-tu, *inf. [tu asu] whispering.* — *o-sutufó, pl. a-, whisperer, conveyer of intelligence secretly, instigator.* — *asu-tutú, inf. [tutu asu] a whispering, whisper, whispering talk; as. na ede asem ba, pr.*

asú-tŵá, *inf.* [tŵa asu] the act of *crossing* (or *ferrying over*) a river.

asu-tŵaree, a place where a river is crossed in boats, *ferry*.

Asutware, *pr. n.* a town on the right bank of the river Volta.

su-tŵene, a medicinal herb.

suw, *v.* to rot, putrify, moulder, decay; *cf.* pōrow; — nkesua no asuw, *this egg is putrid*; asawa no asuw, *this thread is spoiled*, being no more strong, but easily breaking.

asuwá, *pl.* nsuwa-nsuwa, [asu, *dim.*] a small water, brook, rivulet, rill, streamlet. *pr.* 3142f.

nsuwin, *F.* = nsuonŵini, *cold water*.

o-su-ŵisie, -wusiw, *cloud*; *cf.* omunuikum, osu.

o-sú-wó, *pl. a-*, a serpent living in water, *water-snake*.

nsu-wònséā, *drizzling rain*; ns. regu, *it drizzles*, = osu re-petē nketenkete. *Mic.* 5,6(7).

asu-wu, *F.* death in or by water; wu as., *to be drowned*.

esu-wusiw, *F.* cloud. *Mt.* 24,30. 26,64. *Mk.* 9,7.

nsu-yiri, *F.* suyir, *inf.* inundation, flood, deluge. *Mk.* 24,38f.

sw, occurs in *F.* (in A. W. Parker's writings), as follows:

aswaso, = asōasō. — swea, soēa, = soa. — swia, suia = sua.

swē = soē. — swō = so (Mk. 1,13.). — swom' = so mu. —

swor = sore.

T.

The dental consonant *t* occurs before pure and nasal vowels. — In several Fante dialects *t* is changed into *ts* when coming before the vowels *e* & *i*, seldom before *ē*. — In a few cases *t* interchanges with *s*; *cf.* tōa & sōa; ntokota, *F.* nsokota; koto, *F.* kosow.

The combination *tŵ* has nothing to do with the sound represented by single *t*, and will be treated afterwards by itself.

ta, *v.* [red. teta] 1. to dab a sore or wound at one or several places with plaster or sticky medicine; to lay or put (a medicine) upon or into a sore or wound; ode aduru ta ne kurum; okyēna me-ta me gyato (wo me nammōnmu), *to-morrow I shall dress* (the ulcerating tumours of) *my yaws*. *pr.* 3234. — 2. ta ntasuo, *s.* ntasu.

ta, *s.* taw.

tá, *adv.* just, exactly; completely, throughout; *syn.* pe; meko-duu kũrom ho ara ta na me nua no behyiaa me wo kũrotia; misii dan mu ho ara ta na mesañe; oboo ne nkũro kosii ta; womā won nsā hyia ta.

ta, the *maw* of fowls (birds); *cf.* ofuru.

e-ta, *pl. id.* pot-ladle; *syn.* bebetá; dua (dŵuma a.s. opampān) a woasēn no trātrā a wode nũ mmore mu, wode kã nkokonte a.s. abete a.s. obu; *cf.* kwankora; watŵa ne ta so, e.s. wokekã wohō dā a.s. wudi asem bi dā, na akyiri ehia wo na wuntumi nye nea kañ wo-yeē bio.

e-ta, o-, *pl. a-*, bow for shooting arrows; *syn.* tadua, kuntun; *cf.* bemma, arrow; — ne ta mu agow or agugow, *his bow is slackened* or

relaxed; fig. he flags, is fatigued, exhausted, debilitated, unnerved, weak (bodily and mentally, intellectually and morally or spiritually), *low-spirited*.

a ta, *twin, male twin, twin-brother; pl. nta, twins* (nnipa bānu a obea bākō awo wōn dakoro); — nta-teñ, *male twins*; — Ata, *pr. n. (pr. 3144-48); Ata-panyin, the first-born male twin, Ata-obiwom', Ata-kūmā, the second male twin; pr. 3148. — wōwo barima nè bea a, wōfre wōn Takyi-nè-amane; cf. Taŵia.*

a tã', atawá, *pl. n-, female twin, twin-sister. Atã-panyin, the first-born female twin, Atã-obiwom', the second female twin.*

nta in cpds. signifies *double*; cf. ñkwanta, nnawuta, ntuta. *Phr. wope ti pe nta, = wope ade abien prekō.*

Nta, *pr. n. of a country; capitals: Salaga (Saraha), Peme; s. Otani.*

tã, *v. [red. tetã] (obsc.) to emit or let out wind, to fart. pr. 1388.*

o-tã, *inf. wind, windiness, flatulence. pr. 3008. 3149.*

tã, *v. [red. tātã] 1. to become (contin. to be) level, even, flat, plane, horizontal, to form a plain; ehanom tã, here it is level, even, flat ground; muntu dote nsiw amōa no nsesew hō mmā ehō ntã, dig earth, fill up the hole, and level it, that the place becomes even or a plane. — 2. to make or render level &c., to level; tã so, Ky. tē so, to level. — 3. to become smooth and quiet, of a sheet of water; ta dziññ, F. = ye kōmm, be still (of the sea). Mk. 4,39. — 4. contin. to stand, of fluids in an excavation, hollow place, broad vessel; to stand, be put or placed, of vessels that have more horizontal than vertical extension, as kora, ahina (cf. gyina, si, sum): nsu tã gya so, water is (standing) on the fire; n'aduan tã hō, etã poñ so, his food stands there, it stands on the table; ahina, kora tã hō, a pot, a calabash is standing there; spec. to stand upright (opp. butuw): ne korabañ, wotow kyene a, etã hō (etātã hō) dā, this sort of calabash, when thrown away, always comes to stand upright. — caus. to put or place: fa akoññua no tã hō, put the seat (a stool of more breadth than height) there! obi mfa aduan ñkotã ñkwanta, pr. 284. — 5. to float, as sea-weeds; pr. 3499. — 6. tã..mu, to put in or sew on (a piece), to mend, patch, botch; Lk. 5,36. F. Mk. 2,21. cf. 7. — 7. tã(..)mu (of persons), to sit, as in water or mire: otã nsum', abofra no tã dotem'; caus. to set; cf. kukūru-me-tã-aŵiam'. — 8. *Phr. otã mu, odi tã mu, he sits in scil. abundant wealth, he rolls in riches, wallows in wealth. — 9. tã tuo, to level, point or aim a musket; ode ne tuo atã me so (ode ne tuo asi ne bo rebetow abo me), he aims his gun at me; otã ne fẁede, he directs his spy-glass. — 10. *Phr. tã wo bo, set your heart at rest, compose your mind! — 11. tātã nsem, to settle, set at right, adjust disputes or other matters. — 12. *Phr. madidi na me sē atã, prop. my teeth have stuck fast in eating, i.e. I have eaten with a good appetite; ehō de, mididii, me sē antã, there I did not relish what I ate. — 13. odom ntã wo! the odom water shall remain with thee (i.e. not be vomited); odom atã no (or agyina no), the ordeal has decided against him, proved him to be guilty.****

tã, *v. 1. to pursue, persecute, chase, run after, with hostile intentions or in joke; pr. 2250. 3150ff. — otã aboa, ne tamfo &c.; otã*

mé de-kohyén ahemfí, = ódì m'ákyì ara de-kodú ahèmfi; cf. sē, tiw, [G. tao.] — 2. to continue, do often or repeatedly: otā kō hō, he often goes there; Gr. § 107,21.230,1. otā ye sā [G. efō nakāi fēmò].

tā, adv. continuously; wofwēno tā tā tā, they kept flogging him, flogged him long.

tā, Ak. tawá, obsol. taba [Port. tabaco] tobacco; hye tā, to fill a pipe; cf. kēsi, ahabantā, asra, ahúàhā'. Phr. omfá no nhye tā, = omfá no nye fǔwē, he esteems him for nothing.

atá, atawa, the fruit of a certain tree. pr. 2769.

atā', atawá, s. after ata.

atā, inf. [tā, v.]: tǔwē atā (wō..hō), to struggle, contend (for).

nta-bań, wing, pinion of a bird, wing of an insect; fin of a fish; cf. ntakāra, ntahua, ntetew.

tabanfo, beater, one who beats up game in a battue; s. atwē.

tabaw, v. to be overdone in cooking; aduan ŋo at. = aben atábifó, child. lang. [G. tabilo] = asrafo. [tǔwam'.

o-tabir(i)ā, a kind of snail. pr. 3153.3426.

o-tabirifo, = okwatafo? pr. 3154.

tābō', pl. n-, [Port. taboa] board. F. = brête.

ntābowá, dim. a small board.

at'ābó (atāābó), sling; tow at., to sling, throw with a sling.

ntaboi, = nteboe; ahintasem; onim wo nt. mu.

o-tabōń, pl. a-, paddle, a sort of short oar with a broad blade. [pr. 3155.

Tabōń [orig. Port. está bem, bom, bō, it stands or is well, a reply to the saluting question (kúm'sotā) como está, how does it stand i.e. how are you? used by the liberated Mohammedan slaves who came from Brazil to Dutch Akra about 1835-40, then converted into a name of that country] Brazil; the West Indies [from which some Christian immigrants came to Akuapem 1843]. Cf. Zim. Ga Voc. p. 283. — Tabōńńí, pl. -fo, a Mohammedan come from Brazil; a West-Indian.

ta-dań, F. = asese, ntamadań. Mk. 9,5. — si t. = bō nsoaba.

atade, pl. n-, a complete dress or any part or article of clothing made in the European manner, so as to answer to the form of the body; at. ŋńùsó, coat, upper-coat, upper- or outer garment, frock, gown &c. at. nhyease, under-dress, under or nether-garment, under-petticoat; at. wuw, robe, gown; — cf. ntama, batakari, kōto, kotoku, trōs, kāmīsā; — hye at., to put on, or (contin.) to wear clothes (cf. fura ntama); yi nt., to undress.

atade-hyefo, pl. n-, a person, pl. people in European dress.

o-ta-dua, 1. = ta, bow; the strip of wood of which an archer's bow is made; bow of a springe. pr. 3156. — 2. a wooden instrument resembling a bow, used for separating cotton from the seeds; mmeade ta porow asawam'. — 3.† distaff. Prov. 37,19.

atádǔé, a kind of sweet oily nut or bean growing under-ground

as the ground-nut (ńkate); *cf.* atŵě; when cooked, they are called aboboe. [G. atáńmè, *tiger-nut?* *cf.* akwěi, aboboi.] *pr.* 100.3506.

o-tā-dŵéàm, *pl. a-, an excessive smoker. pr.* 2748.3157.

táfǎràkyé, a term of apology, used to excuse an improper or indecent expression, or by a person who involuntarily happens to incommode another, e.g. by treading on his toes: *excuse me! I beg your pardon!* — to t., *to apologize, make excuse. pr.* 1488. *Cf.* pa kyew, kose, sebe-ō.

ntafi, F. = ntasu, *spittle; to nt., to spit. Mt.* 26,67. *Mk.* 7,33.

tafo, *v.* = taforo. — táfò-dé, Akw. = ńkyene, *salt.*

taforo, *v.* [*red.* tafotaforo] *to lick, lap. Judg.* 7,5. *Luk.* 16,21.

táförò-bótò, -bòntò, *pl. n-, plate; t. kese, large plate, dish; cf. pr.* 3159. — tafotafo, *red. v. taforo.*

ntafo-ntáfò, a kind of *lizard, s. oketew.*

ntafowá, a *magic production, performance by magic or sorcery, trick by legerdemain, sleight of hand, juggle, jugglery; oyi nt. = ode sumān ahōodeń bi yi ńkonyā a.s. óyè biribi a eye ńwōńwā.*

ntafowa-yi, *inf. witch-work, witchcraft, magic, sorcery; jugglery.*

ntafowayífo, *magician, sorcerer, charmer; juggler, conjurer.*

ta-hāmā, *bow-string.*

atá-hĩnā, a *large pot set in its proper place, into which the water, fetched in smaller pots, is poured; opôdo, ahina kese a atā ho a woko asu gum'.*

ntáhua, *down (feathers) of birds; cf. ntaban; ntenterehu.*

tahye, F. = hyeta, *to spread abroad (of fame). Mt.* 9,26. *Mk.* 1,28.

ntáká, a sort of *bead; s. ahene.*

taka, *creek. Nig. Exp. Voc., cf. epo-faka, atekyé.*

tākā, tàkatàka, a. *muddy, miry; marshy, swampy, boggy; wet all over; dripping with fat; - osu ato nti kũro yim' aye takatakataka; fam' ha ye tàkatàka; Huāfo de ńkũ, mmoa sra de, ohũām nè ńhwāne di afra sra tākā; wafow takā; fífiri afow no t.; wode nsu, ńkũ, ńno afow no t. — cf. tokō, atekyé.*

ntakǎrá, F. ntekere, 1. *feather, flag-feather, quill-feather, pinion; pr.* 3160. — 2. *quill, writing-pen; - cf. ntahua, ntaban.*

atakára-bóa, *pl. n-, winged creature, fowl; cf. anoma, atuboa.*

ntakǎrá-wò-gyám', *lit. a feather is in the fire, = ye ntem ko so na ntakára no rehyew! Phr. ohye no (or won) tàkráwògyám', he incites, excites or spurs him (them) to act unadvisedly, foolishly (otu n'asō mā oye bone bi a amannenyā wò hò); he excites him, sets him on, against an opposite party, he excites two parties against each other.*

ata-kora, a *silver thumb-ring.*

tàkú, *pl. n-, a weight of gold equal in value to about sixpence halfpenny. — taku-fā, the half of the former (but in F. = 6 pence?).*

ntakúá, the *hair tied together on the top of the head, so as to stand or stick out behind like a horn; syn. púa.*

ata-kuru, *pr.* 2909.

Takyi, *pr. n. m.* — Takyi nè amanne, *s. ata.*

Takyimañ, *pr. n.* the capital of Brõñ, a country to the north-east of Asante proper, bordering with Ñkoransã in the west, from which the Fantes and the Gyãmans are said to have emigrated; Gr. p. XIII. (II. 1. Burum).

takyiman-sua, *As. a weight of gold*, = ntaku 44, 5½ *dollars* or *ackies*, 1l. 4s. 9d.

takyí-ampoò-béne, a name of the *bird* called asantofi.

takyírìdi, = agyegye-nso.

tàm, *v.* [pure a; red. tentam] 1. *to clasp round, embrace; to wrestle*; wátàm dùá = ofãm dua no hõ rebeforo; woátàm, *they have taken hold of each other in wrestling*; wótàm = wosũa ntokwaw, *they are wrestling*; o-nè no tame na oboo no, *he wrestled with him and thrust him down*. — 2. *to take up a heavy thing*: kotam adesoa no bëra.

tàm tàm, *adv.* imitative of the sound of measured steps in walking *gravely* or *resolutely*: otutu ne nañ t.t. (otutu ne nañ mmia-kõ-'miakõ).

e-tam [pure a] *placenta, after-birth*; ade a funuma toa so.

ntám, *oath*; *pr.* 3161. kã nt., *to swear, to take an oath*; kã ntañ-hunu, *to swear falsely*; womã no nt., *they put him on his oath*; ogye nt., *he desires to swear an oath*; wode ntam gye no mã okã, *they impose an oath upon him, admit him to swear an oath*; fa ntam gye me ná meñkã! = mesëre ntam; upon this the kyěame says: kã Wukuda e! and the defendant or plaintiff says: mekã! — kwae nt., *to dispense from an obligation undertaken upon oath*; tō nt., *to disregard or transgress an oath*; yi nt., *to give satisfaction for the neglect or transgression of an oath*; *pr.* 3316. — On the nature and significance of an oath in the sense of a Tshi man, *s. Cruickshank, Eighteen Years on the Gold Coast. vol. I. p. 256-268.* When one swears by a king or chief, he mentions a place or day which refers to the most calamitous event in the life of that chief or his forefathers or his tribe, whereby the said chief, in order to avoid a similar calamity, is prompted to look well to the matter which occasioned the oath, and to claim the forfeit due by him who disregards or acts contrary to the oath. The great oath of the kings of Asante is "Memeneda Koromante"; that of the king of Akuapem "Wukuda nè Sokodei"; in a similar way certain companies (asafo) have their peculiar oaths e.g. Akũropõñ Asonkofo ntam ne "Yawda". — Abosom nni ntam, gye se wofre no bõ wohõ dua. Agya ntam n.s. wokã kyere onipa biara se: mekã wose (wo nañ, wo amannehunu n.a.) se di asem yi mã me; na se wuse: "mekã wose, mekã wo nĩ" a, en'de na woa-yaw no.

ntám' [*v. n. fr. ta mu, to lie in or between*] the place or time between, also the things between; cf. Gr. § 122. Akyem da Asante nè Akuapem ntam'; oboñ da mmepow abien yi ntam'; mansõ wo Akuapem nè Ñkrañ ntam'; ogyina me nè wo ntam', *he stands between me and thee*, also fig. in a good or bad sense: *he makes (acts as) the mediator between us, he prevents our becoming one &c.* odi

won ntam', *he is their mediator or go-between.* — ntam' no, *in the mean time.*

o-tām, F. e-, pl. a-, 1. Ak. the *under-garment* or *loin-cloth* of the negroes, = amōase, dānta. — 2. Akp. the *upper-garment* of the negroes, = ntama 2. pr. 3162ff. — 3. F. atam, *clothes.* — otām-āno, *the corner of the loin-cloth* as the place to keep gold-dust in, *purse.* [pr. 493.3164.

ntāmā, Aky. ntōmā, 1. *stuff, cloth, cotton cloth, calico;* nt. *horo*, *different fabrics:* a) ñkèntéwa, *of Negro manufacture:* abere-wá, bommó, bupé, būróhono, dahō-ehome, garégà, gyahánè, gyá-marā, ohyéègyá, konnúroku, ñkrūmākwān, kúbì, kyékyé, kyēmē, ñkyeremú, maremáre, mmobom' (*of various colours*), mmōsí, ańwō-ná-sòbó, nsā (Abibirim' kũntũ, ntoma-panyin a ahene de kyekye ahenńũa hō), asante-tōmā, tétewakòro, owékōmmā; b) Abūro-kyiri ntama, *European stuffs:* bew, birisi, abodabán, bofua, bommo-nserewá, brofo-kénté, abūrokyiri-sũā, adatéwa, denkyebéò, domáre, duakóro, dukudón', adú-twúm, gińgan, agò, ago-dwumahóno, ohíání-àgo, ohíání-dāmas, kofi-àpó (*Tom-Coffee*), kōgyán (*red twill*), krádá, okra-kofi, okrá-ku, kumpoń-ńwera, kũntũ, mmam-móno (bań mono, *raw herring*), mmew, nokoasíri, nuokúa (*red*), nnońkó-besā, ńńwérá, popo, sabire, sedā, osím'pám, sińkoro, sírikyì, atenká, antókò-asafó, ntwísá, ntwísa-tuntum, wáwa-aba, yísá-nè-ńkyéne. — 2. a *negroe-dress*, made of European or native stuff, consisting of one large cloth wrapped round the body in various ways; fura nt., *to wear a negroe-dress.* — 3. any *piece of cloth* serving for other purposes: mpa so nt., (*bed-*)sheet; *bed-linen, bed-clothes, bedding;* opon so nt., *table-cloth.*

ntāmā, -māwá, *dim., a small piece of cloth, swaddling-cloth.*

tāmā, támatāma, a. *plain, even, level, smooth:* okwań so da hō t., *the way is plain.*

tāmā, tāmātāma, a. *smooth, soft, tough:* wawow aduan (or fufū) no mā afe t. or tt., *the yam has been pounded to great softness;* cf. mātāmāta, hũāńń &c.

ntāma, ntāmmá [otāń, net, ba, *dim.*] a *woven net, fine network, reticulated work;* s. ananse-nt.

ntāmā-bamma, -bēnā, *riband, ribbon.*

ntāmā-gów, a *ragged or tattered garment* or *piece of cloth;* rag, tatter, shred; *mean or tattered attire.*

ntāmā-ńwene, *inf.* the act or art of *weaving;* cf. asa, -dua, asawa (tenteń), nsa, dŵesé, dŵesebóró, mfa, akorokorowa, anomá, aboso, kyeree, ñkyekyeree, dódowa.

o-tāmā-ńwemfo, pl. a-, *weaver;* cf. ńwemfo.

atāmā-sí, *inf.* the act or business of *washing clothes.*

o-tamasífo, pl. a-, *washer-man, washer-woman.* pr. 3167.

ntāmā-sín, a *fathom or two yards (= 6 feet)* of cloth, as bought from the European merchant; among the natives the length is only 5 feet.

ntām-mārā [ntam, bra]: di nt., *to swear oaths on both sides;* wodi nt. = asem biakō hō wokā ntam afānú.

atám-fí, atañfi, *inf.* [fi tañ] *the first going out of a woman that has been lying in* (8 or 14 days after the beginning of her confinement) and the observance connected with it. (Wowo ba a, nnáawotwe woáguare ayi woti ahyehye afà otampá afura rékokyiñ àde-dá-asè.)

o-támfo, tánfo, F. tãfo, *pl. a-*, *hater, foe, enemy, adversary; cf. edom. pr. 1673.3168-73.*

tãm-hofo, F. = otamasifo, *washer, fuller. Mk. 9,3.*

atãm-mõe, F. gye..hõ at., *to witness against. Mk. 14,60. 15,4.*

atãm-mõe-so, Akw. = atãso, ntodowásò.

ntámpé, ntampe-hãmá, *rope, large twisted cord; cable; also a rope girt round the loins; s. ntomporie.*

o-tãm-po, *a roll of cloth. — tam-tam, s. tam.*

ntā-mú, *inf.* [ade a wode atā biribi mu] *patch, botch, piece (of cloth).*

tā-mu [s.tā8]: di tā-mu, *to live in opulence, affluence, wealth.*

tāmú-dí, *inf.* *a state of affluence, abundance, wealth.*

tañ, *v.* F. tãñ [red. tentañ] *to hate, dislike, detest, have a great aversion to; cf. kyì. pr. 428-433. 3175-80. 3503.*

tàñ, tantáñ, tantántañ, *a. 1. ugly, disfigured; foul, dirty, nasty; opp.fe; cf. ñwini. — 2. odious, hateful, repulsive, offensive, disgusting.*

o-táñ, *inf.* *hatred; pr. 3174. cf. nitan; — mafa no tañ, he has become odious to me, I hate him; wotew asem no tañ kyene, they remove what makes the matter unbearable.*

o-táñ, *pl. a-*, *a net in which fruits are carried; mmea de soa brode; wonwene no se asawu.*

o-táñ, *1. a parent of children, pr. 177.3181-83. s. obātāñ, obanintāñ, okokotāñ, dutāñ, obitanbiba. — 2. the state or time of confinement for a woman lying in; obā wo a, nnaawotwe ana dadu-nnanum ansā-na ofi tañ, s. atámfi.*

tan, Ky. = tãñi, *cf. kãtwi.*

tãñ, *v.* [red. tẽtãñ] *to leave a void or distance between; nnua 2 no ntam' tãñ or tentãñ, there is a distance between the two trees; = pãñ, pompãñ. — tãñ-mù, aloof.*

tãñā, tẽñā, *s. trā, v.*

tannā', *a pile or heap of wood to be burned or already burning.*

tãñe, *v.* *to stir, trouble, tease; to be stirred or troubled; only used with ani, face, surface: ót. n'ani, he does not let him rest, he troubles one who will sit quiet, enrages him, persecutes him; ohyé nè hia nè awerehow t. nipa ani, forcing (violence or oppression) and poverty and sorrow are the things that trouble a man; wotanee oman no ani, Acts 17,5.15,24. cf. hwanyañ mu. — oman mu ani atane, the (whole) town is in alarm, uproar, disorder.*

ntaněani, *inf.* *trouble, anxiety, commotion; disturbance; wabo no nt., he has made him uneasy, has disquieted, disturbed him; mesoma obi wo ñkyen a, fwe no so yiye na woammo no atārāni. cf. anitane, anitane.*

ntáñ-hare, *quick breeding, easy child-bearing.* pr. 3184.

atán-hí: tew at., *to despise a sworn oath.*

ntáñ-hĩ, *inf. setting an oath at nought.*

ntáñ-húnu [ntam h.] *a false oath, perjury.*

Q-tání, *pl. Ntáfó, a native of Nta, Nta-man; s. Gr. p. XV.*

tāñĩ, Ky. tan, *spleen.*

ntáñ-kǎ, *inf. [kǎ ntam] the act of swearing an oath.*

ntáñkamagyánèwá, *a sort of bead, s. ahene.*

o-tāñ-kōkō [otam or ntama kōkō] *purple (Lk. 16,19. atade kōkō) Acts 16,14. scarlet, crimson cloths or stuffs. Prov. 31,21.*

ntáñ-kyinnye, *pr. 3185. — tāñ-mu, aloof.*

ntā-nsā, *a weight of gold, = mperedwane 3, 108 dollars or ackies, 6³/₄ ounces, 24l. 6s. pr. 3187. 3473.*

ntan-sem [ntam asem] *a matter concerning an oath, or in which an oath has been sworn.*

atan-sěre, *borrowing of clothes. pr. 3237.*

o-tan-sín, *s. ntamasín. — tantakorowa, s. sára.*

tantàkũmā, *the largest species of beetle, goliath, Goliathus.*

tantán, *a., s. tañ; — woaye woti tantánta, ugly-headed fellow that you are! — atantán-ne, ade tantán, pl. id. a nasty thing.*

atántán-sem, asem a eye tañ, ahisem, *a nasty or impertinent saying or message.*

tàntiá, *pl. n-, 1. a vessel to cover a larger one; pr. 1732. — 2. the cap of the pan (of a flint-lock) against which the flint strikes; dade a ebutuw tua asō so, na tẁerebó tẁerew anim a, epa ogya to otuo no asōm'. pr. 3189.*

ntan-tō, *inf. [tō ntam] transgression or disregard of an oath.*

ntántoa, *a kind of bead; s. ahene.*

ntan-tẁee [ntam atẁē]: *si nt., to beat about the bush in order to find out whether any oath has been sworn from which money may result.*

ntā-nu, *a weight of gold, = mperedwane 2, 72 dollars or ackies, 4¹/₂ ounces, 16l. 4s.*

o-tan-núru [otañ aduru] *a medicinal plant; wonôa nom se ayam-kaw aduru; esow aba na otípateram' di.*

o-tán-núru, *a kind of tree, good for fuel; duta a woso.*

atan-yi, *inf. [yi ntam] money forfeited by an oath.*

o-tan-nyigyáfó [otañ a oye gyigya-gyigya, ne bo ñkye fuw] *an imprudent, rash, giddy parent who fights for his or her children whether they be right or wrong.*

atápé, *pl. id. wale (weal), streak or stripe; mark of a stripe or blow; a swelling or raising in the flesh caused by the touch of poisonous weeds (sásono) or insects (osā, bóagoru); boil, bump, pimple, pustule, ade a éhoñhoñ' wohō ñkete-ñkete-ñkete; ade a woabo wo mmā na asóasòá (a. áhoñhoñ). Gen. 4,23. m'at. nti mikum aberante.*

tápó, *half a string of cowries, twenty cowries, about a half-penny; pr. 3190. cf. o_{ba}n.*

ta-porì, *a common ladle; pr. 3191.*

tā-púw, *tobacco-ashes. — atar, F. = atade.*

tāra... s. tra... — tārā, tǎnā, tēnā, s. trā.

táradada, trara, *adv. imitative of the sound of water poured out: nsu gu fám' t.; cf. osu, tòròdòdò, tǔwòròdòdò.*

tàre, *v. [red. tetare] 1. caus. with de, fa &c. to cast or lay (at, upon, into): wode dote t. dan, they plaster a house, overlay or cover a wall with clay; ode prase atare kuru no so, he has laid a plaster on the wound; wode fa tare tokuru no mu, they fill up the hole with earth; de..t. ani, to paste up or on; — tare nno so, to stop the mouth of a pot filled with palm-oil. — 2. to be cast, to stick or be fastened (at, in, on): dote t. dan nohō; prase t. kuru no so; amānā-gyirae t. nhōma no ani, a postage-stamp is affixed to the letter. — 3. tare ..hō, to sit on; e.g. of a lizard. — 4. to subside, fall into a state of quiet; kwae no mu atare kōnī, all is perfectly quiet (or, deep silence reigns) in the forest; wotaree kōnī, they became quite silent.*

o-tare, *lake, pond, of sweet water; pr. 301. Ak. eko; cf. baka.*

ntare-hō, *v.n. [nea wode atare hō] the plaster of a wall.*

ntare-mú, *v.n. [nea wode atare mu] any thing inserted; insertion, intercalation, interpolation; an additional fee, charge or payment. (Wogyeno nt. ne se: ohene adi wo kasa agye wo se dare ha, na okyēame atew so se du, na ose: nea wodii no kasa no m'pe mme-hyem'; a.s. ohene agye obi guan, na oguan no sūa, na wogyee nea wogyee oguan no wo ne nkyen no ho se atiri 4 de kã hō a, en'de womfá nkã oguan no hō nkōmā ohene; sã dare 10 nè atiri 4 no na wofre no nt.)*

ntare-só, *v.n. [nea wode atare so] a plaster on a wound.*

tàsé, *v. F. tasē [red. tasetase] to pick up, glean, gather, collect, assemble; pr. 3192. metàsé moséa; meko wuram' mekot. nwaw; otasee ne nkũrofo de won koo osa (R. p. 236.) cf. boa ano; — t. mu, to pick out from, to choose among; — t. so, to take up one by one; me nè wo betase so, we will gather up the facts in question one after another; — t. akyiri, to meditate, reflect, muse (on, upon), to consider one by one, to carefully examine: otase ne nsem akyi, he "recollects" his words, i.e. he reflects on the single words spoken by another; ne nsem a obekāe da no nhinā na metasee akyiri no, mihũũ no se oye onokwafo.*

tā-sén, *pl. n-, [tā oseñ] tobacco-pipe of native manufacture.*

tā-siw, *a heavy load of tobacco. pr. 1897. [pr. 727.1370.]*

atā-só, *hip; cf. dwoñku, thigh; aseñ, loins.*

ntā-so, *v.n. [ade a etā biribi so] head-piece, e.g. of a pillar.*

tasú, *a stand, standing, hiding-place, lurking-place in a forest, from which game is watched; bābi a abommofo ye trā ho tew aboa; okowaw (a.s. okobo) t.; ote tasum'.*

ntasu, *Ak.-suo, spittle, drivel, slaver; fe nt., Ak. ta, te or to*

ntasuo, *to throw out spittle. pr. 1899.2347.3193f.* — wato no nt. = wabō no dua, *he has cursed him.*

ntasúakródo, *a slight disease in the throat; wo menewam' yare a eye wo na womene ntasu a, enye yiye.*

tā-sũā-nu [ta, asũānu] *a weight of gold, = 1½ peredwane, 54 dollars or ackies, 3⅓ ounces, 12l. 3s.*

tasu-tō, *inf. the act of watching women to see their secret parts, a shameful deed punished with death.*

tàta, *As. a two-edged sword; ñkrante anofānu.*

tātá, *adv. imitative of the setting of steps: gye, gyigye or ye (abofra) t., to lead (a little child) by the arms or in leading strings.*

[pr. 3504.

tā'tā, *red. v. tā, to be filled or swollen with water; n'ani atātā (nsu), tears have filled his eyes; watātā, he has the dropsy [G. efufūi, he is swollen all over]; ne nan ase at., he has the dropsy in his feet.*

atātā, *n-, inf. dropsy; oyare a emā onipa hoñhoñ ne nan akwā so a.s. ne hōnam ñhīnā, na ewo ho wo ho a, na ne bābi atu kuru na nsu fim' (sēwa bi tow wo hō a esen nsu pī). — mmofra at. mā wōñ nan a.s. wōñ anim hoñhoñ.*

atātā, *inf. [tā] di at., to run after each other in turns, in play or with hostile intentions.*

tátáw, *1. a. plain, level, flat; mfuwa t. so, open, cultivated land. — 2. n. a plain, an open field, level land; t. mu, t. so, syn. apā-so, apaw-so; t. yi, woadow mu; Asantefo nim t. mu kō.*

ntatátáwá [tā mu, Ak. tē mu, *to patch*] *a patch; pieces of cloth of different stuff; waye ne ntama mu nt., ofura nt. ntama, he wears a cloth patched with pieces of other stuff.*

ntá-teñ [ata] *male twins.*

tātrā, *a. wide, extensive, large; syn. tètērē, hāhrā, kokūrō, paradada; sare t., an extensive plain, prairie or wilderness.*

taw, *a. plain, level; asasetaw, a plain; level land; s. tataw.*

taw, *v. = tā (?)*

taw, *a push with the hand by the neck: ópò no taw, he pushes him by the neck; wopoo no taw fwee fam'.*

ntaw-ntaw, *quarrel, angry contest, brawl, altercation, contention, dispute; wodi nt. n.s. wo-nè bi nyā asem na moreyaw na mope akō; syn. (di) akamekame, (di) tñē-mā-mentñē, (ye) akasakasa.*

tawá, atáwa, atawá, Ak. tā', atá, atā'.

tawa-gyá, *fire to light up a pipe with; orebetew abofra no na wakofá no t., he is about to take away the boy that he may serve him.*

Taŵia, *pr. n. a male or female born next after twins.*

tayā, *pl. n-, tile.*

te..., ti..., *is changed into tse... tsi..., in Fante words.*

tē, *v. Ak. = 1. tēw. — 2. = tē so, = tā so, to level; sesew so.*

tē, = tēw, ntēw, *pr. 3210.*

te, *adv.* imitative of the sound of rending, breaking or tearing (in two): *hamano atew té; the string broke at once; cf. wa, ẁe. pr. 3037.*

te, *v. contin.* [*red. tete, teteē; R. p. 236.*] F. tse, 1. *to sit; to be in a place, dwell, live, to have one's regular and lasting abode in a place: cf. wo, da; correl. v. trā, ba, ko, betrā, kotrā (Gr. § 102,3); mete abūroguā so; ɔte dañ mu; ɔte me nifā; ɔte pōnkō so, he is sitting on a horse i.e. riding; pr. 2708. — ɔte teaseenam mu, he is sitting in a chariot, i.e. riding in a carriage; — anoma te afirim', pr. 2479; kūrōw yi sūa, mmusūa abiesā pe na ete m(u); mmoa bebrē te asase so, ebinom nso te nsum; onipa te asase so ketewa bi na owu. pr. 3195-3202. — te hō, te ase, to live, exist; Onyankōpōn te hō or te ase dā. — 2. to be with respect to quality, to be in a certain state; correl. v. ye (Gr. § 102,4. 209,1. 255,5); wote se me, you are as I am; ohoho te se abofra, a stranger is like a child; senea afōa te na boha te, pr. 1410f. 1837. 2893. — wohō te deñ? how are you? mete yi-ye, I am well; onipa a ɔte sē (or ɔnte sē) na wawu yi! such a man (who scarcely had his equal) is now dead!*

te, *v.* [*red. tete*] F. tse, 1. *to perceive by the nerves of sensation, to feel; to perceive within one's self, to be affected by; also to be felt or perceived by; wo abā a woabome no anté me, (or) mante korā, the blow you gave me with your rod, I did not feel at all; ɔtee ne hōnam mu se ne yare no asā, Mk. 5,29. — te.. mǎ, to sympathize with: mete wo yaw memā wo, I feel your pain with you, I sympathize or have compassion with you concerning your grief. — 2. to perceive by the taste: menté mako a ose ɔde agum' no, I do not perceive the pepper he says he has put in (in cooking the food); also to be felt or perceived by the taste; ñkyene antém', the salt is not to be perceived in it, it is not sufficiently salted. — nsā, mmekwan no ate me dew mu, the palm-wine, the palm-soup, is palatable to me, tastes sweet. — 3. to perceive by the smell, to smell, com. used with ñkǎ, hǔā: opete te funu' ñkǎ, the vulture smells a carcass; mete aduan no hǔā, I smell the food; mahūam tā no mate se eye, I have smelled the tobacco and found it good. — 4. to perceive by the ears, to hear: wote doñ ana? do you hear the bell? gyegyēgye no nti menté n'asem; mete se akokonini reboñ, I hear a cock crowing. In the imp. tie is used. — 5. te asem, to obey; ɔnté ne nā asem, he does not obey his mother. pr. 581. — 6. te, te ase, to understand; menté asem no ase, I do not understand the meaning of the word; the perf. mate is often said in reply to a command or request, involving not only that the person understands what is meant, but also his willingness to do what is desired: I have understood it and shall do accordingly. — 7. mate masie, I thought so beforehand, I anticipated that it would be or come so. — 8. Phr. te mu dew, to enjoy the pleasure or benefit of. pr. 484.*

te, Ak. = tew. — ɔ-te, a kind of tree.

e-te, 1. a film, membraneous covering on the pupil of the eye, a disease of the eye, cataract, perh. also glaucoma, amaurosis, leucoma (albugo); ade kurukuruwa bi a enyiñ wo aniwa so; aboa a ewo wo ani so [kúrutiayisí], ekum no ẁie na ne ñhīnā ye fitā a, na wo

ani nhũ ade bio; pr. 2295. — ete asi (no so, or) n'ani so, *he has got a cataract, has become blind with a cataract*; pr. 3628. — ete atu afi n'ani so, *he has been cured of his cataract*. — 2. fig. won ani so tew atew, *the object of their contention has been removed, their quarrel has been settled*.

até, *a cushion, bolster or covering of leather, with various figures, e.g. for kings, to sit on*; cf. sumi; — bu ate, *to make or sew such a chair-cushion*. — oponko-ate, *saddle*.

tē, *v. to make wide, open wide*; watē n'anom = ohan n'anom. Prv. 13,3. — s. red. tētē.

atē, *a beetle with small dots*.

tê, tée: ode so tẹ (= tẁam?) *he snaps, snatches or catches it up or away*.

tē, *a., adv. straight, -ly, -way; uprightly, honestly*; onam tē, *he walks straight on or along, straight-forward, moves in a straight line*; wonam tē reba ne nkyen, *they made up apace to him*; dua no nyin tē, *the tree grows straight*; n'asem nam kwañmu tē = n'asem tēe pe, *he is upright or honest in his dealings*; me nè nokware anko tē; [pr. 3211.

tē, *n. straightness; uprightness; frankness*: ne tē ye me ñwō-ñwā; cf. tēe, trēnē.

te á, = duaseé, duásò, kaseé, mãñkyiri, teasee; cf. tia, tiafi.

tē ā, tēatēā, *a. narrow, small; thin, slender, slight, lean; close, tight, strait*; okwañ, poma, atade; ne kon tēatēā, F. tenāba, tenātenā, atenā, tsēaba, atsēa. Mt. 7,13.14. Cf. hihia, mūamūā, fẁēafẁēā.

atēá, *a kind of cashew tree and its edible fruit; Anacardium occidentale*. [pr. 1491.

ante-ade [te, to feel] *a cheerless, comfortless, dull, dismal place*.

atēakosewa [nea wate na okose] *talebarer*; òye at. = óye ofáko nè fába, obetie nsem koka na okotie bi bekā.

ateámògyā', *a sort of bead*; s. ahene.

nte-ase, *inf. understanding*. F. ntsease. Mt. 15,16.

teasé(à)-èn am, *pl. n-*, [wote ase a, enam] *carriage, waggon, coach &c.* cf. kudō'. — teaseenam-nañ, *waggon-wheel, carriage-wheel*.

tease-awú: oye t., *she is dead while she lives (1 Tim. 5,6.)* = ote ho de, nanso te se wawu ara ne sa.

o-teasefo, *pl. a-* [te ase] 1. *an inhabitant of the earth, mortal, man, human being*. pr. 2545f. cf. odesāni, onipa. — 2. *a living person*; opp. owufo, osāmāñ; pr. 3215. — in appos. *living*: Onyame teasefo, *the living God*. — 3. *one sitting on the ground*, pr. 3214. — 4. *one living on his estate, tilling the ground*, opp. onantefo. pr. 2104.

te-bea, 1. *a place of existence, abode*; cf. trābea, trābere, trābew. — 2. *manner or quality; nature; condition; rank*; cf. su, bañ; dibea.

o-tebeá, *a kind of tree good for fuel*; dua kwadā bi, eye ogya.

nteberefùá, *a kind of food prepared of plantains and palm-oil*: wode brodebuñ na ésiw na wode ñño gu so na wode tu kwañ;

akunafo nso, wósiw bí dì; wòn de, wode brodé kòkō' na éyè wòn dé, wófre nò patiransiáw.

tèbō, tebotebo, *a. doughy, dough-baked; tough; ne dòkóno ye t. = aso hũāññ.*

ntebōe, ntaboi, *existence, manner of living, behaviour, conduct, = nneyee (wobra wo kasam' a, na wofre nneyee no se nt.); mahū wo nt. mu, I have seen through your dealings, = mahū wo akýi, mahū wo nneyee a woye ñhinā; Onyankōpōñ nim me nt. ñhinā mu, God knows all my ways (me trim' ō, me nneyeem' ō).*

te-dùá [dua a wōatew] *a planted tree: asubonten hō t. Ps. 1,3.*

tēe, *v. [red. tēetēe] F. tsē, tsēa, Ak. tene, 1. a) to be straight, right, direct, even, level; b) to be erect, upright, right; c) to be right, correct; d) to be plain, straight-forward, honest, righteous, just; e) to be fit, suitable; to fit, suit; f) to seem or appear as right or correct; n'asem tēe pe, he is perfectly upright or honest in his doings; he is quite right in what he says; his cause is quite a righteous one; etēe (etené) se beñ, it is as straight as an arrow, fig. it is quite correct; etēe me = ekō me nten; n'asem a orekā yi tēe me, what he says seems to me to be right. — 2. to flow, take its course; nsu no atēe, the water is flowing along (though perhaps in curves). — 3. to make straight, straighten, pr. 1011. to stretch, stretch out, extend: otēe ne nsa, he stretches out his hand; mesore matēe me mu, I am getting up to stretch my back; mekotēetēe me nañ mu or m'apow mu, I am going to take some exercise by a walk (= mekopase) or by gymnastics; mekotēe me mu, I am going to stretch myself i.e. lie down on a bed or couch; cf. twē ne mu; otēe ne mu tu 'mirika, he runs with his whole body extended to its full length (cf. Phil. 3,13); otēe nehō kasa, he speaks adroitly, in an adroit manner; akōa yi atēe nehō akasa, = wakā ne nsem ñhinā akwañso-akwañso. — 4. to cause to form straight lines; to direct, train, exercise, drill: t. asrāfo, to drill soldiers. — 5. tēe so, to rectify, correct; to set right, lead into or show the right way; to instruct, advise, admonish; to chasten, chastise, castigate, discipline; mā mentēe wo so, allow me to correct a misstatement. — 6. tēem', red. tēetēem', to cry out (Gr. § 214); F. tsēam, tsēatsēa mu, Mt. 27,22. Mk. 15,13.14. cf. bom', paem'.*

ntēe-só, *inf. correction, instruction, discipline, chastisement.*

tēetēe, *red. v. 1. s. tēe 3-6. — 2. to cry at somebody, to threaten, rail, reproach. F. tsēa, to rebuke (Mt. 8,26.), to chasten.*

atēetēé, *inf. threat, threatenings.*

téféréw, *pl. n-, cockroach, a beetle of the genus Blatta, Blatta orientalis; cf. kakaraka. — tefere-yam, s. yam, ringworm.*

téfŵire, *1. a tooth-gaping, cf. gyaw; t. da né sēm'; yare t., pr. 2279. — 2. a gap-toothed person; onipa a né sē atu na okwañ dam'.*

nte-hama, *the climber which yields the seeds called ntew, q.v. ntehyé, F. = tetê, asthma.*

atéi, *malt, malt-dust; abūrow a wōabuw mā afi na wōasiw de nsu ahono de asi gya so de akosi hō, na ade bekyē na akaw, na wōsañ nōa bio, na wōtoñ.*

té-káñ [tew, kañ]: di.. t., *to prevent or thwart another person's secret intentions, insidious acts or waylayings*; yeadino t. ammā wannyā nea okofwefwēe no (e.s. obi pē se okodi asem bi hintaw yēn na yeanyā ntem akosiw no kwan), *we have got the start of him in hindering him from carrying out his purposes.*

teke, s. takā, atekyé.

ntekere, *Mf.* = ntakara.

té-ko, *inf.* [te, *to hear*, ko, *to go*] *talebearing.*

o-tékofo, *pl. a-*, *talebearer*; òyē ot. = óyē teko, (asem biara a obete na okokā), *he is a talebearer; cf. atekosewa.*

te kotékò, *hiccup, hiccup*; t. asi me, *the hiccup has befallen me, I have the h.*; also: kokotékò. [G. fukofuko, hikohiko fele.]

tekrekyí, *pl. n-*, *a bag or sack plaited like a mat of a kind of grass or reed, smaller than "pae"*; wobobo āno a, eyē yiye, *it may be rolled up. pr. 3216.* — tekrekýiwá, *dim.* — *Cf. kyereñkye.*

tekre mā, Ak. F. tekyeremā, F. gyeremā, *tongue* (t. de sakramā). *pr. 769ff. 3217-28.* — tekremā-afōa: otwítwa me t., *he rebukes me sharply, severely. 2 Cor. 13,10.* — tekremā-bérè: óyē t., *he has a soft, gentle, humble, modest tongue, speaks softly &c.* — tekremā-bútúw, *stammering*; òyē a.s. oyare t., *he stammers, mispronounces single letters, = okasa mātāmātā, cf. ópò dódów.* — o-tekremāfó, *pl. a-*, *liar, cf. otorofo; braggart; flatterer; babbler. pr. 3229.*

tekremākām, *a wound caused by the tongue i.e. by cutting words.*

tekremā-kyéne, -kyére, [tekremā a eyē bōrōbrobro se ñkyene] *a flattering tongue, flattery*; oto no t. (= okā asem fremfrem kyere no, nanso nea orebeye de, ewo ne tirim = wakoto no semmāradá) *he entices him by fair, mild, flattering speech, he decoys him with honeyed words; cf. anode, anodefedefe.*

tekremā-níni: óyē t., *he has a sharp tongue; cf. di asénníni.*

tekrema-sá, *lingual sparring. pr. 1581.*

o-té-kúm, *inf.* [te, *to hear*, kum, *to kill*] *sudden anger, choler, violent passion*: óyē ot. (ote asem biara a na ne bo afuw), *he is passionate, so as to condemn at first hearing and, as it were, to kill in his mind without giving room for defence.*

atekyé [G. ateke, *short*] *a short-legged person*; onipa a ne nan ye ntiá-ntiá a.s. ne nan si ñketé.

atekyé, *pl. id. splash, pool, puddle; morass, marsh, swamp, fen, bog*; osu toto a, at. ba Akyem kwan mu bebrē; *cf. dontorí, denkye-denkye, takā.*

tekyerema, Ak. F. = tekremā. *Mk. 7,33.35. Ps. 39,1.*

tem, *v.* [red. tentem] 1. *to become silent and quiet, to be overawed*; me hō hū nti watem = osuro me nti waye komm; ohene yerenom t'wam' a, Kumase atem diññ. — 2. *to be or stand on one's guard, in expectation of, in cautious readiness for*; me-nè no rekòkò no na watentem dedaw ansā-na miduu hō, *when I went to fight with him, he stood awaiting me in silent readiness (to meet me), before I arrived there.* — 3. *to tread cautiously (on a slippery way)*: se wonam okwan a eso ye toro sò a, wotentem a.s. wutintim wo a'werew yiye na woanwatiriw a'nfwe ase (*cf. tam tam*).

tem' = te mu.

atē m: di .. at., *to insult, abuse, revile*; odi me (wodidi me) at.

ntēm, *quickness, swiftness, velocity, speed, haste, rapidity*; ntem ye, na ogōm ye, pr. 622.1931. pe ntem! *make haste!* ne ntem-bone a okopee, *his unadvised haste*. — *adv. with haste, in haste, fast, quick, quickly, swiftly, speedily, rapidly; early, soon, immediately*; ntem! ntem! mōnko mo trābere! *quick! quick! to your seats!* bēra ntem! *come quickly*; woaba ntem 'ne, *you have come soon to-day*; woam-ma ntem, *you are late*; ye ntem, mā enye ntem, *make haste, be quick!*

ntēm ara, *adv. id., with all speed; immediately, forthwith*; ntēm ara a woye-ebé'yé (= woye a ebeye yiye), *with all possible speed, as soon as possible*.

ntēm-ntēm(-ntēm), *adv. id., in greatest speed, hurriedly*; cf. fwiñfwiñ. — ntem-pá, *betimes, in good time, early, soon*.

ntēm-pe, *inf. hastiness, speediness, precipitation*.

ntēm-sò, *hastily, speedily; in haste, in a hurry*.

atēm-fānu [atēn, fā, enu]: yi at., *to hear and try or prove the statements of both parties*.

atēm-pá [atēn, pa] *good judgment*; obu at., *he gives a righteous judgment*; owo at., *he has a sound judgment*.

o-tem-póñ, pl. a-, *highway, main road; a way or path frequented at all times, on which you always meet persons*. pr. 3230.

atēm-mú, atēnbú, *inf. [bu nten] F. atsembu, atsenbua, the act of judging, judgment*.

o-temmúfó (or 1,113), pl. a-, *judge; umpire, arbiter, arbitrator, referee*; cf. osennifo.

atēmmu-sem, *jurisprudence, the science of law; matter of justice, case in law*. — atēmmusem-di, *inf. administration of justice*; at-difo, *officer or counsellor of justice*; atēmmusem-mu-maṅsoafo, *minister of justice*.

teñ, v. [red. tentēn] 1. t. ani, *to rest on the surface of any fluid, to float, swim, be buoyed up*; wode dua to nsum' na enko ase a, wuse: etēn ani. — 2. red. *to sit in a kingly manner*.

tēññ, tēntēññ, a., *adv. full to the brim, brimful*; nsu aye ahina no mā tēññ; wōhyehyee ñhina no mā tēntēññ; wōhye me nsā no a, mā enyé tēññ.

o-teñ, pl. a-, *a kind of stinging fly, conops, horse-fly, ox-fly, gad-fly*; pr. 596.3231. = ohurii; cf. akekawere. [G. ofoi.]

ateñ, n-, F. atēn, ntēn, 1. *charge, accusation, imputation; statement; grievance, complaint, expostulation*; yi at. or nt. (= woyi nt. nnipa bānu de wōñ asem abehyam' na worekekā), *to prefer a charge or charges against another or each other, put forth a case for transaction; to charge with or accuse of having done something amiss or neglected a duty; to ask in stating a complaint; to remonstrate or expostulate with, to reprimand, reproach, reprove, censure*; oyi no ntēn pe se asem a ato o-nè no ntam' no, wōkā na woyi fi ho; oyii no ntēn se edēn-nti na omma ne ñkyeñ bio; nea oyi ntēn no pe omañ-korakórá; cf. bō ñkūro. — 2. *decision, verdict, judicial determination*,

judgment, sentence; bekyere atēn no mā yentie, let us now hear the decision! atēn no (atēn a wobui no) anye no de, this decision did not please him; — bu at. or nt., to decide a case, to pronounce judgment, to judge, give or pass sentence on; woabuno asem no mu nt., they have passed judgment on him in that case or concerning the matter; cf. di asem, bu fo, bu bem; Asantetén, pr. 740; ananaten, ntenkyew, atempa, ntentrēnē.

tén ten, *a. crisp, short, not tough, not cohesive; s. pen pen, [tiw tiw.*

-tēn [*red. s. tenten*] only in cpds.; 1. *long-stretched, long, high, tall; cf. banten, obeten, abonten, oguanten, nufuten, asuten. — 2. right, regular, true, real, genuine, syn. trēnē, trodō; cf. obòfotén, abūrotén, onipatén, ntáten. Cf. tēe, tene, tē, trēnē.*

ntēn (*straightness, straightly, straight, right &c.*): 1. kō ntēn, *to be straight, right, correct, convenient, agreeable: enkō nt., it is not correct, not good (e.g. to say 'ahunum' for 'ahunmu');* ekō me nt. = etēe me, *it suits me, I find it suitable, think it right; aduan yi, nsu yi kō me nt. = eye me de, this food, this water is agreeable to me, I relish it. — 2. tu ntēn, F. ntene, to go (on) straightway, straightforward, to advance; otrāa hyen mu fi Roma tuu nten koo Kartago, he sailed straightway from Rome to Carthage; woko yi, tu nten ara fwe wo anim na wobehū, when you go, always look straight before you, then you will find it.*

tēn ā, F. tsēnā, *v. = trā.*

tēnā, atena, tenatena(tena) F. = tsēaba, tēā, tēatēā, *slender.*

nten-ani [*nea eten ani*][†] *raft, float. 1 Ki. 5,9.*

tene, *v. Ak. = tēe.*

tene, *v. [red. tentene] to creep or sneak along: nwaw no atene kō, the snail has crept away; red. to creep, run, trail, of plants: nkate nē ntōmmo tent. fam', the ground-nuts and batatas (sweet potatoes) trail upon the ground; atadwe no atēntenē afum' hō nhinā, the tiger-nuts have overrun the whole plantation.*

ntén-ne, = nten 'né, *pr. 335.*

tēnēnē, *s. trēnē.*

aten-nidí, *inf. [didi atem] the act of abusing, reviling &c.*

ate-nká, *inf. [te nkā] 1. report, rumour; name, character, reputation; atenkā-bone nē atenkā-pa, 2 Cor. 6,8. — 2. a kind of European cloth; s. ntama. — Atenkā, pr.n.m.*

aténkyēmā, *a by-name of the cat; s. agyinamoa.*

nten-kyew, *wrong judgment; bu nt., to pervert judgment; s. atēn.*

tentam, *red. v., s. tam; ot.no, he wrestles with him; wotentam, they wrestle.*

tentañ, *red. v. tañ.*

[*between.*

tentāñ, *red. v., s. tāñ; ntam' t. (= pompāñ), there is a distance*

ntentane, = ntontañ.

o-ténté, *pl. a-, a drum, with leather stretched on it on two sides; dua bi sin a woatu mu tokūru na woayere ne to ayere n'āno; ebi*

nso (ńketeńkete no) wofre no donno; *cf.* akyene; — wogoru atente = osekyé, a kind of *play*. — tenteá, *s.* tantia.

atente-beñ, *pl. n-*, flute; *s.* abeñ.

tentem, *red. v.* tem.

ntentem-mé: obo no nt. = oterew ne nsam' de bo n'akyi a.s. ne serem', *he strikes him with the flat hand on the back or thigh*; *s.* mē.

tenteñ, *red. v.* teñ.

tenteñ [*red. of teñ*], tentententeñ, tentēteñ, *a. adv.* 1. long; esē tt., *long teeth*; *pr.* 2832. — 2. high, tall; bepōw tt., *a high mountain*; obea tt., *a tall woman*, *pr.* 25. owaretenteñ, *he is very tall*; *pl.* wowoware atenteñ-atenteñ. — tenteñ, *n.* length; height.

o-tenteñ, *pl. a-*, a tall person, *opp.* akwatia; *pr.* 693. — oye oten-tentententeñ.

ntenteñ, *lengthways*; wode adare pae dua (ofō) no hō nt.

ntéteñ: gyina nt., *to stand opposite, to face or front*; *to be on the point of*, *pr.* 1282.

tentene, 1. *red. v.*, *s.* tene. — 2. Ak. = tenteñ, height.

ntentené, a kind of herb; akisikuru aduru.

atentením', any keg of powder; *cf.* okwádúm (large), ńkótoā (small).
ntenteñ-mu, *alongside*.

ntentennōa, *the utmost, extreme end, highest point, top*, *espec. of a tree*; dua atifi bā a ekyeñ dua no abā ñhīnā tenteñ.

ntenteñ-só, *the place opposite to, over-against, fronting or facing*; mete wo nt.; afiasedañ yi si wo dañ nt.; woasie no ne dañ nt.

o-tentēñ-tēā, *pr.* 3232f.

ntente-só, odi (onam) mè nt., *he follows me closely, goes along or keeps pace with me*. [*s.* atēñ.

ntēn-trēnē, *righteous judgment*; bu nt., *to judge righteously*;

atén-yí, *inf.* [yi atēñ] 1. the act of *remonstrating &c.*; *remonstrance, expostulation, rebuke, reprimand*; *cf.* ńkūrobo. — 2. atenyí, a fine, mulct; a payment of money imposed as a punishment for an offence; (sika a wogyē wō ntam a ńkūrofo tō mu;) ñheńkwā' gyi-gye ńkūrofo hō at. dī (ñheńkwā no, asem a enye asem no, mprenpreñ na wōamā adañ asem na wōagye sika adi).

tépá, a sterile or barren spot, place or tract of land; bābi a ehō biribiara nnyin yiye, ehō sare nyin tenteñ beye nammon pe, na enti wode to asase biara a aduañ nyé yiye wō so hō. *Cf.* ńkūro-tépá.

te-prè-kō [tew, prekō] a bit or pinch of yam-pudding, as much as is taken or pinched off at once with the ends of the first three fingers; *cf.* bu-prekō.

etěra, etāra, Ky. expression of consent; = ete sa, se ete ara, so it is! true!

ateránò, a kind of bird, whistler, the green plover?

tére, Ak. tere, *a. broad, flat, flattened*; bō.. t., *to flatten*; pee ne dade a wōabo no t. se atwāpo; *cf.* tetěre, terew; osentere.

tère, Ak. F. 1. = terew, F. tsrew, v. — 2. (inf.) breadth.

tere, tsere-bia, F. = ete se (ebia) as though, as if.

tere, v. [red. teterew] 1. to drop, trickle, flow, run or stream down, to gush from: nusu tere or teterew no, tears gush from his eyes; cf. nterésú. — 2. t. hō, to run over, flow over; cf. fe hō; to miss, to fail to hit; obo no atere hō; wantia so yiye na watere hō afwe ase; cf. fere hō, siane hō.

tere, a kind of river-fish. — ántere, a kind of sea-fish.

atèré, pl. n-, Ak. atoo, spoon. [G. awale; ató, ladle = kwan̄kora.]

nteredē, s. tete; asem a mpanyimfo dii tete-nt. no, woda so di ne-ara, the customs observed by our forefathers in times of yore are observed unto this day.

ntere-hō, inf. [tere hō] missing, failing; what has flowed over.

těré m, adv. quickly, hastily, in (all) haste, hurriedly; helter-skelter; t. woguane = pā woguane; nkūrofo tẃam' wō hō tērem tērem or tōrom tōrom, people are passing there in haste. Cf. ntem, hareso.

těřēnē, s. trēnē.

térensu, a kind of shrub; wōwe ne dua, wodi n'aba.

nteré-sú [nsu a etere] perspiration, sweat, = fifiri; ne hō fi nt. or nt. teterew no, he perspires, perspiration trickles down from him.

teretere: ye t., to be a busybody, to run here and there without being called for; to be restless, fidgetty, pert, forward; to dabble, tamper, meddle; oye t. = oye ohōgyigyemfo, opesemadifo, osempefo. 1 Tim. 5,13.

terew, v. [red. tereterew] 1. intr. to spread, extend; to expand itself, become broad: perf. to be spread out or expanded: Onyankōpon atereterew osoro nhīnā, the heavens are expanded above everywhere. — 2. fig. to spread, be divulged, diffused (cf. hyc, hyeta): ne diin aterew, his name or fame has spread far and wide; anyamesem at. mmā nhīnā, the word of God has spread everywhere; ne hō asem at. asase no nhīnā so, the rumour of him has spread over the whole country. — 3. .. mu terew, to become or be wide, spacious: oḍaṇ no mu t., cf. oḍaṇ no mu gow; adaka no mu t. seṇ yi, that box is wider than this one. — 4. tr., to extend, make broad &c. oterew nehō kataa okwan no mu, he straddled over the whole breadth of the way. — 5. terew .. mu, tr., to spread, expand, extend: krakum t. ne duam', the turkey expands its tail; wot. wōn mpasua mu, they extend their lines (of battle), syn. yerew mu; — to stretch forth: ot. ne nsam', he stretches forth his arms. — 6. t. m u, fig. to spread, divulge, diffuse, disseminate, propagate: wot. asempa no mu, they propagate the gospel.

těrew, inf. breadth.

nterewē, v. n. enlargement, extension &c.

nterew-mú, inf. enlargement &c. expansion, expanse. Gen. 1,6.

nterew-só, inf. the noose in a bird-trap; héntúa a wóbó kata afiri dáànó sò.

até-sém [asem a wote] a word heard, hearsay; cf. asesem.

tetá, *red. v. ta*; 1. s. ta; teta gyato, *pr. 3234*. — 2. entetá mù, *it has no effect, is of no use, avails nothing, does no good*; matu no fo matu matu, se onñwia ade, na nea mekâe biara antetam' (= anye no fñwē), *I have repeatedly admonished him not to steal; but all I could say was of no avail*. — 3. Ak. n'ani tetá = n'ani ñkâ, *he is dissatisfied, annoyed, feels uncomfortable, uneasy*.

tetã, *red. v. tã*.

téta, *adv. merely, only, nothing but; in vain, for nothing*; with a negation in the verb: *not even*; wañfñwē me teta, *he did not even (not so much as) look at me*; *syn. hunu, Ak. hun, okwa, F. gyañ, gyennyañ*. — ateta-de, *a vain thing, vanity*; ete se adehunu bi, at. biara kwa! *syn. ahuhude*. — ateta-sem, *a vain pursuit, vanity, futility*; *syn. ahuhusem, asenhunu*.

ntetã, = ntetewá, *chaff*; abũro ade a mframa huw no no.

tetare, *red. v. tare*.

[ofãm.

tetare, *pl. id. a flat cake*; wode ñño a.s. srade na ekyew; *cf.*

Tète, *pr. n. of a town in Akem. pr. 3235*.

Tète, G. *pr. n. of a second son*. — Teté, G. *pr. n. of a first son*.

Tète (with the full e), Guan *pr. n. m.*

Teté (with the narrow e), Guan *pr. n. m.*

tète, tetee, *red. v. te, to sit, live, be*.

teté, *red. v. te, to hear*.

teté, Ak. = tetew, *red. v. te = tew, to rend*.

tète, [*red. tetēte, cpd. tete-bēme, tetebere, tete-ntérèdē' q.v.*] *remote antiquity, ancient or old times, the olden time; adv. of old*; *pr. 3236-39. ade no fi tete or tetēte, this thing comes from ancient or immemorial times, is very old*; wope se ade ñhinā bo sañ besi ne tete mu bio, *they wish that the prices of every thing might become again as they were of old*; ope se okosi ne tete-anañmu, *he wishes to be restored to his former state*.

tēté', *asthma*; oyare bi a wuntumi ñhome yiye, na wohome a, wo bo bu.

tētē, *red. v. tē*; n'ani t. (nsu) = tātā, *his eyes are full of water (i.e. tears)*.

ntétéa, *a kind of small black ants that are very fond of sweet things; syn. akwabán (obs.). pr. 3243-46*. — ntetea-dupow, *nest of such ants*. — ntetea-sã, nsúsã, *the sweet palm-wine obtained in the first 4 or 5 days after the tapping of the palm*; s. nsãfufu.

tete-àbótaiñ, *rock of ages*; ab. a etim ho ntñwiw ñko bābiara da.

tete-aso, *a kind of precious bead*; s. ahene.

tete-asoe, *a place by the side of the road, which was formerly resorted to by travellers as a resting-place, but has now grown out of use. pr. 3240*.

tete-bēme, t.-bemmēme, *in long by-gone times; long ago, long since*. — tete-bere, t.-so, *ancient or old time, antiquity*; s. tete.

atetē-dé, *any thing very old, a thing of the olden time, remain of ancient times, antique, antiquity; ancient institution or custom*.

tetefó, *pl.* of oteteni, *people of ancient or by-gone times; old people, the old generation.*

tete-hónam [Guañ: tōtōhōnam] òye t., *he has a dark-brown skin.*

atete-kwā', *pl. n-, an old or aged fellow, pr. 3247., old-fashioned man; a simple, plain, simple-minded, harmless fellow; a simple, silly, foolish fellow, simpleton. — ntetekwám', 1. in an old-fashioned, simple manner: óyè n'ade nt. — 2. in simplicity, artlessly: me de, mitie m'asem a, mitie no nt., mempé ñkontomposem.*

Tetekwaframua, ntetekorafrámóa? a title of God, said to signify "*he endures for ever*". Beecham, *Ashantee and the Gold Coast. p. 172.*

o-teteni, *pl. s. tetefo, an aged man; onipa yi, onyé abofra, oye ot. (a more honourable appellation than akwakorā or akora).*

tete-nteredē [s. tete] *in the most ancient time, in days of yore.*

tetere, *red. v. tere.*

tèterē (F. teter, *pl. a-*) *a., adv. broad; wide, spacious, extensive, large; cf. kàkrā, hàhrā, tàtrā; opon t., a broad table; adaka t., a broad or wide box; asase t., a spacious country; n'ano t., he is large-mouthed.*

tetēreté, *1. a. = teterē. — 2. n. breadth. — 3. a broad place for holding council.*

atete-sém [tete asem] *history, legend, tale referring to by-gone times, account of an event that took place in times past; cf. panyin-*

tetēte [= tete-tete] *s. tète. [asem.]*

tetétèté, *an esculent herb; fañ a wodi.*

tetew, *red. v., s. tew.*

tetew, *red. v., s. tew; to rend, to tear much, in many places, in pieces; wat. ne ntama. — to pluck off many things. — to be torn, cracked. pr. 3263.*

ntetew, *fin(s) of fishes; awn, bristle or beard of grasses, arista; chaff; cf. anisuatetew.*

ntetew, ntetewá, F. ntsew, *chaff, husks of grain.*

tétewakòro, *a kind of country cloth, s. ntama.*

ntetewe, *v. n. 1. a rent. Mt. 9, 16. — 2. torn things; ode nām nt. bi beree me, he brought me some lacerated pieces of meat.*

ntetew-mu, *inf. disruption, rent, separation, disunion, discord; wode nt. ba, they cause dissension, bring about a separation.*

ntetewōma: otetew nehō nt. *he rids himself from disagreeable recollections(?).*

tew, *v. [red. tetew] 1. to fix in the ground, to set, plant, transplant (cf. dua): wotew bañkye, abe, kafe; (abe de, wonnuá peñkoro pe); wakotew dua wo tūrom', or, ode dua akotew tūrom'. — 2. to lay or cover with stone or brick &c., to pave, = sew. — 3. to be fixed, to abide, remain: minyā sika a, entew = ennyina, entrā ase, entim. — 4. to lie in ambush, to lurk, couch, to lie in wait (for), to be on the look-out, to waylay; tew dua, to lurk &c. behind a tree; pr. 605. wotetew kwankyen, they are lurking on the way-side; cf. buw 5., sra 2.*

tew, *v.* [*red.* tetew] F. tsew, Ak. te, 1. *tr.* to tear: dadewa no atew m'atadem' tokuru, *R. p.* 237. — 2. to tear off, pluck off: t. aduan, *pr.* 3212. — t. hama, to tear off a (piece of) string; *pr.* 2530. — to break (hama, asawa, a cord, thread); *cf.* 13. — t. akutu, to pluck off an orange; tetew ahaban, *pr.* 3242. — wotew abofra no ti boo dua, = wotew abofra no fi ne nã hõ de ne ti pem dua mã owui, they tore the child from its mother and dashed its head against a tree. — *Cf.* 21. — 3. to tear open, to open: metew m'ani, I open my eyes, *cf.* 7. & bue. — 4. tew .. mu, a) to rend asunder, break in two: t. akutu no mu, divide the orange into two halves; b) to break through: makõ matew mu, I have fought my way through (the enemy). *Cf.* 8. 11. — 5. *intr.* to be torn, to break, rend, burst: me ntama atew or atetew, my dress is torn; *pr.* 3241. — ahene tew, the string of beads breaks; *pr.* 1319. — hama, asawa no atew, the cord, thread is broken. — 6. to sever, become separated, break loose, run off: akutu at., etoo metiri so, an orange has dropped from the tree, it fell on my head; ne guan atew, his sheep has broken loose. *pr.* 1906. — 7. to open, *perf.* be open (*cf.* 3): n'ani atew, his eyes are open, *fig.* he is sensible, intelligent, prudent, sagacious, cunning, shrewd (*syn.* waben); he is civilized. — 8. tetew mu, *intr.* to part, separate, be disunited, fall out with one another; o-nè won tt. mu. — 9. to rend: of clouds: osu atew, the rain-clouds have cleared or passed away; hence: to become free from clouds or fog, to clear, clear up, brighten, to become fair; *perf.* to be clear; *fig.* to be serene; wim or osoro atew, the weather or sky has cleared up; odañ mu atew, the apartment has become light; eho atew, the place has been lighted up. — 10. hõ tew, *lit.* the outside is clear or clean, free from spots or blemish: oguan yi hõ tew, this sheep is without blemish (ne hõ nye tañ wo oyare biara hõ, onyare yare biara); hence: to be morally clean or pure, to be blameless, holy; *Gr.* § 171, 3. to be sacred: ade biara hõ ntew wo n'ani so, nothing is considered sacred by him. — *tr.* tew hõ, to clean, purify, to make holy, to hallow, sanctify. 1 John 1, 8. 3, 3. Mt. 6, 9. — 11. mu tew: to become or be clear, plain, distinct, perspicuous, intelligible: emu ntew wo yiye, = emu siw wo kakra, it is not quite clear to you; also to be clean; — *tr.* tew mu, to make clean. — 12. n'anım tew, his countenance is serene, he has a clean and fair countenance, a cheerful, pleasant face, he is kind, friendly, affable, gentle, benevolent; — *tr.* tew .. anim, to assume a cheerful, friendly air or mien: obetew n'anım nè me bekasae, he came and spoke friendly with me. — Other phrases: 13. woatew nè tí guáhá, they have sold him; s. guaha. — 14. tew ahĩ, to be refractory, to disregard, set at naught, to disdain, slight or scorn to obey; s. ahĩ. — 15. etew no home, it takes his rest from him i.e. troubles him exceedingly; — ne home atew, his breath or rest has been torn off or broken, he is out of breath, in the utmost perplexity; *cf.* ahome-tew, ne bo abu. — 16. tew nkānyāñ, to become shy, rampant, frantic; s. nkānyāñ. — 17. n'ani so atew, he is restored from his inebriation, or from a deadly sickness. — 18. ne nsã or ne nsābow atew n'ani so, his intoxication is gone. — 19. otew (asem no) ani yera (watew ani ayera), he causes the right face i.e. appearance or representation of the matter to be lost. — 20. tew anyinam, to flash, lighten. *pr.* 510.

— 21. *tew sek̄ye*, to weigh anchor, to wind up, start or purchase the anchor. — 22. *tew .. ayerem*, to give free scope &c. *s. ayerem*.

tēw, *adv. immovably*; *atim t.*, it is immovably fixed in the ground.

tew, *pl. n-*, the seed of a climbing plant, *pr. 1476.*, smaller and flatter than a horse-chestnut, used in a certain play (reminding of billiards), in which it is forcibly jerked by the fingers upon an elevated piece of mat against one or more seeds of the same kind thrown by others; *si ntew* (*mpatew*, *ñkatetew*, *ntramatew*), to play that game (the victor is to strike his antagonists with the hand, or to receive ground-nuts, cowries &c. from them).

ntew-si, *inf.* — *te-were*, *pr. 3210*.

ntew, *soreness of the lips* in the angles of the mouth.

antew, *F. ambuscade, ambush*.

ántew, *Akw. = bamma, abrannā*.

à téwa, a kind of small bird. *pr. 608*.

atéwa, a kind of razor; *s. oyiwaii*.

ntew-hô, *inf. purification, sanctification*; *cf. ahôtew*.

ntew-mú, *inf. the act of making clean or clear &c.*

ntew-ani, *inf. enlightening; inspiration. Kurtz § 6*.

ntew-só, *inf. deduction, reduction, pr. 2934*.

tí, *rep. ti ti*, *imit. adv. asawa no atew ti*, the thread has broken all at once, quite suddenly (as if rotten); *asawa no tetew ti ti*, the thread often breaks = *as. no ye tiwtiw*, *opp. as. no ye den*.

tĩ, *v. [red. tĩtĩ q. v.] 1. to scratch*: *nsœ atĩ me nsam'*; *tĩ ani*, to scratch open the leaves covering the spikes or ears of maize. *pr. 672*. — 2. to pinch, nip: *otĩ me basa*; *cf. peñ*. — 3. to pick, eat by small portions taken with the fingers: *tĩ abete*, *fufũ*; *pr. 1340*. *tĩ ketewā bi kã fwe!* — 4. *tĩm'*, *tĩ mu*, to repeat; *syn. si mu, sañ*, *Gr. § 107, 20*. — 5. *tĩ asum'*, to cleanse the place where water is fetched for the household; *wotĩtĩ mu dote nè ñwura nè nnua a apõrow agum'*, na woyi mu aboa a atotom', na wohohoro emu abo akesē no hō.

e-ti, *tiri* (*pl. atiri*) 1. the head of any animal body, *pr. 3248-65*. — *neti afuw*, his head is covered with hair, *pr. 669*. *ne ti afuw dweñ*, his head has produced gray hair, i.e. he has gray hairs or a hoary head; — *ohohoro ne tirim*, he washes his head; *osra ne tirim*, he anoints his head; *cf. atifi, atiko; nitiri, abotiri*. — Phrases: *meti pae me*, *beñ me*, I have head-ache; *me ti mpae me*, (my head does not ache), nothing ails me, I am quite well; *wokā won ti pira*, *s. pira*. — 2. head, top; uppermost, prominent or fore-part of an inanimate object, as of a cane, a nail, a ship. — 3. head, chief, leader of any organized body; *cf. tiban, otitiriw*. — 4. head, source, fountain, spring or beginning, as of a stream or river; *cf. nsu-aniwa*; — fig. fountain-head, primary source, origin; *Onyame ye ñkwā ti, obonsam ye asem-mone ti*. — 5. first principle. — 6. principal sentence or matter, theme, subject; principal article. — 7. head, heading, superscription, title, rubric, column. — 8. chapter or subdivision of a book.

From the primitive sense (1) in various peculiar phrases the following new and figurative senses are derived: 9. *the whole person*, cf. *ti-ade*, *the sum paid or to be paid for a person* (or thing); *osi ne ti nsā*, *he places* (before the elders) *the palm-wine for her person*, viz. to have her legally acknowledged to be his wife; *wo tiri* (n'-nyā) *ñkwā!* *your head (shall obtain) life!* i.e. *may you live (long)!* a salutation to a new-born child, to a person having recovered from a sickness or escaped from any danger, also after sneezing &c. — the reply is: *me ti da ase!* — *onhū nea ode ne ti fa bio*, *he does not know which way he shall turn*; — *ogye ne ti ñkwā*, *he saves his own self or another*. — 10. *the life of a person*: *opere ne ti*, *he defends his own life*; *ogye ne nua ti*, = *opere* (okokō apere) *ne nua ti*, *he fights for his brother*; *wēn tiri*, pr. 769. — *yeñ ti da obi nsam'*, *our life lies in another's hand* i.e. *depends upon some one else*; *ne ti da* (or *wo*) *ñkrante āno*, *amannehunukūrom'*, e.s. *dakyē wobetwa nè ti*, *wode no beto amannehunukūrom'*, *he has incurred or deserves the penalty of the sword, of hell*; *ne ti atō*, *his life is endangered, forfeited, there is mischief awaiting him, a woe hanging over him which may bring him death*. — 11. *the head as the seat of intellect, thought, deliberation and determination, also of feeling; the mind in the various meanings of the word; that which perceives (and feels), thinks and remembers, reasons, wills and desires in man*: — a) *ne ti ada*, *his mind has been set at rest, his objections, doubts &c. have been silenced or removed*. — b) *ō*, *onipa yi*, *onní tí* (korā)! *ah, this man has no understanding, no (good) sense (at all)!* — c) *owo ti-pá*, *he has a good head* i.e. *character, sentiments, dispositions*, perh. also *good intellectual or rational faculties*; *ti-bone*, *a bad head* i.e. *character &c.* — d) *ne ti sō no soa*, *his head is sufficient for him to carry what is to be carried*, i.e. *he is a man of a firm character*; *ne ti nsō no soa*, *he is light-minded, takes important matters slightly*; syn. *n'anim ye hare*. — 12. *tirim'* espec. is found in several phrases with various meanings, A. as the grammatical subject, (Gr. §217,2): a) *ne t. akā no*, = *ne t. ye sakasaka*, *his head is deranged* (in a bodily, physical sense); — b) *ne t. kā (no)* = *ne t. ye sakasaka* or *basabasa*, *ne t. nye*, *ne t. nye yiye*, *n'ani so kā*, *he is deranged* (in his mind or understanding, in his intellectual or rational faculties), *he is crazed, crazy*; — c) *ne t. rekisā*, *his inmost feelings are stirred up, his bowels are turned* i.e. *moved with compassion, his heart aches or bleeds*; *ofwēe ne ba no sā no*, *amā me t. akisā me* = *adañ me*; — d) *ne t. kyere no* or *tṽētṽē no*, *ne t. ye no késekese* or *kesērēnenene*, *he is anxious or perplexed, at a loss, in anguish or perplexity*; — e) *ne t. wo adwene*, *he has good talents, is intelligent, sensible*; — f) *ne t. ye deñ*, *he is cruel, hard, hard-hearted, inflexible*; — g) *ne t. nye* or *nyeno yiye*, *he has a bad conscience, is troubled in his mind*; — *ne t. bue*, *his conscience awakes*. — B. *tirim* as the grammatical object or attribute (Gr. § 218,1b.): a) *wahū* or *onim ne t.*, *he knows his or her sentiments* (e.g. the faithfulness of his wife); *onhū ne t.*, *he is not sure of his or her fidelity, is suspicious of him or her*. — b) *wafa ne t.*, *he has taken into his head*, i.e. *he minds, retains, remembers, recollects*; *ofwē ne t.*, *he looks in or into his head* i.e. *tries to recollect*; — *esi ne*

tirim, *it comes in his mind*; — de .. to tirim, *to take to heart, to mind*; woakã no sã akyere me a, mede mato me tirim. — c) obo ne t. (pow), *he ties (a knot) in his head i.e. devises, plans*; — oko or otu ne t. agyina, *he goes to council with (lit. in) his head i.e. devises, deliberates, he examines himself*.

ti, = nti.

nti, Ak. ti, tiri, F. (n)tsiri, at the end of a sentence ntia, As. tira, a *n. of relation, or postposition, indicating cause, expressing 1. the prepp. for, from, out of, on account of, through, by*; 2. at the end of an *adv. sent.*, (often together with efise, esiane (se) at the beginning of such *adv. sent.*) the *conj. because, as, since*; cf. Gr. § 121, 1. 240a. b. 243a. 255, 6a. 275, 1. 2. 279 Rem. 2. 3. (R. p. 178: n'atutupe nti obiara mpe n'asem; nsan nti oyare mpete; akwadwero nti ohia aba no so; obere nti mintumi menye adwuma; pr. 1427. 2670.) — eden nti(a), *why? wherefore? from what reason?*

enti, = eno nti (s. bef.) *hence, wherefore, therefore, on that account*; it stands at the beginning of a co-ordinate sent., Gr. § 252b; the sense is the same when the preceding sent. is made subordinate and nti put at the end of it (R. p. 178: maforo bepow tenten nti, mabere; woasũ nti wo ani abere; — oye otutupefo, enti obiara mpe n'asem; mo de, moanyiĩ sen me, enti mututu 'mirika sen me).

ntia, s. nti.

tia, v. [red. tiatia] 1. *to tread, step, to set the foot* (mu, in, into; so, on); pr. 181. 3031. — me nan ye me yaw, mitia a, entia, *my foot pains me, when I will step on it, I cannot*. — 2. *to kick, strike, thrust, hit with the foot*; hence 3. fig. (in connection with another v.) *to be, do or act against*; okasa tia me, *he speaks against me*, Gr. § 117, 4d. 243b. — 4. otia me nan so, = oyi me apra, *he secretly warns or cautions me, gives me warning or notice*. — 5. watia berew sò, *he has had too much to drink, has become tipsy*; cf. n'ani so nyé, n'ani so aye yiye, wabow nsã &c. — 6. otia ne tuo, *he sets the cock or draws back the trigger of his gun*. — 7. tiatia so, *to tread (much) on or upon, to tread about, to trample, to tread down or under foot*. — 8. otiatia m'anim, *he abuses, affronts or insults me, treats me with pride, contempt and insult*: enyé wo yonkõ ne me na woatiatia m'anim sa! hena na, wu-tiatia n'anim a, eye no de? cf. bu animtia. — 9. otutu tiatiam' ara se orekokum no, *he persists in his attempts to kill him*.

tĩa, v. [red. tiatia] 1. *to add, to give or put to, to join or unite one thing or sum to another*; fa brũkũ yi kotia mmrũkũ no, *put this book to those other books*; tia biribi mã ennu, *fill up or make up the sum (of money)*; cf. pũa so. — 2. followed by a numeral: *to fill up to any given number*: otia (won) anan *he is the fourth*; etia (no) anum, *it is the fifth*; cf. to so. Gr. § 83, 3.

tía, *border, boundary, end of a town or way*, s. kũrõtía, akwán-tía; cf. tea, teasee, tiafi; — wode onipa no ako tia aba tía, *they have taken the man to one end of the town and from there to another*.

o-tiá, *dross, slag (scoriae) of iron*, = dadebiĩ.

ntiá, *inf. addition*. pr. 3266.

tiā, tiatiā, *pl.* ntiā, ntia-ntiā, *a.* short, brief; concise, compendious; t̃wa ..tiā, *to cut short, shorten, curtail, abridge, abbreviate.*

tí-a d̃é [*lit. thing(s) given for the head*] the price paid for a person, espec. for a woman given in marriage, or for a portion of land; *purchase-money*; o_{bea} bi t., *dowry in the sense of a reward paid for a wife, cf. awarede; asase bi t., ti-bo.*

atiae, *v. n. (pl. n-)* place of stepping: tread; treadle; step, spar, round (of a ladder).

tiafi, *necessary, privy; cf. duasee, tea &c.*

o-tiafo, = nea otia tuo. *pr.* 3388.

ntia-funu, *false steps? going astray, losing one's way, stumbling, falling into pits &c.*

o-tiafo, *pl. a-, partner, companion, associate; wunni t. a, wokā asem a, emmam'.*

tiam', tiem', = tia mu, *pr.* 181.

ntia-ntia, *v. n. [tia, v.] oye me fi nt., he often enters, repairs to or comes into my house. Prov. 25, 17.*

ntia-ntiā, *pl., s. tiā, a.*

ntiantiam', *Gy. shortly; in few words, in a short time. pr.* 1374.

ntia-só, *v. n. a thing to tread upon, footstool; better: nan ase tiatia, red. v., s. tia. pr.* 3268. [agua.

tīatīa, *red. v. tia.*

tí-báñ, 1. *kind or shape of head (?)*. — 2. *the head, principal person or thing, head, chief or president of a company or society, in a play of boys &c. cf. otitiriw; oyí na odi won (mu) tiban (= won mu titiriw); Kofi ye won mu t.; won t. ni! osram ne soro ayamfo mu t.; one nhyiam' no mu tiban, he presides in (the sessions of) the assembly, he is the chairman or president of the assembly; okāra na odi hōnam nè hōnhom mu t.*

ti-bo, *price, purchase-money. pr.* 434. *Cf. ti-ade.*

ti-bo, *head or top-stone, cope-stone. Mt.* 21, 42.

ti-b_{oa}, 1. *the cause or origin of any strong commotion of the mind, conceived as a being existing by itself, as it were an animal in the head (t. yi, wosusuw se eye ade bi a ekā nehō se onipa a.s. aboa): onipa yi, owo t. pa (oye onipa a okā nsem pa na odi nsen-trēnē ná onim' dé), this man has a good disposition or character; ne t. aka no, his distemper has come upon or seized him, = ofi ase kekā nsenhuhaw, n'adwenem' aye no sakasaka, onni ne nsem (ommo ne bra) senea kan no odii (oboo) no no bio; (se obodamfo bi dam fi ase ba a, na wose ne t. aka no; na se n'ani so tew no de a, en'de wonkā;) ne t. nyé = ne t. kã asemone kyere no dā. — 2. the inward voice, conscience: worekoye bone bi a, wot. kã kyere wo se: nkoyé! na se wubu so koye a, na wot. haw wo; ne t. awu or ase, biribiara nyé nò fèrè, his conscience is dead or spoiled, i.e. he has lost all reverence or fear. Cf. ahōnim. [G. gbeši, the inward voice, bad or good.]*

tibonkósò, *a silly, foolish person, stupid fellow, blockhead,*

dullard, dunce, numskull, sot; onipa a wokā asem biara kyere no a, ogyaw ne tirim' de bedi wo de so.

atí-da, *inf.* [neti ada] *contentment, satisfaction. pr.* 2964.

ti-dañ, *inf.* [ti dañ] *change of mind.*

tie, *v.* [red. tietie] F. tse (ts'e = tsie) 1. *to hear, hearken, listen*; cf. te, ye asō, wēñ asō; mekotie fre maba, *I am going to hear what I have been called for.* — 2. *to obey*; mekā asem mekyere no a, on-tie (= onni so), *when I tell him any thing, he does not obey.* — 3. gye .. tie, *lit. to receive and obey, i.e. to believe*; cf. gye di. — 4. hūa or hūām .. tie, *lit. to smell and perceive, to perceive by the sense of smell, to smell (tr.)*

o-tiéfó, *pl. a-, hearer.* — tietie, *red. v. tie.*

tífaw, *adv. to tia, v.* [red. tífawtífaw] *with heavy steps; carelessly, heedlessly, relentlessly, unmercifully*; watia me t., *he has trodden upon me in a relentless manner*; wotiatia kète no so tt., *they walk over the mat heedlessly.*

atifī, 1. *the crown or top of the head*; cf. mpampam; *vertex, zenith, the point of the heavens directly overhead*: oŵia gyina yeñ at., *the sun is in our zenith.* — 2. *in general: top, summit*: bepōw at., *the summit of a mountain*; odañ at., *the house-top.* — 3. *the place above*; *adv. & prep. overhead, above*; on, upon. Gr. § 122. — 4. *the upper part of a town or country*; cf. amantifī, anafo. — 5. F. etsifī, *west, westward, windward, syn. ane = anafo*; cf. atoe. — atifīfo, *the people of the upper part of the town or country, highlanders.*

ati-fra, *inf. di at. = di atipira.*

tí-gyé, *inf.* [gye ti] *fighting for another; rescue*; cf. atipere.

atíko, *hind part of the head, occiput*; — *adv., prep. after*; ofwē n'at., *he looks after him.* — Phr. oye m'at. yisa, *he rubs the hinder part of my head with guinea-pepper, i.e. he backbites me, slanders me, or speaks evil of me, in my absence. pr.* 3270.

tí-korā, *skull.*

atí-kúru, *achor, scall or scald, scurf on the head, scald-head*; oyare a eye mmofra atifi te se asē, na eno de esōsōe; *lat. favus, tineæ, porrigo scutulata.*

tí-kwáw, *a close shaved or close cropped head*; ti a wode sekañ ayi so nhwī nhīnā; — wabō t., *he or she has the head shaven closely*; wayi ne ti korā na puā nsi so; — gye wōñ a wōñ nānom nè wōñ agyanom awuwu ñkō na wotumi bō t.

tīm, *v.* [red. tintim] 1. *to be or stick fast; to be (strongly) fixed; to stand firm or unmovable; to be established: to be valid*; wusi dua bi na eye pintiññ a, wuse: atim, *it does not shake, stands firm*; abotañ no tim hō, *the rock sits there immovably*: n'ase atim, *he has obtained a solid foundation*; ohene di asempa na ohye mmāra a, etim', *when a king that rules well makes a law, it is valid*; sā mmāra or asem yi atim, *this law or custom has taken root, has become firm or valid, is observed without being disputed.* — 2. *caus. (with de, fa &c.) to fix*; ode dua no atim hō, = ode dua no asi fam' na aye dennen-nennen; fa obo no tim fam' hō. — 3. *ne yam' atim, his bowels have become strong or firm again, being no more lax or loose: enera me*

yam' boe, na ene de, manom aduru no nti, emmo bio, na atim. — 4. *tr.* to hold fast: otim no, he holds him against his will; otim no amenewa, he takes him by the throat. Mt. 18,28.

tīm' = tī mu, to repeat; mekā mitim', I tell you again, I affirm it, I assure you.

tīm, *imit. adv.*, expr. the heaviness of a thing in falling or lying: forcibly, heavily; obo no betoo n'anim ara tim; ogya no da ho ara tim, the log of wood (fuel) lies there heavy; onam tīm tīm tīm (or tīm tīm?), he treads or steps heavily.

tīm tim, *adv.* imitative of the sound of pounding fufū: owow fufū t.t.; cf. su su.

ntim-āno, *v. n.* [tim āno] seal impressed on a letter &c., obubuu nhōma no nt., he broke the seal of the letter.

tīmère [Eng.] thimble.

tīmi, Ak. s. tumi.

ti-móbó [ti mmobo] tenderness of the head (opp. atirimoden) i.e. mercy, compassion, pity, tenderness; pr. 3272. cf. ahūmobo or 'mōborohunu, ayamhyehye; — oye t., he is merciful, compassionate, pitiful, tender-hearted.

ntīm-ú, *inf.* [tī mu] repetition.

atimúm, long hair; siw at., s. siw. pr. 1445.

ntiñ, ntini, 1. root or roots of any plant; cf. ñhiñ & F. ndwo. — 2. vein, blood-vessel; ntini home or pere, the pulse beats; ntini a chome, artery; mogya nt. or akosai nt., vein; ohoñ nt., nerve. — 3. sinew, tendon (ntinhāmā?). — ntiñ-kese, tendo Achilles, the strong tendon above the heel.

ntini-pere, *inf.* the stroke or beating of the pulse, pulsation.

ntintáñ: to nt., to stagger.

tintim, *red. v. s.* tim, to be impressed: n'ásèpátère ase nnàde-wá t. ho (mīamīa ho), the marks of the nails on the soles of his shoes are impressed or to be seen there. — 2. (= tim 4.) to hold fast, with or without one's consent; to force. — 3. t. .. so, to keep close together; wot. sika no so. — 4. t. nhōma (so), to print a book, to imprint. — 5. otintim n'anim (oye n'anim biribi-biribi se ode yi obi hú), he makes a bold or fierce face to frighten somebody, he tries to carry out his intentions in an arbitrary manner.

ntintim-màn-sém: di nt. = di asénnini.

ntintim-aním', *inf.* arbitrariness, violence, outrage.

ntintimii, printed letter(s).

ntintim-só, *inf.* perseverance, persistence.

o-tintiñ-kum, *inf.*: ot. na oretintim me akum me (sikam'), he wishes to kill me without showing me a reason for it.

o-tintin-nye, *inf.* [otintim no gye ne nsam' (sika), he holds him fast till he gets it from him] extortion, exaction.

o-tintin-to, *inf.* stupidity(?).

tiō, muntio! = tie ō, muntie ō! attend! give ear! a call for silence when a person desires to address a multitude.

ti-pá, s. eti 11c.

tìpā, *adv.* suddenly, all of a sudden; *osoree ara t. na oguañ ko.*

ti-pàé [eti a apa] 1. baldness of the head, bald-headedness. — 2. a bald-head; *onipa t., a bald-headed man. Cf. hōpae.*

ati-pae, *inf.* [ti pae] head-ache; *syn. atiben. pr. 3273.*

atípateram, a kind of bird feeding on ofantobiā.

ti-pén, equality in size: *wónnyinàgyina ho tipén sò, they shall stand out, draw up, arrange themselves, according to size.*

tipeñfó, *pl. id., a person or persons of equal size.*

ati-pere, *inf.* a fighting for, or defence of, one's own head or life, self-defence; *cf. tigye; anyamesem ye at., by keeping to the word of God we save our own selves.*

ati-pira, *inf., di at., to knock the heads together; s. pira.*

ntiréntiré: *n'ani ye no nt. = n'ani ye no totòtotò, he is in perplexity.*

atirenú [atiri enu, two heads] a kind of serpent, *amphisbaena.*

e-tiri, *pl. a-, s. e-ti, nti.* — o-tiri, *pl. a-, a head of cowries, i.e. fifty strings of cowries, cf. obañ, otramatiri.*

atírì-dií, fever, espec. intermittent fever, *ague; prop. the aching of the head, but cf. atiben, atipae, awow. [G. atridí, atúrùdí'.]*

tirim', tiri mu, s. eti 1.9.12. & tsirim, ntsirim, F. — *pr. 3274f.* odañ tirim, the gable-end of a house; *wonyā kyeñ odañ no anim nè akyiri (de) a, na wode reko ne tirim nè ne tirim; ne tirim nè tirim honom, its two gable-ends; — also of geographical situation: Nnonko tirim' nohōa na Saraha wo, Salaga lies far behind where the Donko-country begins.*

tirim'-bo, t. no ankye, that (good) purpose did not last or hold out long. — tirim-kām (one who has) a scar in the head. *pr. 589.*

tirim-kekaw, s. okekaw, 2.

atirim-késekesé, vexation, irritation, mortification, fret; *eyee no at. = anyé no abodwo, it displeased or vexed him exceedingly.*

atirim-odén [s. eti 12 Af.] cruelty, inhumanity, barbarity; inhuman or pitiless treatment; implacability; *obo me at., he is hard, cruel &c. against me.*

o-tirimodeñfo, *pl. a-, a hard, cruel, inhuman person, barbarian.*

atirimodén-ne, cruel and barbarous deeds, cruelties.

atirimodén-sém, manners of a barbarian, inhumanity.

atirim-pów, a design, device, scheme, plan, plot.

atiri-mu-sém [tirim' asem] the (secret) thoughts; *pr. 3277. wo-di at., they are on terms of intimacy with each other.*

tītā, *adv.:* wabow (nsā) t., he is excessively drunk, dead drunk, so that he cannot move; *wabow nsā atra so, na ontumi nkā nehō.*

tí-tí, s. tí, tiwtiw.

tītī, *red. v., s. tī; 1. to scratch: agyinamoa tītī me nsa (hō), R. p. 238. — 2. to pick, to pull with the fingers, e.g. a closed hand, on purpose to open it, pr. 468. to take out any pappy or pulpy substance with the fingers. — 3. to feel with the fingers, to grope: oni*

furaefo de nensa titi (kekā) fasu fṽefṽe okwañ. — 4. to stroke or bedaub with the fingers: watiti hyirew, he has strokes of white clay on his body. — 5. ne hō titi no, he has a restless or constant irritating or itching desire, is eager or impatient for something.

ntítí, *inf.* the act or habit of scratching.

atítí-àtí (nè) brafootí, centipede? pr. 3280.

títíriw, *a., adv., n., capital, principal, chief, main, essential*; often in cpds., *s.* osafohentitíriw, *asent.*; — chiefly, principally, especially; — ne titiriw no, its principal thing i.e. especially.

o-títíriw, *pl. a-, chief, chieftain, headman, grandee, peer, lord, prince*; “ot.” kyere dṽuma-kese a nea ode sã di.

ntitiwa-ntítíwa, *a. pl. small*, said of the ears; *s.* omúmō.

o-ti-trāfo, *pl. a-, chairman, president*; cf. tiban 2.

tìtrī, *a. tasteless, insipid, dull*; eye t., it does not taste plain (neither sweet nor sour, of fruits, soup &c.).

ati-tṽa, *inf. cutting of heads, decapitation*. *Mf.* atsikware.

tiw, *v. to run after, follow, pursue*, with good or indifferent or hostile intentions; cf. tā, to persecute, sē, di akyiri. pr. 3338.

tíw tiw, *a. not tough or tenacious; crisp, crimp, short*; said of fufū: wanhú fufū no wōw, wamā aye tíw tiw, = ensó, wotew a, enyé hũã, eye tén ten or pen pen; cf. tí ti.

ntiwa, a by-name of the fowl, *s.* akoko.

atiwasé [eti a ewo ase] malice, maliciousness, malignity, rancour, spite; me tirim' nni at., I intend or mean no harm; óyè at. (se obi ade resee a, eye no fe; ade a ne yonkō ye a obenyā hō biribi na odi no mu aboro), he is malevolent, malicious, rejoices in the calamities of others. pr. 3575.

o-tiwasefo [nea ne ti wō fam'] a malicious, rancorous person.

ti-yare, a disease in the head; emā woti ye wo duruduru, eporow wo tirim hoñ, wonam a, emā wo fṽenem bōñ wo senea nāmprowe bi fām wo fṽene āno.

tó, *v. [red. toto] 1. to fall, drop down, sink* (cf. fṽe, gu): aku-tu (atew) atō fam', an orange has fallen down; metoo nsum', aka kũmā se miwui, I fell into the water and had nearly perished; obo no akoto nsu no ase, the stone has fallen into the water and sunk to the bottom. pr. 3281. 3287. — osu tó, rain falls, it rains. — 2. to set, go down, sink, pass below the horizon, of sun, moon and stars; oṽia atō, the sun has set. — 3. to fall, be killed, be slain, die, perish, in battle, or by an accident, not by a natural death; cf. otófó; wo de, gye se woto! (Gr. § 248,5) I will not let you die a natural death! — 4. to pass (suddenly and passively) into a weaker or lower state or circumstances: a) tó beraw, to fall into a swoon, to sink into a fainting fit, to faint or swoon (away) from blows or torments; b) tó do-bosã, id. from a sun-stroke (Jon. 4,8); c) tó piti, F. tó bitsi, id. from hunger and starvation, Mt. 15,32. Mk. 8,3. d) tó ñko or ñkom, to fall or sink into a slumber, to fall asleep. pr. 996. — e) tó mūm, to grow dumb, speechless. Mt. 22,12. — 5. a) tó kó.. hō, F. to be inclined to or towards; b) o tó kó (ne poma) so, he sinks upon, leans,

rests or reposes on (his staff). — 6. *otó kò ó bà*, he reels, staggers or tumbles to and fro. — 7. *to ntintán*, to stagger. — 8. *to gyā*, to apakye, to hobble, limp; to be lame; cf. *kontwēkontwē*. — 9. *to apē*, to cease from growing, remain stationary; s. *apē*. — 10. *to siñ*, to fall, sink, decrease, subside, to be diminished, of a fluid in a vessel; cf. *siñ; nño no (so) atō siñ*, the vessel of oil, or the lamp, is no more full; cf. *eso ahñān*. — 11. *to wuram'*, = *guan kō wuram'*, to flee into the bush, to become a foot-pad, prowler, ranger, robber, roving thief. pr. 150. — 12. *to mu, tom'*: a) to sink in; perf. to be lower; *ehō atō mu*, there is a depression, deepening, excavation, hollow (of the ground, the surface of the human body &c.); *n'ani ase atom'*, he is hollow-cheeked; — b) to be inferior (in size, dress, rank, knowledge &c.); *watō mu*, he has been found inferior (e.g. in an examination). — c) to fall in, come on: *onwini atom'*, the cool of the evening has come. — d) to fall in or among, i.e. to increase; also causatively: *osomaā abofo toō abofo mu kofree no*, he sent messengers upon messengers (in order) to call him; cf. *to (abofo to abofo ara)*. — e) to disappear, vanish behind the clouds, of sun, moon or stars: *owia atom'*, the sun has disappeared. — f) s. 13. — g) *ne kōma, ne bo atō mu = atō ne yam'*. — h) Ak. *otóò no mú = oyee no atū*; cf. to 6. — 13. *to*, to fall, happen, chance, come to pass; to prove, turn out, become; *atō bea*, it has fallen somewhere, i.e. has come to the right point: *ento bea*, it is of no use or avail, it is all in vain. — *átō me mú*, it has fallen out to me, i.e. it chanced or happened to me; *eto-dabi-a oko hō* (it happens) sometimes (that) he goes there; — s. *eto-dabi-a*. — 14. *to dweñ*, F. *to gwon*, to fall a prey being seized as a slave; to be lost, to be at a loss; s. *dweñ*. pr. 3288. — 15. *to pómpon mù*, to come to the extreme, to the highest point or pitch. — 16. *to ..tirim*, to fall or come into the mind, to occur; *etoo me tirim*, I chanced to think of, I hit or lighted upon the idea. — 17. *to ase*, to arrive at the end, i.e. to finish or complete; *waye adwuma no atō ase*, = *waye (watase) ne nhinā awie*, he has perfectly completed the work; *wantumi anye antō ase*, = *wantumi anwie ne nhinā ye*, he has not been able to bring it to the end. — 18. *to ..so*: a) to fall upon; b) *biribi atō no so, ade atō no so*, an epileptic fit has befallen or seized him, he has lost consciousness and has become stiff, numbed or torpid; *onipa a ote hō na biribi aye no na wa, kyenkyen a.s. ote se onipa a wawu na onnim ne hō biribiara bio, na ewo hō wo hō a, na n'ani so atew*; he has had an apoplectic fit; — c) *ade atō no so*, he is in a trance, in ecstasy. — 19. *to*, to come to rest, be set at rest, become quiet, calm, be appeased, be satisfied, espec. perf., to lie or be quiet &c. in the foll. phrases: *me hō atō me, me hō nhinā to me hō, me bo atō, me bo or me kōma atō me yam', me yam' atō me*, I feel quite well, am happy, comfortable, at ease, glad, joyful, content, contented, satisfied &c. cf. *me hō kā me hō, me bo adwo, m'ani gye or kā; mā wo bo ntō wo yam'*, set your heart at rest, compose your mind, rejoice, be joyful; cf. *tā wo bo*. — 20. *to (or to) wo bo ase*, lay or put your breast down, i.e. be patient, have patience, wait patiently; s. *ebo*. pr. 3299-3303. — 21. *aduan no atō no hō = akā no hō*, the food has done him good, has made him thrive. — 22

oto de oye, F. = otā ye, oye dā, *he is wont to do, he often does; cf. 13. Mt. 9, 14, 17, 15. 27, 15. Mk. 2, 18, 9, 22. 10, 1.*

tō, a defective form of the v. tō 13, *to fall, happen*, = eto, used in the suppositive sentence: tō me ñkō a (= ka me ñkō a), *if I alone were concerned, as for me*; tō me ñkō a, aṅkā meko = se me ñku-tō na mewo hō kwan se meye nea mepe a, aṅkā meko.

[pr. 1673. 3283-86.]

tō, v. [red. toto] 1. *to lay down the price for a thing, to buy, purchase; pr. 226. 290. 353. 3290-98. 3331. nea abofra pe na ototo, pr. 2124. — wato no kaw, he has paid him the money due to him in order to give him satisfaction for adultery with his wife; cf. akato; — to aye-fare, to pay for adultery. — to asem di, to take bribes in a law-suit.*

tō, v. [red. toto] 1. *to throw, cast &c., Ak. = tow, q. v. — 2. to lay or put somewhere, gener. caus. (preceded by de or fa) and followed by a locative complement: fa ade no to poñ so, put this on the table; fa to hō, put it there; mede ahene meto me koñ mu, I put a string of beads round my neck; ode ne ñkrante ato (n'asen) = wabō ne ñkrante, he has girt on his sword. 1 Sam. 25, 13. — 3. to (ñ)-kesua, to lay an egg (eggs), also simply: to, to lay: akoko kwane, obeto, the hen cackles, she is going to lay.*

Phrases with postpositions (Gr. § 118f. 213f.): 4. de .. to .. hō, *to lay by the side of, i.e. to compare. pr. 136. 1083. 2877. Gr. § 205 Rem. to hō mpē, s. mpē. — 5. to (..) mu: a) to put, throw or lay in, to add: fa tom', fa tom'! na eye adeso, pr. 1073. — b) to lay in the door, lid &c. i.e. to close, shut: to poñ mu, shut the door; pr. 2524. wotom' dedaw, it is (or has been) shut already; mōntotō mfensere mu, shut the windows; — c) to lock up, shut in or up: kototo ñnuan no mu, shut up the goats; woto no dan mu, he has been locked up in the room. — d) toto (atade) mu, to button up (a coat &c.). — 6. gye .. to mu (to mu? s. to 12h), to receive for shelter or protection, to give a lodging, a hearty reception, to welcome; s. gye 21. — 7. to āno, to weigh together several small amounts or receipts of gold-dust. Wodi mpewa wie ansā-na woto sika āno (sika a wotakari dedaw na woresan akari bio). — 8. to .. ase: a) woto dan no ase, they secure the base, socle, or bottom of the walls of the house outside by covering them with clay; wotare dan wie a, wotiti dote a aka no de hore dan no hō hyia srasra so, na o dan no atim hō yiye. — b) oto aduru ase, he pays (down) or deposits the money for a medicine which he wishes to receive. — c) oto nehō ase = obere nehō ase, he humbles himself. — d) to neglect, disregard, slight, treat slightly, throw aside: wato nehō ase mā dom abefa no mpaase, he has not been on his guard so that the enemy could take him by surprise; oreko osa, nso wato (watoto) nehō ase, he goes to war, but is not sufficiently prepared; monnto mohō ase, be always watchful; monnto mo mpaebō ase, do not neglect your prayers, do not give up praying. — e) to ase, intr. to be the last: asem a eto ase a merebebisa wo ni, the final question which I am going to ask you is this. — f) to .. bo ase, lit. to lay down the breast, i.e. to have patience, be patient, wait patiently; pr. 3299-3303; s. ebo & to 20. — 9. to .. so: a) to put or lay on, to cast in, to give over and above, to add: matō nām pī, afei to me só!*

I have bought much meat (fish) of you, now give me some into the bargain! cf. ntoso, ññuso, ñkwanye. — b) mede mehō or m'animeto no so, *I cast myself upon, commit myself unto him, confide or trust in him.* — c) to so, foll. by a num., *to be in number the..th:* oto so anañ, *he is the fourth;* eto so anum, *it is the fifth;* cf. tia, Gr. § 83,3.

Phrases with other nouns (alphabetically arranged): 10. to, *to build,* abañ, *a house of stone;* abantenteñ, *a tower;* fadañ, *a house with mud walls;* ofasu, *a wall.* pr. 3306. (cf. si 21). — 11. to.. be, = bu.. be, pr. 3305. Cf. 16.17.22.23.29.30. — 12. to.. bo, *to lay a bet or wager,* s. obo. — 13. to.. bo ase, s. 8f. — 14. to da, *to appoint or fix a day:* meto no da na wakope sika abetuname; syn. hye da. — 15. to.. dade, Ak. *to apply a deadly weapon to..;* woto no dade = woakum no. — 16. to.. diñ, or simply to, *to give a name, impose a name upon, to name, call:* mato no (or ne) diñ Bekōe, *I have given him the name B.;* mato me ba Adow, *I have called my child A.;* cf. Gr. § 205,4.5. pr. 691.774.789.3304. — 17. to dñom, *to sing;* s. dñom. — 18. to hama: koto dañ no hama, *line (mark out) the sides of the house, stretch the cords to mark out the lines for building the house;* cf. kyeñ dañ. — 19. de.. to ho, *to leave to one's pleasure or disposition.* pr. 413. — 20. to.. kwan, *to give free way, grant liberty, accord freedom to;* mato no (ñkō) kwan, *I have left him to himself, to take his own way;* I have permitted him to do as he pleases; — to sraha, s. sraha. — 21. to.. mmati, *to lay on one's shoulders, i.e. to empower, authorize, invest with (full) power;* opanyiñ soma wo na oto wo mmati a, wudi asem a, wommēre. — 22. to anā, *to give one's genealogy, to show one's parentage, to prove one's descent.* pr. 358. — 23. to anansesem, *to tell (prop. spin) a tale,* cf. 11.28. pr. 359. — 24. to or toto ani, to anyiwa (apro) F., *to look round about.* Mk. 3,5.34.9,8. 25. to.. pē, *to asperse, slander, calumniate, vilify;* s. pē; to hō mpē, s. mpē; diff. to apē. — 26. to or toto.. apōmāfo, *to neglect, disregard, be careless about;* s. apomafo. — 27. to nsa: a) *to stretch out the hand (usu. tēe nsa):* to wo nsa fa ade no māme, *stretch forth your hand, take that and give it to me.* — b) oto ne nsa, *he waves his hand in anguish or anger,* Zeph. 2,15. — oto no nsa, *he beckons him to come.* — c) to nsa didi, *to eat from the same dish:* me nē no to nsa didi, = me nē no didi taforoboto biakō mu; woto nsa, = won bānu didi asaika koro mu. — 28. to asawa, *to spin* (woseñ ñkorā ñkuru-kuruwa 2 na wode duā tēatēā hyem' na wode asawa mfuturu kye-kyere hō, na wode won nsateā 2 kyim, na wobobow wo dua no hō). — 29. to semmāradá, to tekremakyéne, *to entice by sweet words &c.* s. tekremakyene. — 30. to sebe or tafarakye, *to premise an expression of apology.* pr. 1488.3311. — 31. to ntasu, Ak. = te? or fe nt., *to throw out spittle, to spit.* pr. 360.

to, v. 1. *to meet (with), fall in with; to come or light on (upon), to find;* metoo no okwan mu; pr. 3307-10. — 2. *to reach, arrive at, come up with, overtake, catch.* pr. 3313. 3338. — ehia wato won, F. *poverty has overtaken them,* Mf. Gr. p. 107. n'ano ato me, lit. *his mouth has reached me, i.e. he has spoken ill of me,* s. ano. — 3. *to come up to, perf. to equal, match:* wato no, *now he equals him (in riches, knowledge &c.)* — 4. *to join, attach one's self (to).* pr. 1810.2810. — 5. to

expose one's self (to the heat of a fire or of the sun, to the cold &c.): to gya, to warm one's self at the fire; to aŵia, to warm one's self in the sun; to awow, to expose one's self to the cold; meko to awow, I am going to seek coolness; - watō nehō sere, he has exposed himself to laughter. pr. 3312.

tō, v. [red. tōtō] 1. tr. to turn, twist, wrest, pervert, distort; - to transgress, violate, break, infringe, act contrary to: a) tō mmāra, to transgress the law; pr. 3317. - b) tō nsu: watō ne nsu, he has violated his sworn covenant; watōtō wōnhō nsu, they have mutually broken their covenanted obligations. - c) tō ntam, to disregard or violate (the obligations of) an oath. pr. 3316. — 2. to entangle, involve, complicate, confound, make intricate, embroil (cf. tōa): a) ohene mmāra atō wo = woatō ohene mmāra (s. 1); wo mmāra a wohyee me no atō wo, you are yourself at variance with the law you gave me, have transgressed your own law given to me; - b) otō me sō, he involves me in guilt, he falsely charges me (s. esō) = ode asem a menyee (or enni me so) de ato me so, asem a ode to me so no, ebiara nni me so; - c) otōtō m'ano, he falsely accuses me; - d) otōtō wōn ntam', he sets them at variance with each other, throws them into contention; wokā yi, ntōtō wōn ntam', as they agree or are good friends now, do not disunite them! - e) watōtō asem no, = wadānnān asem no ani na ensi n'asem trēnē so bio, na waye no basabasa, he has confounded the matter, has made it intricate. — 3. intr. to be entangled, confused, confounded, disconcerted, discordant, disturbed, embroiled, endangered. pr. 2. 3345. — Phrases: a) ne ti atō, his head is entangled, his life is in danger; = woahye se wōnkum no mprenpreñ, he has been declared guilty of death. - b) n'ani atō, n'anyiwa tō, F. his face is confounded, i.e. he is ashamed, bashful; Mk. 8,38. - c) kete no atōtō, the mat has been woven amiss, improperly, faultily; - d) okā asem no a, n'ano tōtō = ontumi nkā mmā entēe, when he represents the matter or relates the story, his mouth is confused (he confounds himself) i.e. he cannot relate it aright; - e) o-nè no ntam' atōtō (kañno woye adamfo, nnansā-yi woye sakasaka, wōnkā bio), they have been disunited, have fallen out with one another; Onyān-kōpōn nè nnipa ntam' atōtō, there is a disruption (a state of discord) between God and men. — 4. tō kwan, to miss or lose the way, to go astray; cf. fōm kwan, yera okwan. pr. 479. — 5. to injure, spoil, destroy, kill: nsū ntō wo, abosom' ntō wo, the fetish-water, the guardian spirits shall kill thee. — 6. tō .. aduru, to attack, injure, or kill by poison, to poison. pr. 3315. — 7. tō .. āno, to curse, imprecate, execrate one's self: watō n'āno, he has cursed (falsely accused, cf. 2) himself (se ebia ose: ka me nkō a, ankā mawu! I wish I were dead!), cf. anotō. pr. 435f. — 8. tōtō āno, s. 2 c.

tō, v. [red. tōtō] to turn or change by heat: 1. to bake; to roast, to dress by applying to the fire without making use of any pot or pan, cf. kisā, kyew; tō abodō, to bake bread; tō ode, to roast yam; tōtō brōde, to roast plantains; tōtō nām, to roast meat. pr. 364.3407. — 2. tōtō, to cause to fade, wither or shrivel by exposing to fire for a few moments, = de kā ogya, e.g. leaves that are to be used as a medicine. — 3. tō dua, to make a fire round about a tree in order to

make it die. *pr.* 3314. — 4. *tõtõ kuru*, to dress, stupe or foment a hurt, wound or sore with warm water or medicaments. *pr.* 365.1423f.

o-tó, *mashed yam* (first boiled, then crushed by pressure or [pounded]).

e-tó (*Gr.* § 49,3 c) *breech, buttocks, posteriors, anus, the hinder part* or *parts* of an animal body; *cf.* *sisia*, *trūmu*; *pr.* 425.3318. — né tò atim (òkò bābi na wakotrā hò korā na n'ani agye hò na ompe se oba bio), *he has settled permanently*; mintú mé tò wò ha, *I will not leave this place*; wabò wó tò ato hò (ato guam'), *he has revealed all thy secrets*; né tò ada or ayi adi (wo nneyee [bone] ada adi na nnipa nhīnā ahū wò guásò, na enni wo ñkokoamude biara a ennaa adi e), *his secrets have been revealed*; gener. of bad conduct; = n'ani awu, *he has been put to shame*; woyi né tò akoññua na fñē nni né tò bio a otrā so. — 2. *hind part, hind end*, of any other object: pā-né no tò kwán (= pane no aniwa, asō, fñene) sūa, — *terew*, *the eye of the needle is small, — is wide*; *pr.* 2590. — ehyén tò, *the stern, after or hinder part of a ship*; — of a vessel: the part with which it rests on the ground: aŵowa to, *the bottom of a brass basin, s. osrāmāñ*. — 3. *the end* of immaterial things: tñwa .. to, *to cut the hind part i.e. to cut off, finish*; wátñà asém no tò, *he has brought the palaver to an end*; etó ntñae e, *the end has not yet come*; eda a eto rentñwa da, *the day or time whose end will never come, i.e. eternity*.

a to, in cpds. (atokoro, atosem) = atoro, *lie*.

a to, Ak. 1. *soup-ladle*, = kwankorá [*G. id.*] — 2. *spoon*, = atere.

o-tō, a kind of *pap*, prepared of corn; woyam abūrow de si hò nnansā, na ebón wíe à, wode nsu ahono na woason so na wode gu oseñ mu asi gya so akā; *cf.* mmore, ohu.

o-tō, *inf.* 1. *contention, dissension, discord; broil*; *cf.* ntōtō. — 2. *F. transgression*; ebon nye Nyankp. ne mmra no tō biara.

toa, *v.* [*red. toatoa*] 1. *to join, conjoin, bring or put together*; t. guaha, *s. this*. — 2. *to connect, file, string; to tie in weaving; to talk*: t. nsententē, *to make or multiply words, talk a long string of words*; otoa nsententē a fñē nnim', *he talks a great deal, but there is nothing in it*; otoa ntentēñ, *he spins a long yarn, talks at random, tells a long story*; nea oretoa ne ñkrāmosōm hō asem bi, *he is talking about Mohammedanism*. — 3. *to trace, track, follow the trace or track of, pursue*: aboa na wotoa no, *e.s. woakotow aboa tuo na wañwu n'anāmu hò na okò, na wutiw no. Wotoa aboa a, nea wode pe no ne okáfo à egugu nè adae a odae nè nañ a ode tiatiaē; na se wonyā hū a, na wotiwo so ara, kodu se wobeto no*. — 4. *to take up, renew, resume* something that had been interrupted; *inf. toa, renewal. Kurtz § 1*. — 5. *to fall upon, be hard upon, press hard or close, to urge, trouble, to attack* (with abuse or blows), *to assault, assail, challenge* (*cf.* tua, tñwa mpoa); *pr.* 215. — 6. *to apply to, assail with petitions, urge, solicit*; waguani atoa no, *he has taken refuge with him*; *Ps.* 2,12. 31,2; wo bone ahye wo so ara se deñ, na woreye apa abaw, na wode kotoa no a, orempan wo da. — 7. *to design beforehand* in dice-playing or in the game called ntewsi (not in nhōmatow). — 8. *Phr.* n'asem ntoa, *he is inconsistent with himself, he is an unprincipled*

man, unstable, unsteady, fickle in his manners and doings; n'asem antoa, his dealings had no consistency, from improper conduct he could not hold his position. — 9. toa so: a) caus. to join, put to, sew to, adjust together; ntama ye tiā a, wode bi toa so; — b) to adjoin, lie or be next to, be contiguous; Begorofo toa Kāmānāfo so; — c) to fit, agree, suit, be adjusted or adapted: eyi de, entoa so korā, this composition (of two words) will not do at all. — d) to continue, to proceed in (a speech or narration): wokā asem a, toa so na enkosi prekō ansā-na woagyae; mekoē no, na okasa, na otoa ne kasa so ara kosii. — 10. toa toa so, a) to be put or arranged in a row; — b) to follow after one another in a row: mōnko no ntoatoa so, go one after the other.

tōa, v. [red. tōatōa, q.v.] 1. to involve, implicate, entangle; ope se ode n'amanne betōa me koñ, he wishes to involve me in his own difficulty. — 2. to be entangled or caught, to entangle one's self; aboa no atōa, the animal has been caught in the snare; wudi sono akyia, wontōa, pr. 893. — 3. F. (twēa) to accuse. Mt. 12,10,27,12. Mk. 15,3. — 4. to cause disorder &c. ewo tōa ne yam', the honey causes pain in his belly. pr. 445.

toa, pl. n-, calabash, gourd and the plant producing it; pr. 599. — small bottle, flask or flagon; box; small pot or jar; pr. 3320-22. (F. twa, Mt. 9,17.) — ntoahorow: nnótòá, nsútòá, béntóá, odánka, aden-kum, mfoā. — cf. toā, kora, kuruwa, tumpañ.

toā', toáwa, F. toaba, pl. n-, a small calabash, bottle, flagon or box; phial, cruet; cartouch, cartridge, cartridge-box; cf. asratoā'.

ntoa, ntoā, 1. pl. of toa, toā. — 2. a leather belt or girdle containing cartridges in 6 or 12 small boxes or cells; s. obarehya; — woakōntoa mu, they are ready for fighting: mōnkāntoa, make yourself ready for fighting.

átòā', 1. a kind of tree, used for fences, with edible fruit. — 2. a kind of bead, s. ahene.

o-to-aberé [nea ne to abere, whose buttock is red] s. afērāw.

ntoa-do, F. place where two things meet or join, corner; border of a territory, region, district or country. Mt. 2,16,4,13,6,5,8,34. Cf.

ntōadze (?) F. the uttermost part of, Mk. 13,27. [ntoašo.

toa-fúfu, vessel or box of white porcelain. pr. 3319.

toa-múm, a gourd without opening. pr. 168.

nto-anā, = nea oto anā, pr. 3323.

nto-āno, inf. [to āno] the sum or amount of gold-dust consisting of several smaller amounts now weighed together.

toapó, As. spitting-box.

nto-ase, inf. [to ase] 1. payment in advance for a medicine or any other thing promised; wode to ade a wode rebemā wo a.s. wore-beye amā wo no ase; a gift to the fetish; ade a womā na woyi mmusu māwo anāse woye aduru māwo a.s. wotu sumañ māwo. — 2. condition. Kurtz § 311.

o-to-ā-séfó, pl. a-, a man having a belt with cartridges about him; one who wears a belt with cartridges for another; armour-bearer.

n to a-so, *inf.* [toa so] *continuation; junction*; F. ntoa-do, *q. v.*

to ā-tíri, *pl. n.*, the covering of a cartridge which is bitten off before use; o-nè me kekaw nt. (= o-nè me kō), *he is in active hostility with me, acts hostilely against me.*

to atoa, *red. v.*, *s.* toa.

tōatōa, *red. v.*, 1. *s.* tōa; ñhāmā tōatōa m'adesoa, *climbers have entangled my load.* — 2. *to become or be bent or crooked*: ne nan atōatōa, *his legs are bent (together).* — 3. *to prefer a charge against; to accuse*, F. Mt. 27,12. Mk. 15,3. — *to calumniate, backbite, slander* (more than t'wiri): okontomponi t. ne yonkō. — 4. *to embroil, to sow or stir up dissension, disunion, discord &c. among*: onipabone na otōatōa (otōtō) mañ nè mañ ntam'. — 5. t. mu, a) *caus. preceded by de or fa: to interlace, join together, insert &c.* — b) *to be joined together, interwoven, intimately united, closely connected*; *syn.* kōakōa mu.

atōatōā, *pl. n.*, a beast of prey, lynx(?); ne hō te se obátá, a little bigger than a large country-dog, preys on sheep &c.

ntōatōae, *impediments* (ñhama, nnuabā nè nnuā a ewo kwan mu wo soro nè fam', na wonam mu a, esuso wo mu.

ntōatōam', = ñkōakōam', *joints, connected members.*

ntoatoa-só, *inf.* 1. *continuation; a continued, uninterrupted row.* — 2. *adv. repeatedly, in repeated succession, continually, continuedly*; waye bone no nt.

o-to-atwēree, *s.* sisi, *bear.*

tobê tobê, *adv. noisily, impetuously, vehemently*; monnye no t. t., *do not treat him violently*; asafo kura onipa a, wokasa nanso wosunsūan n'ase t. t.

to-bea, *place or manner of laying.* — to-bew, *place to put or lay something*; minhū ne t., *I do not know where to put it.*

atobēre, *s.* atopēre.

atobiā: waye at., *he is in despair, looks about him in desperation.*

o-tobo: akōa at. F. *an unprofitable servant.* Mk. 25,30.

ntoboa, F. *tribute (money).* Mt. 17,24f. Mk. 12,14.

tóbūrō, tóbūrobō, *a. insipid, tasteless, not sufficiently salted*
[or seasoned; cf. wō.

ntobūrō, a disease similar to *small-pox* (mpete) yet with small pustules.

eto-dabi-a, *lit. it falls i.e. happens some day that, i.e. sometimes*; *s. to* 13. Gr. § 130,4. pr. 3282. — F. oto-dabi-a, oto-febi-a.

ntō-de, *roasted things, roasted yam.* — ntō-nām, *roasted meat.*

nto-dii, *v. n.* [ade a woto di] *things bought and eaten: bought victuals; expenses espec. for food*; onnów (onni afuw) na odi nt., *he has to buy his victuals*; fa nt., pr. 1082.

todō, a certain *star.*

ntodowá-sò, Akw. nea womō amōase fa hō no, d'wonkū-só.

atodu-dubeñ, adubeñ, *sufre, sulphur.* D.As.

ato-duru, atoduru [tōw aduru] *gunpowder.* pr. 1252.3371.

toe, *v.* to take away from on the fire: toe aduan no, = mā so fi gya so; nsu no ado dodo, na toe si fam'; to help down (a load), cf. soe.

atoe, *v. n.* the place where the sun sinks or sets, west; s. to, *v.*

atoe-fām', west side; to west, west-ward.

o-tofam mēñ [mēñ = beñ, red] a kind of herb.

atòfo, 1. ade a biribi trā so; nave of a wheel, wherein the spokes are inserted; socket, opening in which any thing is fitted; ade no a-hūan asi n'at. so, the thing has snapped into its proper place. — 2. cushion worn by negro-women in their dress behind, distinguishing their dress from that of the males; they may carry children on it.

o-tòfó, *pl. a-*, buyer, = odetòfó. [G. atofó, atufu.]

o-tófó, *pl. a-*, one who has fallen in battle or has been killed by an accident. *pr.* 957.3324. — atofó-kwāñ, asamañ kwan, the milky way.

o-tofo-sēsā, *s.* osāmāñ. — (tofo, *Mf.* apparition.)

to-fōe [to a afo]. *pr.* 3137. — tōfor, *F.* glutton. *Mt.* 11,19.

ato-gyē, -gyei, *F.* custom house, collector's office. *Mk.* 2,14f.

o-togyefo, *pl.* atogyigyefo, publican, toll- or tax-gatherer.

átòhā, a kind of tree.

ntohoro, food without meat or fish.

tòkō, *adv.* (to fow or sra) richly, plentifully; wode ñkū afow n'anim t. = tàkā.

atókó, a kind of millet, guinea-corn. [G. àkoko.] — atoko-sá, a kind of beer made of guinea-corn; nsā a wode atoko aye.

antókò-asafó, a sort of European cloth, *s.* ntama.

o-tokoataka, a kind of creeper or climber. *pr.* 3423.

ntokoá-ntòkoá, *a.* variegated, spotted, dotted; ansām hō ye nt.; ntama a biribi sisim' bebrē (nneema wom' bebrē) ye nt.; cf. ñwrañwrañ (more used of flowers).

ntokontráma [with pure a; atoto hō 'mākō-mākō se ntrama] speckled; oponko nt., a gray and white horse.

ntokónán, *s.* ntokwanan.

ato-koro, = atoro koro, a single lie. *pr.* 3325.

ntoko-tá, *F.* nsokota, sandals; = mpaboá.

tòkótòkó, a kind of bead; *s.* ahene. [Guan, = biribi biribi.]

tókũru, *pl. n-*, a hole; a hollow, excavation, cavity; *pr.* 2590 tew t., to tear a hole, as in a dress; b o t., to make a hole, as in a board or in the ground; cf. tũ, amōa, ñkoroñ.

to kuwa, *pl. n-* [dim.] a small hole.

atō-kwā, *pl. n-* [akoa a woato no] a bought slave.

atokwa, n-tokwáw, fighting, scuffle, affray; kō nt., to fight, scuffle, cuff, be at fisticuffs; wode kutruku anā tẁere a.s. sōtore kō nt., they fight with the fist (clinchd in two different ways) or with the flat of the hand; *pr.* 1189. wakokā nt., he has caused or brought about a scuffle; di nt., *pr.* 297. cf. mmātokwa.

tókwa-bo, tókwa-bóba, a kind of *stone* found in Akem, hard and heavy as *quartz*. *pr.* 3326. *a burdensome stone, Zech. 12,3. a stone to be lifted up by young men to show and exercise their strength; obo a nkũrofo mã so de kyere won ahõoden.*

tókwa-mirika, *pr.* 3327.

ntókwa-nán: wasi nt., *he has set his feet in a fighting attitude.*

tókwa-tām, *a cloth tied round the thighs and regio pubis by persons ready to fight.*

tóm', = tō mu, to mu; *s.* tō 12., to 5.6.

ntōmā, Ak. = ntāmā.

tómmā, n-, 1. F. Akr. ntama a wode bō asen, *sash, a strip of cloth worn about the waist, tied over the clothes.* — 2. Ak. ahene hunu a mmā de to won asen, = asenmuhèné, *a string of beads worn about the waist.*

atom-dé-e [ade a wode to (nkwan) mu] *greens, seasoning, spice, fish or other meat put in the soup. pr.* 106.

ntómmè [nton abe] *a plant (kind of palm) with ensiform leaves, the living stems of which may serve as posts in fences; ne nkoñmu se obeten nti na emā wofre no sa; cf. nton, opete-nton.*

ntomme-ntomme, *a.* = nwrañwrañ.

tómere [Eng.] *tumbler; cf. gyirase.*

o-tòmfó, *pl.* a-, [tono] *smith, blacksmith; pr.* 234.3328f. *cf.* odwumfo.

o-tómfo, tñfo, *pl.* a-, [ton] *seller; syn.* odetonfo.

ntómmò, ntòmò, *sweet potato, Batatas edulis, Convolvulus batatas. [G. atómò.]*

o-tòm-mó [tono obo] *anvil.* — tomō, F. *alone, only; cf. nkõtō.*

ntomporie, Ak. = ntampehámá, *rope; hama a woafira no kũrō, adwumayefo de bi to won asenmu ye adwuma; nsuānofo na etā de to won asenmu. pr.* 744.

atompráda, *the viscous juice of newly cut plantains; brode a wokotwa fi dua so mprenpreñ de beto ho na āno nsu anson na wokodi'a, na akita wo.*

nto-mú, *inf., addition, augmentation, pr.* 2934. *cf.* ntoso.

ton, *v.* [red. tonton] *to sell; pr.* 3330-32. — ton..di, *to sell and use up the money received; odefo no koton asem no mã nea odi asem no.*

ton [full o] *adv.* imitative of the loud and harsh sound of a bell, gong or dawuru [G. ñoño].

tòññ (tonñ, tññ) *adv.* *far, to a great distance, to a remote part of; oko Abrokyiri t., okofa akurā t.*

o-tón, *inf.* the act of selling, sale; slavery.

e-ton, *amber, beads of amber; wofre no akomfohèné, akomfo na etā hye ntia; s.* ahene & bankam.

ntón, *a plant (kind of palm) with long ensiform leaves used for plaiting mats; ahabañ bi a wode ñwene kete; pr.* 3333. *cf.* opete-nton or ntomme, tñiton.

ntoñ, Ak. ntóro, = abusābāñ, *family, consanguinity, kindred*; wufi nt. beñ mu? wóntòñ de dēñ? meye Dǔ́moànáńí &c.

ntoñ, = ntònkā: n'ani atra ne nt., *he is supercilious, arrogant, presumptuous*.

ntoñanōá, *the eaves of a roof*.

tonasú-m', otonsu [nea otomfo tono ho] *forge, smithy, smithery, workshop of a smith*.

ntóñkā, (eye-)brows; cf. ntoñ, nyañkōntoñ.

ntóñ'ko, the largest kind of *pepper*, with red or dark-green or whitish pods, s. mako. pr. 3334.

Tòñko, pr. n. a town on the left bank of the Volta; efi Anum ko ho beye dakoro kwan; wufi Parémā a, na woko ho a.n. woadu Sahaé (Epe).

toñkogyei, pl. n-, *hook, large fish-hook*. Am. 4,2. cf. akotokoro.

toñko-kā', a *finger-ring* with a knob resembling a mitre; cf. kā, mpetea.

tono, v. [inf. a-,] *to forge, to beat or work iron or steel, to do smith's work*, — used without an obj., cf. bo 60.89; — s. tontono.

o-ton-su, s. tonasu.

tōntāñ, v. *to twist, intertwist, entwine, intertwine; to entangle*; fá tōntāñ mú = fa tōatōa mu, *make a noose, loop, loose knot!*

ntóntāñ, Ak.-ne, *net, net-work*, cf. otañ; — *spider's web, cobweb*, s. húhúa.

ntóntāñ-tām, *crape, gauze*.

ntòntó (cf. toñ, *to sell, to, to buy*): di nt., *to buy things on joint account and share the money received from the sales*; = si kosow.

ntontó [full o] a kind of *yam* (bayere); s. odé.

ntònto [full o] *several strings united, with beads strung on each*, used to decide any matter by drawing the beads, which may come or not; bo or tǔě .. so nt., *to draw lots (cast lots or raffle) for (or upon)*; asase yi nt. abo me, *the lot of this land fell on me*; wobo no nt. (cf. wobo no aka), *they recur to the drawing of lots in order to decide his case*. F. tǔě (.. hō) tonto, Mt. 27,35. Mk. 15,24.

ntonto-bo, the act of *drawing lots or deciding by lot*; wode asem bi ato nipa so na wonhú mu nokware, na nea owo ntonto no bi womā okofa, na wokañkye ǔie a, otǔě ahene a.s. ntrama a ewo hama no so no. So onipa no, wotōno sō a, na ayi ato fam'; se nso ewom' ampa a, wotǔě a, emmá. Ade koro no ara na wofre no ahamatǔě; woye wo Fante.

ntóntōm, *mosquito*. pr. 3335. — ntóntōñ-tām, *mosquito-net*.

tontono, red. v. 1. s. tono. — 2. de .. t., *to work or act upon .. with .., to cause or give trouble by, to inflict or cast upon*: mede asem makotontono no, *I have brought a palaver upon him which will give him much to do*. — 3. F. *to laud, magnify; to adore*.

ntontóno, inf. F. *adoration*.

atóntore-bòā', atontrōboā, pl. n-, *gnat, small fly*. Mt. 23,24.

o-to ntūroni, *pl. a-fo, reveller, rioter, carouser, bacchanalian*; onipa a wadidi amē na n'ani agye kyeñ se ete, odi ñkwaseasem, otēetēm' (yē yē, mē, tŵēa), oye sakasaka, odi atuntunansēm.

ántópàntírì, a kind of *bead*; *s. ahene*.

atopé (obsol.) *hoe, mattock*; *cf. asow; spade(?) pr. 1081*.

o-tope, a *large snail*, *cf. ñwaw, owánini. pr. 1080.3427f.*

atoperé, a *play in which a victim* (a person destined for death) *is cruelly killed*; *pr. 3336*; de.. goru at. (As. dŵa at.), *to worry, torment, torture one to death*; maye bone, na mommfá me ññnoru at., *I have done evil, but do not torment me to death*; nea wode no regoru at. no, wohye no anibere, e.s. wobobo no nnade ansā-na woakum no.

o-toperefo, *pl. a-, pr. 3337*.

tôpō' [Eng.] *tub*.

tore, *v. [red. totore] to fall (cf. to)*; 1. *to fall or turn or be decided against*; asem no atoreno (= as. no ato no so, abo no) or simply átore no, *the matter has fallen or turned out against him, he has been found guilty*; asem yi, étore wo, *you are guilty*. — 2. *red. to fall on or upon, to attack, assault, assail, begin an attack upon*; ototóre no, *he attempts to catch him, assaults him*. — 3. *to be reduced in number, become less*; woatore, *they have become few*. — 4. *ase tore, to die out or away, become extinct, be extinguished*: won (omañ, abusua, mmoadoma, afieboa) ase at. = won ase agu; aduan (ode, obrode n.a.) ase at.

ntore-mu, *inf. di nt. = to mu, to sink in, fall down*, e.g. a cover or lid in a pot of too wide an aperture.

atóre-mù-adé, *F. = amanne, a custom of long standing, habitual practice, usage*; ade a wófi tètetete áyè abedu 'ne; Guanfo at. ne se wodi agyade, na Atwifo de ne wofade; Eniresi amradofo at. ne se, oman biara a wodi so no, wogye won tow.

antor-epira [wanto a wapira] the name of a kind of *native song*.

ntorewa, *s. ntrowa*. — torfo, *F. = otorofo. Mt. 7, 15. 24, 11.*

tōro, tōrotōró, *a. 1. smooth, glib, slippery, lubricous*; okwan yi so ye tro, *this path is slippery*; okwan trotro ni. — 2. *false, spurious, not genuine*; *cf. bisetró, opp. bise pá*. — toro, *v. s. torów*.

atóro, *ot., a lie, untruth, falsehood*; di at., As. di toro, *to tell lies, to lie*; *pr. 450. 457. cf. boa*; omā otoro wíe toro, *he makes the lie cease to be a lie*; yémmā ot. ñwíe ot. ana? *shall we make the lie told of us a truth?*

o-tóro, a kind of plant, used to destroy lice; *staves-acre*; wode guare won tirim na dŵiw kō.

ntoro, *Ak. a person of the same ancient family, worshipping the same fetish*; wo nè bi guare oboson-koro a, ná moye nt.; mé ntóro ní! oye ment.; *cf. ntōñ*.

torobén'to, *pl. n-, [Dan., Dutch: trompet] trumpet*.

tórodō, tórododo, 1. *a. straight, erect, upright, aright, right; slender, slim; plain, smooth*; dua no si hō t. (enkyeá na ehō nni apowapow, na enni abā pī gye ne soro ñkō); e or o torodō, a *plain, decided e or o*; mo de a morekā yi ye nokware torodododo, *what*

you say here is quite true, the plain truth. — 2. adv. precisely, just, exactly, perfectly.

tòròdò, tòròdòdò, tòròdòdòdò, *advv.* imitative of the sound of a fluid being poured into a vessel or upon the ground; *pr.* 327. nsu gu tòròdòdò; nsu gu mu tòròdòdò; nsu gu fam' taradada; òde nsu gu ahinam' tẁòròdòdò.

tòrófetòrofe, *a.* smooth, glib; *cf.* tòro; n'ano ye t., *he has a smooth, glib, flippant, voluble tongue.*

ò-tòrófo, *pl. a-*, liar. *pr.* 2596.3338-41.

ntòrofo-sém, = atosem, *lies, falsehood; s.* atoro.

tóróm, a kind of *antelope*; ne hō ñwrañwrañ se owansañ.

torom, ... *s.* terem, trōm, troma, tromtrom, tūrom'.

atoropó, a kind of *tomato*, a fruit similar to a pomegranate; *s.* ntorowa. *pr.* 3136. *Ex.* 28,33. — atóropòá?

torotoró, *a.* *s.* tòro.

torow, *v.* to become smooth, to wear out, be worn out or off by friction or rubbing, mfewá no hō ñkyimī at.; n'asō atorow, = n'a-sōm'aye trotro, asem biara nsñaw mu, *he turns a deaf ear to all that is told him.*

ntorowá, *As.* nnuadéwa, an edible fruit, espec. eaten in soup, *tomato, love-apple, Lycopersicum* (or *Solanum*) *esculentum*; diff. kinds: nnuafwé, nt.-kyeñ, nt.-pá, nt.-apó, *s.* atoropó.

to-sika, *F.* tow-sika, *tribute money. Mt.* 22,19.

ató-sém [atoro asem] *falsehood, falsity, untruth, lie.*

ntò-só, *inf.* [ade a wode to so] *addition, what one gets into the bargain* when buying a thing; *Ak.* ññuso, *cf.* nsim', ñkwanye.

ò-toso-fá, *inf.* the act of *embezzling* (taking for one's self) what is given into the bargain, instead of bringing it to him or her who sent to the market.

tòte, *pl. n-*, foot of a fourfooted beast, paw, claw, hoof.

atòte-bóa, *pl. n-*, any *quadruped* that lives on the ground, not on trees; *opp.* soroboa; adowa ne nt. hene, adowa na ne tôte sũa papa.

ato-tem, *n-*, *inf.* [tow ntem].

toto, *red. v.*, *s.* to, to fall &c.; to, to buy. — *F.* = sere, *Mt.* 18,29.

toto, *red. v.*, *s.* to 1-31. espec. 5c.d.8c.d. (ototo nehō ase: 1. = obere nehō ase; 2. onfwe nehō so yiye.) — *F.* to cast a hook, *Mt.* 17,27. — toto abā, *F.* to shoot out branches. — toto anyiwa, *F.* to look round about. *Mk.* 9,8. — toto ntafi, *F.* to spit. *Mt.* 26,67.

tõtõ, *red. v.*, *s.* tō 1-3. to be entangled, complicated &c. *pr.* 2. t. anañmu, *F.* to offend, *Mt.* 5,29.13,21.18,8.24,10.

tòto, *child. lang.* = bósáw.

ò-toto, nea ototo, *one who often buys. pr.* 3342.

ntoto, *inf.* frequent buying, inclination to buy. *pr.* 392.3548.

ntõtõ, *inf.* [s.tõ] discord, contention, embroilment; perplexity;

ò-toto a hō honò, *s.* mmofūmā. [confusion.]

ntõtõ-anañm, *inf.* *F.* offence, things that offend. *Mt.* 13,41.18,7.

ntoto-aním', *v. n.* what is put before another thing; a casing of timberwork; dua a woasen de fomfām apon nè mfensere anim mǎ eyē fe, = mfomfamhó.

ntōtō-āno, *inf.* false accusation, calumny, slander.

atoto-be, *pr.* 3347.

ntotobísiwa, *a.* small and numerous; yeñ mmofrant. de, yen-nim, *we* little children, many as we are, do not know that.

o-toto bonéfó, *pl. a-*, a profligate, flagitious, abandoned, vicious, wicked, reprobate person, ruffian; onipa a ope se ode nehō fra bone biaram'.

o-toto bròfó, *pl. a-*, artless fellow; brutish person. *pr.* 3296.

ntotoe, *v. n.* F. supplications; *s.* toto = sere.

atōtōe, = asē akeseakese.

[akisiwa.

ntotofífiwa, mmofra nketenkete, boys of about 12 years, *cf.*

ntoto-kón, *inf.*: óyè nt., ode nt. nam (nantew), = ototo ne kón,

atoto-nsā, one who has bought palm-wine. *pr.* 3343. [s. kón.

toto-re, *red. v.* tore, to assail, assault, attack, try to catch or kill.

o-totore, a kind of tree; dua kese, woso.

ntótore, *dry spittle* about the mouth of sleeping children; mmofra da na ntasu sēñ wōñ āno na ekyenkyen hō a, wofre no nt.

totorotó, *a.* large, tall, big, stout: òyē onipa t. = osō, oye kese, oye oberañ.

tótotorotō, *a.* safe and sound; unhurt, uninjured, unimpaired; unimpeached: wako sa de nehō aba t., e.s. korábó bi anká no se oyare bi ammó no, na ode nehō dṽōdṽō aba ofie; wafi asem uom' t., e.s. obi de asem ato no so a.s. amanne bi abeto no so, na mpanyimfo ahyia adi asem no, na fō biara amamá ne fām'.

tótótē, *adv.* lengthways, lengthwise, at full length; obea hō t., he lies there (idly stretched out) at full length.

totòtotò: n'ani ye no t. = eye no aniani, he is sad, grieved, in perplexity, at a loss (so that his eyes fall now here, now there).

o-totowá, atotowá, a kind of tree; dua kese, wodi n'aba, wode n'ahaban ye fañ.

totoyañ, *As.* bog, morass; *s.* dontori, dènkýedènkýe.

tòtòr o-bo-nsu (toturob., *R.* tetreb.), he who causes rain to fall copiously and makes water (rivers) overflow; a by-name of Nyankōpon; ototo toto a, na nsu abo, when the rain falls abundantly, the rivers &c. overflow.

totow, *red. v.* tow; *pr.* 3346.

tow, *v.* [red. totow] 1. to fling, cast, send or throw from the hand, to whirl, hurl, *pr.* 3348; otow no bo, he flings a stone at him, tow kyene, tow gu, to cast somewhere, *F. Mt.* 13,42. to cast away. *pr.* 3346. 3350f. 3353. — tow kyene or petē, to throw or cast to; otow poma no kyenee me, he threw me the stick; tow nnuā no petē yeñ ha, fling the pieces of wood to us here! tow atābo, to throw with a sling, to sling a stone: otow atābo no bo no, 1 Sam. 17,49. — 2. to fling or throw one's self

in a violent or hasty manner, *to rush, dash, spring, bound*; ohuruw fii ahyemmam' tow pom', *R. p. 240. wotow hyee or guu yeñ so, they fell upon us and seized us*; mmoadoma a etua aŵerew no ñhĩnā tow. — 3. *to propel, shoot, let fly* (bem̄ma, agyañ, *an arrow*); pr. 362. — 4. *to shoot, fire, discharge* (otuo, *a gun*); ehena na otowe? *who did shoot? to shoot, to kill by shooting*: otów' no tuo, *he shot him*; pr. 3349. cf. bō tuo; — also of the gun: *to be fired*: otuo atow wuram', *a gun has been fired in the bush*. pr. 1479. — 5. *to give, fetch or deal a blow, to beat or strike* (kutruku, sōtore, tŵere, *with the fist, the palm of the hand, the knuckles of the fingers*); tow anañkoti, *to kick, wince, fling out, to jerk* (of horses). — 6. *to brandish, flourish, wave, fan* (māñā, pōñkodúà, *sohori ntakǎrá*). — 7. tow osikyì, *to cast or throw a die or dice, to play with dies*; t. ntráma, *to play with cowries* (wofa ntrama ná wode gù fám' ná wókari nēa ébutuw nē nea edán); t. ñhōma, *to play at cards*; t. dam, t. ware, *to play at draughts*; pr. 3354. t. òdo, *to play with a kind of ball made of palm-leaves*. — 8. tow (atade) so, *to iron, smooth (a dress)*. — 9. tow pōñ, *to spread the table, lay the cloth, give a banquet or entertainment*. — 10. tow dua, *to fell a tree*. pr. 361. 3352. — 11. Phr. wantow n'anom toā mā, *he did not shoot one cartridge full from his mouth, i.e. he answered or replied nothing at all*. — 12. wotow gye so, *they shout to each other for joy*.

e-tow, pl. n-, atow-atow, 1. *lump, bump, globe, round mass, ball*, as of wet clay for pisé-building; *dumpling*, of foofoo (fufū-tow; ahen-tow, *a small one*, ñkwaseatow, *a large one*); *clod, clot, coagulation*; 'mogya atow-atow, *Lk. 22, 44. pr. 3266*. — 2. *cluster, swarm, crowd*: nnipa no abo tow, *the people are crowded together*; wókokyeree tow, *they huddled together*.

e-tow, 1. *tribute, toll, tax, poll-tax*; gye or gyigye t., *to receive, take, gather or collect taxes*; yi t., *to raise or levy taxes; to pay taxes*; ohene de kaw a, woyi t. mā no, wokyē no asafo mu; Kwadade yii t. obarima mmañ 12, obea mmañ 8 (1854 May). — 2. in cpds: asafo-tów, *a single company*; kűrotów, amantów, *a single township or community*.

o-tōwa, *a kind of tree*; sare so dua kese.

ato-w o-s o, = adetowoso, ahunum'.

tóŵ o w, *a. tasteless, insipid, unsavoury*, from want of salt, pepper &c. ñkwañ no ye ñkwañ t. e.s. ñkyene nē mako n.a. nnim'.

to y á m', *anxiety, anxiousness, dejection, apprehension, alarm, despondency*; bō t., *to be cast down, alarmed, depressed, dejected*; ode owu t. (= anikrakra) guañe, *he fled in a mortal fright*.

toyám'bó, *inf. the state of being dejected, dejection &c.*

tra, tǎra, v. [red. tratra] *to go or move over any object or beyond any limit in doing any thing*. pr. 3355. *to pass, go over*, pr. 1033. *to pass by, forego, relinquish*, pr. 366. In connection with another v. it serves to express the prepp. *over, beyond*, s. Gr. § 109, 31. 223, 4. pr. 3356. ohuruw tra a obo, amōa, *he leaped over a stone, a pit*; n'ani atra ne nton, *he is supercilious, haughty, overbearing*; tra so, *to be excessive*; oye hū tra so, *he is excessively timid*; ayemā atra so (aboro so, abu so), *it is overfull*.

trā, tǎnā, tǎnā, *v.* [red. trātrā] F. tsǎnā, 1. to sit down, to place one's self on a seat; it expresses the action, whilst the state of sitting, the posture of being on a seat, is expressed by tē, Gr. §102,3. trā ase! mōntrā ase (ē)! sit down! take a seat or seats, be seated! trā fam'! sit down on the ground! watrā abrogua so, he has placed himself on a chair; kōtrā or bētrā, to go or come to sit down, to settle, take up habitation; dē..trā, caus. to seat, place on a seat, cause to sit down or to occupy a post, site, situation; to station, locate, settle, establish; — otu kōtrā Akyem, he emigrated to Akem; otuu wōn kōtrā Babel, he carried them away to Babel (and settled them there). — 2. to sit, dwell, live at a place (in the pret. and fut. tenses, when the contin. tē cannot be used): otrā Aburi, he lived at Ab. (but is no more there); ope se obetrā Ab. dā, he wishes that he may be able to live at Ab. always; cf. ote Ab., he lives at Ab. at present; ne yere wui no, na ote Ab., when his wife died, he lived at Ab. — 3. to stay, remain, continue: trā ha kakra, stay here a little; wobeko, na me dē, metrā ha; metrā ha adapeñ anan; asase bētrā hō dā; mā entrā hō, leave it there, let it remain where it is, let it rest as it is, let the matter alone, = mā eñka; — akutu no mmeree ē, mā entrā dua so. R. p. 241. — 4. trā ohene hō, to sit by the side of a king, to be a counsellor of the king's; trā asem hō, to attend to a palaver or public transaction.

atrā, = boā, net, fishing net; cf. asawu. pr. 3357.

trā, trawa, *a. thin, flat, smooth, soft*; s. tratrā. pr. 3302.

atrā, slice, cut, thin broad piece cut off, of yam (odé a wōatwa), of bread &c.

trā-bè á, o-trā-bére, trā-bew, seat, place to sit in; abode, dwelling, place of residence; watrā me trābere, he has taken my seat; me t. ni; sore fi me t.; mā yeñko yeñ t.; me t. ne Akropon. R. p. 241.

tradadada, s. taradada. [pr. 3358.]

o-trāfó, pl. a-, 1. assessor; judge lateral, counsellor &c. Kurtz §178. — ohene atr. = mpanyimfo, the king's counsellors, advisers, ministers. — 2. steersman, helmsman, steersmate: hyeñ mu (akyerekyerekwan hō) trāfo a okyere hyeñ no kwan.

ántrā-kùró [entra kùrow, bābifo kyi] a kind of bead, s. ahene.

tram', = tra mu (*s. tra, v.*): wudi mmekwan na wususuw wo tirim asem a, ñkwan aba wofwenem' atram'.

tram, *v.* [red. trantram] 1. to cry out, cry at or about; tram fre, to call upon, invoke: wahintiw atram afre obosom na ohintiw no anyé no biribi, he has stumbled and called upon the fetish (simply pronouncing his name) that the stumbling may not hurt him. — 2. to bewitch, charm, enchant; to curse, imprecate, call down some hurt or calamity, invoke evil on: osúmànfó no atrám barima no amā wáfwe ase; cf. kai. — 3. ohuruhuro no tram no twareno, he was smothered by the damps. — 4. otran'tram me, = okasa denneñ yi me hū, otēetē me, he threatens me, snarls at me, addresses me harshly. — 5. anadwo yi nnipa bi trantram mu, last night some people kept up a clamorous noise, a great vociferation.

ntrāma (*pl.*) cowries, small shells imported from islands in the

Indian Ocean, serving in parts of Western Africa instead of money; forty make a string (obañ), and fifty strings (mmañ 50 or 2000 cowries) go to a head of cowries (otiri); cf. niwa, serewa. pr. 3360. The value is constantly decreasing; in 1860 a dollar (4s. 6d.) was worth 85 strings, in 1870, two heads. Dabi dare biakō si mmañ 85 (not otiri nè mmañ 35), nnansā yi esi atiri abien.

o-tráma-tíri, a head of cowries; in the pl. atiri is used for 2 to 9 heads and atramatiri for 10 or more heads.

ntráma-tów (or 1,333), inf. playing or gaming with cowries, s. tow (v.) 7. — ntramatofo, a player for cowries.

ntrā-mu, inf. immanence. Kurtz § 163.

trañ, v. [inf. o- & a-] to discharge many guns in company or in a volley, to volley.

ntrāni, s. ntane-ani.

atránno, a kind of bird = afiafi-anoma, pr. 1125.

trantram, red. v., s. tram.

atrā-nnufūa, = nea watrā nnufūa, pr. 3359.

atrápòē, pl. n-, [Dan. trappe] step, degree or gradient of a staircase; (pl.) stair-case, flight of steps, stairs made of stones, bricks &c. cf. antwēri. [G. atrakpē.]

trara, = taradada.

trā-ase, trā ase, 1. s. trā. — 2. inf. abo no tr., it has caused him to sit down. — atrāasè(ó), interj. salutation to one sitting.

trāase-fentem: waye tr. (waka ofākō, ontumi ñko bābi), he sits idle or unoccupied, always at the same place, he lies fallow &c. wanye tr. wo n'adwuma no mu, he did not sit idle, was not lazy in his work.

ntra-so, inf. [s. tra] what is beyond the limits; excess, extreme; egyina ntraso abien no ntam', it stands (or holds a position) between the two extremes.

trátrā, a. thin (of things that have an extended surface); syn. frafrā, hatā; flat: won ti ntrā-ntrā, they are flat-headed; smooth, soft, tender: okramañ ayaase ye tr., the belly of a dog is soft.

atrátra-se m, an act of (flagrant) transgression, outrage; odi atr. = obu mmāra so di asem bi, he commits a trespass; cf. señkyeñe.

trawa, a. s. trā & tratrā. — tre, F. = tēre, tsere, te se.

trēnē', tēnenē, 1. a. straight, right, righteous, just; cf. okwantrēnē, asentr. — 2. n. righteousness.

trēnēne, tēnenēne, trēnenēne, adv. rightly, justly; truly, really; exactly, accurately; properly, well; entirely, fully; onim nyan-sa tr., he possesses true wisdom or an accurate knowledge, is well-informed; nea wuse no, wudi atoro trēnenēne, what you say is simply a (downright) lie.

trim... s. ti, tirim', atirimodeñ, atirimpow, atirimsem.

tro, trodō, trofetrofe, trom &c. s. toro ... tōrom, tūrom.

trôm, torom, v. [red. trôntrôm] 1. = torow, to become smooth; to wear out: ani atorom; mfewa no ñkyimi atrôm; eso atrôntrôm. —

2. *to make smooth, plain or even, to smooth, plain or plane*; trôm adaka no hō māmē; trôntrôm dañ mu, e.s., se eye dote a, wode aborobā boro so mā ne ñhinā se pe ye trômtrôm; se eye nnua nso a, wode dade señ so mā ne ñhinā ye pe pe; — oðañ no wo a, mā wonsra(no) prekō; na wotrom so na afei wode hyirew fa so a, na ntokuru ñhinā atúatúa; — otorom (= otow) n'atade so.

tromã, atromá [G. trōma] *morsel, mouthful, bit of food*; Ruth 2,14. *a small quantity, little piece.*

atromã, *a dram*, the 8th part of an ounce or 60 grains in Apothecaries Weight. *Bell.*

trômtrôm, *a. smooth, even, glossy, polished*; ne nsam aye tr.; *opp. aŵereaŵere.*

trontrôm, *red. v. trôm*; tr. so, *to make the surface smooth.*

trōs [Eng.] *trousers*; cf. tŵàkoto, ntŵontŵó, wonó.

trotro, s. tōro, *a.*

tru, s. turu. — *true*, F. = ture, *garden*. Mk. 12,1.8.

trùmú, turum', ntunumu, *strait-gut, rectum, terminal part of the large intestines; anus, breech, buttocks, posteriors*; né tr' = né tò'm'; cf. eto, adintrùm.

ts, F. = t before e, i, seldom before e.

tse, *v.* = tẹ, *to sit &c.* — tse ase = te ase, *to exist, live.*

tse, *v.* = tẹ, *to feel* (tse .. mã .., *to sympathize with*); *to hear*,
[understand.

tse, ts'e, tsie *v.* = tie, *to hear; listen, hearken, obey*. Mt. 13,14.23.

tse, *v.* = tẹw, *to tear &c.* otse asorekye nom', *he passes the waves.*

tsē, *v.* = tēē, *to stretch &c.* tsē wo nsa, Mt. 12,13.49. tse apom', *to*
[be well.

tsēa, *v.* = tēē, tēetēē, *to rebuke, to chasten*. [slender.

atsēa, tsēaba, *a.* = atēā, tēā, *narrow, strait*, atena, tenatena, *Mf.*

tsēam', tsēatsēa mu, = tēm', tēeteem', *to cry out*. Mt. 27,22.

ntsease, = ntease, *understanding*. Mk. 15,16. [Mk. 15,13f.

atsembu, atsēmbua, atsenbua, = atemmu, Mt. 12,18.20.27.23,23.

ntseñ, = nteñ, bua ntseñ, = bu nteñ, *to judge*. Mt. 7,1.2.

ntseñ, *pride*; *syn.* ahantañ; — ye ntseñ, *to be proud*.

tsena, *v.* = tēnā, trā, *to sit &c.*

tsenabew = trābea, trābere, trābew, *place to sit or live, dwell*

tsenām, = trā mu, *to continue*. [ling-place.

tsenene, = tēnēnē, trēnē, *straight, righteous*. Mt. 3,15 &c.

tsentsen, = tenten, *long, high, tall*.

otsentsendem, = otenten, *opp. akwatia*.

tsēpoñ, *pl. a.*, = otempon. Mk. 1,3. — tsere-bia, s. tere.

tserew, *v.* = tẹrew.

tsetse(-ber), = tete(-bere) &c.

tsētsē, *v.* = tēetēē, *to become or make straight &c.* Mt. 3,3. etsē-

[tsē n'abrebo, *it makes him amend his life.*

tsew, *v.* = terew, *to be wide*, Mt. 7,13. cf. tserew, tē.

tsew, *v.* = tew, 1. *to plant*. Mt. 15,13. — 2. *to watch*. Mk. 3,2.

tsew, *v.* = tew, *to tear &c.* tsew tor, *to fall off (from), to drop*.

ntsew, F. = ntetewá, *chaff*.

tsewē, = ntetewe, *rent*. Mt. 9,16. Mk. 2,21.

ntsew-hō, = ntewhō, *consecration*.

tsi, = eti, *head &c.* ne tsi asē, *he is beside himself*. Mk. 3,21.

tsia, v. = tia, *to tread &c. to be against*, Mt. 12,31f. Mk. 9,40.

tsia, = tia, *privy, draughthouse*. Mt. 15,17. Mk. 7,19.

tsiā, v. = tiā, *to be added in the row, making up the number of*;
tsiaba, a. = tiā, *short*. [tsia abien, *to be second*.

tsie, tse, v. = tie, *to hear, listen, hearken, obey*.

atsifī, atifi, *crown of the head, top; westward, windward, syn. ane*.

tsintsim, v. = tintim, *to confirm*.

tsiri, n-, = ti, nti. — tsirim: asase ne ts., *under the earth*.

ntsirim: hye-, *to incite, instigate*. Mt. 14,8. Mk. 15,11.

atsi-tsew, *plaiting the hair*. 1 Pet. 3,4.

tsitsifo = ositifo, *a deaf person*. Mt. 11,5. Mk. 7,32.

o-tsitsir, pl. a-, = otitiriw, *prince*.

atsi-tware, -kware, *inf. decapitation*.

tsiwatsiwa, *extremities, ends; cf. tsia = tia; asase ne ts., the
[uttermost parts of the earth. Mt. 12,42.*

tsrew, v. = terew, *to spread &c.* Mk. 11,8.

tu, v. [red. tutu] *to pull or draw, move or remove with a short and quick motion*: 1. *to draw out* any thing that is fixed, *to root out, get out; to pull out* (ñhwī, *a hair*, pr. 2333. sē, *a tooth*, agyañ, *an arrow*, pr. 372). — *to pluck out* (ñwura, *weeds*, pr. 592; *young plants*, pr. 3367.); *to tear out* (ani, *one's eye*); *to pluck* (mmere, *mushrooms*, pr. 373); *to cut* (sare, *grass for thatching*); — tu dé, *to take out the ripe yam*. pr. 3362. — 2. *intr. to be pulled (plucked or torn) out*; n'ani biakō atu, *he has lost one of his eyes*; — *to fall out*; ne sē ñhīnā atu (atutu) pr. 401; — *to be torn or taken out, to be worn off*: ntama no ani atu; — n'ani atu atō ne nsam', s. ani; — tutu, *to be uprooted, of a tree*. pr. 1047. — 3. tutu, *to pluck i.e. strip by plucking* (akoko, *a fowl*, anoma, *a bird*, pr. 382). — 4. tu hō, *to remove by brushing, to brush*. — 5. Phr. tu ase, *to get out the root, fig. to begin from the very outset*: tu ase (kā) kyere me, *tell me all from the beginning, relate me the whole fully, at full length, at large, in detail, minutely*. — 6. tu, *to take out, dig, make* (amōa, *a hole in the ground*, abura, *a well*, pr. 3361). — 7. tu kuru, *to cause an open sore*, pr. 1425. *to ulcerate, suppurate*; watutu akuru, ne hōnam ñhīnā atutu akuru, *he (his whole body) is full of sores*. — 8. *to draw, scoop (water with the hand or with a calabash)*: otu nsu de hyira n'ano, s. hyira 6b. pr. 3366. tu nsā kora mā bēre me! — 9. *to take up* (nsō, *ashes*) s. nsōtu. — 10. *to take out from a mass, from among other things*: mekotú ampèsí = mekofa bi mabedi; tu gya, *to take out a fire-brand*, pr. 437. tu gyentia no biakō fi gya nom' bēre me! tu kyene, pr. 3364f. — 11. *to take or pull off*, amōase, *the loin-cloth covering the pudenda*. — 12. *to take out i.e. dispose of*: watu n'aguadi ñhīnā ahye me nsa, *he has conferred all his trading-business upon me*; watu ne fi nneema ñhīnā ahye m'ase, *he has given all the things in his house in charge to me, has intrusted them or delivered them in trust to me*. — 13. *to take out (from*

a ship), *disembark, land*: w_oatu hyeñ no mu aguade agu; akōdi-hyeñ 2 betuu asrāfo guu Guā. — 14. tu .. gu, *to reject*; otu n'afotu gu, *he slights his admonition*. — 15. tu, *to turn out, cast out, eject, expel, banish, excommunicate*; watu ne ba (afi n'abusūam') = wapo-pa no afi ne mma mu; w_oatu no afi asafo no mu. — 16. tu .. so, *to depose, dethrone*, = tu agua so, *to remove from a throne*, tu ade so, *to divest of authority*.

Phrases with different complements: 17. a) tu abasam', *prop. to pull out the strength of the arms, i.e. to dishearten, dismay, disable, thwart*; — b) n'abasam' atu, *the strength of his arms has been taken out, i.e. he is discouraged, dismayed, he despairs of*: n'ab. atu ade no hō = enyé no few bio, ontumí nye bio. — 18. tu .. bo, a) *to provoke to anger*, cf. fuw or horai or huru bo; — b) *to frighten, discourage, dishearten*; cf. tu abasam'; — c) ne bo atu, *he is frightened, in consternation, perplexed, disheartened, discouraged, dismayed*. — 19. tu bofo, *to send or dispatch a messenger*. — 20. tu .. fo, *to admonish, exhort*; s. fo; pr. 912. — 21. tu or tutu ani fwe or kyere, *lit. to take out the eyes and look or direct to, i.e. to cast a piercing look at*: w_oatu w_oñ ani de refwe no, otutu n'ani rekyere me, s. ani & pō. — 22. tu or tutu āno: a) *to take or cut off parts of the end, to point, give a point to, sharpen* (the sticks to be fixed in the ground in building a house); — b) otutu m'asem āno sisi (mekā asem a, na wadañ ani), *he wrests my words or cause, lit. he pulls out the borders of my matter and puts them in other places*. — c) otu m'ano w_o fam', *he refuses to hear me, to hearken to me*. — 23. tu .. asō, (to pull out one's ear,) *to persuade, win over*; F. tu asō asōmā, *to persuade, pacify, conciliate*. Mt. 28,14. — 24. tu or tutu asu, *to whisper; to plot secretly, to devise mischief*. Ps. 41,7(8); perh. taken from the sound of splashing, cf. 8.42.

25. tutu, *to call forth, bring about, arrange*: agoru, oprenten-koro, *a play, asaw, a dance*. — 26. tutu, *to pain, smart, ache*: ekuru no tutu me. pr. 1859. (diff. 7). — 27. tutu, *to drive back, to force one to give up his position*; tutu ñkrañ, pr. 313. — 28. tutu .. kaw, *to put one off concerning a debt, to defer, put off payment*. pr. 155.722. 762.1368.3398. cf. ñkadeñ, akatutu. — 29. tutu .. anañ, *to pace, go on slowly*; t. wo anañ duom'!

30. tu, intr. *to fly* (from the jerking motion of the wings): ano-ma tu osoro (wim). — *31. *to fly up, jump up*: otu fām me, *he jumps and embraces or hugs me*. — 32. tu tare, *to be thrown or spattered on, so as to be fastened, to stick, cling or cleave to*.

33. tu, tutu, intr. & tr., *to remove from, to change one's (dwelling-)place*; matutu mafi Akūropoñ makotrā Aburi, *I have removed from Akr. to Ab.*; matu no mafi ofi no mu, *I have caused him to leave that dwelling*; cf. 10. — 34. tu (ko), *to go (away or off)*, pr. 1036. *to go, remove, depart, or journey from* (Numb. 33.), *to set out, set forth; to break up, decamp; to emigrate*; Agyemañ nè ne mañ atu akoye dom, *Agy. and his people have emigrated and become enemies* (to their former master or compatriots, s. dom); w_oatu afi guam' ho, *they have left the assembly*; — *to break up* (a session or meeting): gua no atu, *the session or assembly has been broken up or dissolved, has*

dispersed. — 35. *tu gyaw*, to desert, elope, run away, escape privately. — 36. *tu agyina*, to consult (leaving a greater circle and standing apart, s. agy.) — 37. *tu hye da*, to adjourn, postpone, defer; *woatu ahye da*, lit. *they have parted* (or, *woatu asem no*, *they have put aside the matter*) and fixed a day; cf. *woabo asem no ato ho*. — 38. *tu kwan*, to leave for, set out or forth on a journey, to journey, travel. pr. 3338.3363. — 39. *tu or tutu (a)mirika*, to run. pr. 1321.1771.3397. — 40. *tu aperentén*, to travel with great speed, in forced marches. — 41. *tu .. nnee or nsoŋgo*, to walk slowly, stealthily or secretly after; *otu me nnee* = *onam m'akyi breow*, *ohintaw di m'akyi*; cf. *odi (or onam) me ntenteso*; *odi me nsoŋgo*, = *odi m'akyi komm*. — 42. *tu asuas*, to walk along in a water or brook.

43. *ne hō atu*, he has been delivered or freed from his pressing circumstances. — 44. *aduan no atu (or ato) me hō* (e.s. *aduan a midii no asā me yafunum*), I feel no further strength from that food (being digested long ago; Germ. *die speise hält nicht mehr vor*); *aduan no ntú me hō ntem*, that food (is heavy for or clogs my stomach?) does not let me feel hunger soon.

45. *tu késéw*, to grow or be pale, emaciate, tabid, worn out; *wa-tu k. fitā*. — 46. *tu mpesee*, to put forth (or display) a tuft of blossoms, to bloom, said of maize.

47. *tu do*, F. to move (= *twiw*), Mt. 23,4. — 48. *tu .. si ho*, to put aside, apart, to remove; — (prep.) without, 1 Pet. 3,1.

atu, inf. flying; *ānōmā kyere ne ba atu*.

ntu, s. *ntuw*.

e-tū, pl. a-, hole, den, lair of a beast in the earth.

tū, adv. completely dark; *ade sãã so tū*, whilst this was going on, it grew full night (it continued or was deferred to the dark of night).

atū, clasp, embrace; *ye atū*, to embrace; *woye at.*, they embrace each other; *me ye no at.*, I embrace him; cf. *bam*, *fām*.

tua, v. [red. *tuatua*] 1. followed by locative complements (*āno*, *hō*, *mu*, *so*): a) intr. to stick (at), to be stuck, fixed, fastened, applied to: *boneñwane tua otuo āno*, the bayonet is fixed on the end of the musket; *ntuaāno tua tumpañ āno*, the cork sticks in the mouth of the bottle; *abeñ tua onipa āno*, the horn is applied to the mouth; pr. 79. *ekuru t. me nsa hō*, there is a wound on my hand; *etua me hō*, I have a wound, a sore, pr. 3368. *ntakara tuatua ne hōnam mu*, pr. 1659. — b) caus., to stick, fix, fasten, put somewhere: *ode ntuaāno* (*ahabañ*, *būrodua*, *dua*) *tua tumpañ āno*, he puts a cork into the mouth of the bottle; *ode dua tua dade so*, s. 8. — 2. to have at the extremities of the body: *mmoa bi tua tote*, *ebinom tua awerew*, some beasts have hoofs, others have paws with claws. — 3. *tua .. mu*, a) intr. to lie, be situated in: *m'ani tua me tirim*, my eyes lie in my head, pr. 2294. — b) tr. to close or obstruct a hole, fill up a void or gap, to mend, repair; *ahina a.s. biribi hō aba tokuru a*, *wotua* = *wosiw*; *kotu abañ nom'*, go and repair that fence. — 4. *tua .. āno*: a) to shut, close or stop an aperture, gap or opening; s. 1. — b) to stop one's mouth, lit. & fig.: *wode biribi a.s. asem tua onipa āno na ontumi nkasa bio*; — c) to reply, espec. in refutation: *obi akā wo asem*, *nanso woanyā bi abua*

no; merebetuatua nsem a wubisa no āno, *I now will answer your questions.* — 5. etuatua m'asō, *the report, talk or noise stops or fills my ears, it is always ringing in my ears.* — 6. to apply (pepper, soap) to the anus: wotua no mako = wode mako hye neto. — 7. tua kaw, *to fill up or replace what is wanting, to apply the desert:* a) to (re)pay a debt; to make amends; pr. 3111.3369. cf. hye or si ananmu; b) also simply tua, *to suffer for, pay for, pay damages, expiate;* pr. 728. — c) to punish: obetua won (asem no so) ka-bone, *he will punish them (for it);* — d) to reward: ode akatua-pa betua won, *he will reward them well.* — 8. t., *to join well, sit close, fit; caus. to fit on:* ode dua tua dade so, *he fastens a piece of wood on the iron;* s. 1. — 9. tua, *to be compatible or consistent with, to agree with:* mfentom yi nè mmāra antua, = wommārae se wónnye sã mf. yi; cf. 14. — 10. to fall or hit on: m'ani tuua wo mpempreñ se wokofaa nhōma no; m'ani tuua oñifo se wako akowia ade, *my eye fell on, i.e. I saw with my own eyes...* — 11. to fall upon, to attack, assault, assail (unexpectedly and with force, cf. toa), espec. to surprise early in the morning: wotua won e.s. edom 2 akohyia na dom no mu biakō asore anadwo na woako won a wo-nè won hyia no nsram' na wo-nè won akō anopa; s. ntua, inf. — wotua na wohyew kürow, *they assault and burn a town.* — 12. to besiege, block up, invest; to enclose, encompass, surround: wotua kürow no (pratū); wotua no pratū ne se: onipa wo danmu na woakotoa no na onnyā okwan mfa bābiara; s. pratū. — 13. to anticipate, to be before in doing: t. ahema, *to be early in doing, to begin a work or any thing early in the morning before the usual time:* mituaa ahemadakyē or anopa mekoō ho, *I went there early in the morning, I rose early and went there.* — 14. .. hō tua: asem yi hō tua (= as. yi hō nni kwan, a.s. woakā na woanni no sã a, enyé yiye), *this word is a) incontestable, incontrovertible, indisputable, irrefragable, irrefutable, b) indispensable, imperative.* — 15. ne hō tua nehō, a) omfoñee, *he is well fed, corpulent, stout;* — b) *he is at ease, quite comfortable.* — 16. t., to abstain from: otua (nehō) aduan, nsā, *he (shuts himself up against, i.e.) abstains from food, liquor, he prohibits himself to take food, palm-wine &c., in the way of a religious observance;* watua nehō ade amā lehowa, *he has separated himself unto Jehovah as a Nazarite, Num. 6.* — 17. to prohibit or forbid a person any thing to eat or drink: ohene de bi ye akrakwā a, otua no n'akyide nhīnā; ne mpanyimfo atua no nsā = abra no mmorōsā-nom.

ntua, inf. [s. tua 11.] *a sudden attack, a taking by surprise:* Asenfo de nt. na ekum dom.

atūá, *refractoriness, restiveness, obstinacy, obstinate reluctance, syn. mpī.* — tew atūa, *to disobey, defy, turn restive; to be refractory, disobedient, stubborn; to break with, break allegiance;* watew ne wura so at. se órèmmá (ompé se oye biribi); *to riot, to engage in, or to raise, an uproar or sedition; to mutiny, rebel, revolt.* [G. tše atūa, fe hō.]

ntuá-dé, *prey, rapine, spoil;* ade a woakotua onipa bi aberan-so na woafa no ho ade (though not in war, cf. asade).

tú-àfuru, tútuàfuru, a kind of *grasshopper*, *green locust*.

tu-akwañ [nea otu akwañ, *wanderer*, *migratory bird*] s. aferaw.

tuàmônô, a kind of *herb*, *wall-pepper*, *Sedum acre*; when squashed and mixed with palm-oil, it is put on boils (pompô) to open them.

tu-ani, *infantile convulsions*, *eclampsy*.

ntuaānó, v.n. [ade a etua āno] 1. *cork*, *stopple*. — 2. *answer*, *reply*.

ntua-ntíni, a *climbing plant*, used as a *medicine*.

atūa-tew, inf. *disobedience*, *sedition*, *mutiny*, *rebellion*, *revolt*.

tuatua, red. v., s. tua.

ntuatua-āno, v.n. [s. tua 4.] *answerings*, *gainsaying*, *contradiction*, *remonstrances*.

o-tu-bā' [otuo abā] *butt-end* of a *musket*; wapem no t. = ode tuo to apem no.

atú-bô, inf. [tu 34, bô 40] the act of *changing one's dwelling-place*; wodi at. = wótù a, wode akobô ha, wotu a, wode akobô ha, *they frequently change their place of settlement*.

atú-bó, inf. [bô tuo] the act of *shooting one's self*; wodi at., *the practice of shooting themselves is common among them*.

atu-bôa, pl.n- [aboa a otu, s. tu 30] *any animal that flies*; *bird*; includes also a *bat*.

o-tubófo, pl. a- [nea óbò túo] *one who shoots himself*.

tu-bõnã [s. otuo] *gun-stock*.

o-túbràfó, pl. t., *settler*, *colonist*; nnipa a woatutu afi won kũrow mu akotrã obi kũrow bi so, *people that have left their native country* (perhaps in enmity) *and joined another nation*. pr. 3370. — at. kũrow, *settlement*, *colony*. Acts 16,12.

atu-de [ade a wotu]: fam' at., *things dug out from the ground*, *minerals*.

atu-duru [otow aduru] *gunpowder*; better: atoduru.

tue, v. 1. intr. *to open*, *break* or *burst forth*, *begin* (to take its flow or course): a) asusow atue, *the rainy season has begun* or *set in*; asusow rebetue, *the r. s. is approaching*; — b) asu tue, *the* (water of the) *river*, *lagoon* or *lake bursts forth*, *breaks out* [G. fã fè, tiki]. — 2. tr. *to open* in order to give a free passage or course: a) wore-tue asu, *they are letting out the water*, pent up in the lagoon into the sea in order to catch the fishes which had remained unmolested for some months. [G. ametiki fã]; — b) tue nsã, *to draw* (off) *the liquor* (wine, beer, rum) *from a large cask into a small one* (aguadifo fwie nsã fi hãse mu gu pañkrañ mu); — c) tue nsã āno, *to let out*, *tap*, *broach*, *uncork the liquor* (wotu nea wode tuāa nsã no āno fi āno); — d) tue kwan, *to open a road* that had been shut up (okwan asiw na afei woadi asem no na woamã okwan bio); — e) tue fasu mu kwan, *to break an opening* or *way through the wall*. — tue hetsew, F. *to break up the roof*. Mk. 2,4. — f) tue sũ, *to commence wailing*. — g) tue ayi, *to repeat a funeral custom* after a certain time (a fortnight to

6 months); Guanfo nè Nkrañfo tue ayi, e.s. wosañ ye ayi koro no ara a woye kañ no bio.

atu-fānu, *muskets fired from both sides, from opposite directions.* pr. 3372.

o-tufó, pl. a-, [tu 34] *emigrant; cf. oguañfo, otubrafo.*

o-tufó, pl. a- [otuo] *a man, warrior or soldier armed with a gun (musket).*

o-tu-gya, *a former channel or bed of a river, now dried up; asu-boñ kã a asu bi agyae mu fa akofa bābi.*

o-tu-gya, atu-gyaw, *inf. elopement, desertion.* pr. 2327. 2329. 3373.

atu-horow, s. otuo.

atu-hunu: tow at., *to fire guns in honour of a deceased king, without killing men besides.*

tui, Ak. tuie [ade a wode tu] *brush; yi .. tui, to stir up, incite, instigate to do something wrong; oyime tui = ogyigye me, okã kyere me se meye hũ hũ, na mēñkō m'anīm mēñkōkō; cf. otu m'asō; he excites me to mischievous deeds. Obi yi wo tui na wutie a, akyiri wunũ wohō.*

tu-kō, *inf. [tu, kō] emigration.*

tuku, F. = taku.

tú-kúw, *a crowd [kuw] of people that have come out [tu] of their houses: woabo t., they have assembled in a crowd (nnipa pī aboa wonhō āno gyina fākō redi asem a.s. worebo semode); woabo t. kō, all of them went off together.*

tum, *a kind of animal,* pr. 536.

túm tum, *adv. imitative of the sound of pounding "fufū" in a wooden mortar,* pr. 1162. 2266. 3269. = su su, pr. 349.

tùmm, tūntúm, *a. black, dark; — it is also used of dark shades of red, brown, blue, green. — n. something black (pr. 181); a dark spot; blackness; — s. tuntūntum.*

tumétùm é, *a kind of fern, with fine flat fronds or leaves.*

tum, F. *authority, power.* Mt. 8, 9. 24, 29. (pl. a-).

o-túm'fó, pl. a-, *one who has great power or strength, a strong man (pr. 3374), man of power, a mighty one; the Ak. form o-tumfoq is also used as a title of kings, and of God, = the Almighty.*

tumi, Ak. timi, F. tum, v. 1. *to be able, can; it denotes an ability depending on natural gifts, on physical conditions, or on power and influence; diff. nim; it is followed by se or by a v. in the consec. or, when neg., by a neg. v., s. Gr. § 256 Rem. Wobetumi aye deñ? or Edeñ na wobetumi aye? what would you be able to do? (said in abuse or scorn; otherwise: wunim deñ ye?) — misusuw se metumi maye ade bebrē; metumi maye kyeñ (se)nea ñkũrofo bebrē susuw, R. p. 242. ontumí nye me fñē, he can do me nothing (no harm); mintumi minsoa adeso no. pr. 3375-84. — 2. to be able to withstand, to match, master, overcome; to be a match for, to be equal to (followed by a passive object): mantumi no, I could not withstand or overcome him, s. Gr. § 203 Rem. — 3. (foll. by an inf.) to be accustomed*

or *know well* (to do), *to be well versed* (in doing): otumi sã yò, Gr. *ib.* — *to dare*: kũromhofo tumi ahòho fwe.

o-túmí, *inf.* ability, power, might.

tumi-sém, *display of power, might, or strength*; odi t. = odi ahòodénsem, oye ade a nnipa nhĩnā ntumi nye. Adow Dankwa dii t. kyeñ Kwadade.

ntũm-mo a, *small black flies*; pr. 604. nt. retow gu yeñ so we yeñ, we yeñ, we yeñ.

tũmpáñ, *pl. n-*, bottle; *syn.* abodeammo; *cf.* toa.

atũmpáñ, *pl. n-*, the large big drum played before the king (beaten to call dead kings, and to speak to the people); akyene bi a wode momā ohene.

o-tumtofo, *pl. a-*, bearer of the king's guns; ot. kura ohene tuo; *cf.* otufo, ohumfo, gyaasefo.

ntumúnùm, -múrùm, a medicinal plant; wode ta gyato.

ntun-adze, F. *end.* Mt. 24,31.

tun-do, F. *end.* last state. Mt. 12,45.

tũnkum, *v.* to become turbid; nsu no ani at., the water is no more clear (having the lees or sediment disturbed or stirred up, efi a ewo nsu no ase nhĩnā enè papa no adi afra); n'ani at. (ne tirim) kō, = n'aniwa aye akesé-akèsé na adañ kōkō, his eyes are filled or swollen with blood (under the skin), by harm, vexation, flogging, leprosy.

ntũnkũm, palm-wine as it is gotten from the 5th to the 8th day from the tapping of the palm; s. nsáfufu.

ntuñkun-tiri, palm-wine that makes the head giddy.

tuntúm, s. tũmm, tuntũntum.

o-tuntum, black person.

o-tuntuma, the side of a house. pr. 3385.

ntuntumé, a kind of locust; s. boadabi.

túntùn'ānó, some part of the human skull, opposed to, i.e. most distant from, the chin; wo t. ne wo mpàmpam' nè wo atiko ahyiae.

o-tuntunam-fo, an insolent, impertinent, impudent fellow.

atuntúnan-sem (otontũroní adwuma, abransem, asem a enni asō or enye de), insolence, impudence, violence, rash dealings, unlawful deeds; odi at., trusting in his own power, he is doing something wrong, despising every warning; obi nam hō na okohyia obi a, na ope se o-nè no di asem senea n'ankasa kōma pe, a.s. onam hō a, n'ani agye ñkwaseam' na ode di ñkwaseam'.

tũntũntum, very black; s. tũmm, tuntum; t. hrāhrāhrāhrā, glossy black.

tuntununtũ, a. large; oguansae t. bi; *syn.* kese.

tunu, s. afōa-tunu. — n-tunum, s. trum.

o-túo, *pl. a-*, musket, gun; pr. 798f. 3386-95. atuo = atu(o)-tow, pr. 376. — parts of a gun: otubā', tuboná, sáboñ, asō, tantiá, kantama,

akita-twěrebo, twěrebo, akókosě̀rè, twěnewa; — b o tuo, *to shoot one's self*; tow tuo, *to fire a gun*; wòatow no wim' tuo se ne to ñnkā agua yi so da-biara-da, *he has been publicly declared unfit for the throne for ever*; — n'anim bo o or tow tuo, s. anim'; — cf. otufo, ntutá.

atu-hórów, *different kinds of guns*: bòm̄tī, o_dantá, ohum, kañ-kañ-tuo, akārawa, akuapém, akwadamma.

tur, ture, F. garden, Mt. 20,1.2. 1 Cor. 9,7. tūrom, *in the garden*.

túró, tūróm, pl. a-, n-, garden; ñkūrofo ayeye nturo pī w o ho.

tùru, v. [red. turuturu] *to carry on the arm, back or shoulders*. pr. 376f. óturu ne ba w o n'abasa so; cf. kura; t. mma, *to bring up (and keep alive) children*; mawo mma du mituruu woñ mu anum, *I have given birth to ten children, of whom five are still alive*.

ntúru du, -bó: o_b o nt. (n.s. onipa fi kūrow mu k o kūrow mu di asakasákasem nè apempensí), *he does mischief, extorting money &c.*

atúrukù ku, pl. n-, turtle-dove; mmrañ: fa-o_běreběre, mikum-ananse-obi-ammoa-me; pr. 3396.

nturuturuwi (ogya nt.) *sparks (of fire); small particles flying out with a cracking noise*.

turuw, v. [red. turuturuw] *to throw out small particles, to sputter out*: ogya no t., *the fire sparkles, emits sparks*; wokyew abūrow a, eturúturuw, *when corn is roasted, single grains or small particles fly out with a cracking noise*; tumpan (ahina, toa n.a.) aturuw, *a bottle (pot, flagon) has burst sputtering and spilling its contents*.

ntu-só, inf. [tu so] *the act of dethroning or deposing, dethronement, deposition*.

ntu-tá [otuo nta] *a double-barrelled gun*.

atu-to w, inf. [tow tuo] *the firing of guns*; mmarima a woasō at., *men grown so far as to be able to fire guns, i.e. fit to bear arms*.

o-tutrāfo, pl. t., settler, colonist; s. otubrafo.

tutu, red. v., s. tu, espec. 1-3.7.21.22.24-29.33.39.

tútu, tútututu, a. early, is used only in connection with anopa: anopa tutututu, *very early in the morning*; okyēna anopatútu, *to-morrow morning*.

tútututu, adv. imitative of the sound of boiling water; ehuru t., *it boils and bubbles*.

Tútu, pr. n. of an Akuapem town. — Otútu, pr. n. m.

o-tútu-àfuru, = túàfuru.

o-tútu-bòfunnùá, a kind of tree; dua kese bi a wotwítwa n'a-bā bi de señ bofunnua.

atutuhōnō, tutuhunu, a kind of stinging fly, = o_benem, o_benom.

atutu-pé, inf. [pe atutuw] *quarrelsomeness, quarrelsome disposition*.

o-tutupéfo, pl. a-, a quarrelsome person.

atútùw', Ak. atutuo, 1. quarrel, strife, discord; di at., *to quarrel*; okope no at., *he insults or provokes him*. — 2. a certain disease, violent pain in the limbs, aching in the bones with swelling of the limbs; oyare bi a emā dā ñhinā wó nnómpe mù ye wo yáw' na éhoñhoñ' wo.

o-tútùw', 1. *dust* (flying in the air; mfutuma, *dust of the ground*). — 2. b o .. tutuw, *to expose to shame, to hold up to shame, to disgrace publicly* by shouting after one (hû, wô, yê, hô!); wobô no t. = wohuro no; mómmo no t. e!

tuw, v. F. *to boast, brag, vaunt*; ótùw, or ótùw nehô, or óyè n'tùw', *he boasts*; Akr. ohoahoa nehô. — n'tùw', *inf. boasting*.

-tuw, a. (used only in cpds.) *desolate, uninhabited, decayed*; afitúw, odantúw = ofi, odañ a ada ntuw; cf. kwaeberentuw.

tuw, F. = etû, *den. Mt. 21,13.*

ntuw, 1. *mould*, a substance like down (consisting of microscopic plants) on plants, clothes &c. — gye ntuw, *to mould, grow mouldy, fusty, musty. pr. 1417.* — 2. da ntuw, *to lie or sleep without fire*; oda nt. = onná ogya, *pr. 3365.* — of a way: *to be void of goers, pr. 3372.*

twa, F. = toa. *Mk. 2,22.*

twea, toëa, v. = toa; toëa do, *to follow, succeed.*

twëa, tōea, F. = tōa, *to accuse. Mk. 3,2.*

twia, tuia, F. tua.

Tŵ.

The combination of these two letters (tŵ) is not a compound of the common dental t and ŵ, but a palato-labial transformation from the gutturo-labial combination kw, s. Gr. § 12. This transformation took place before e, e, i; in some cases, however, these vowels, when followed by final w or m, have been transformed into o, o, u, and so we find tŵ also before o, o, u; cf. tŵow, tŵom, tŵuw. The combinations tŵa, tŵã, tŵā, tŵã, in most cases come from original kwia, kwea, kwea &c., but tŵ may also take the place of ch in English words (or even of c, e.g. tŵap = *cap*) or of tš and tšw in Gã.

tŵ a, v. [orig. kwia, *red. tŵitŵa.*] Many of the different meanings of this word may, in a generalizing way, be reduced to this: *to pass (move, or cause to move) in a line, espec. in an effective movement through (on, over, across, along, by the side of &c.) any thing.* — 1. *to cut, gash, wound* (with an edged tool): osekañ nnamnam tŵa wo a, ekom'; cf. pira, bô akām or nkāmā; *red. to wound the feelings, Acts 7,54.* me yam' tŵitŵa me = (mate asem na) me yam' hye-hye me, *it is heart-rending to me.* — 2. *red. to cut up, cut to pieces, chop, hack: (pr. 1244.) Lev. 1,6.12. 8,20. 1 Sam. 15,33. Ps. 118,10.* — 3. *to cut, make by cutting: abo, slugs from lead- or iron-bars, kora, a calabash of a certain size; poma, a walking-stick; pr. 388.; sāmā, figures on one's head; pr. 2002.* — 4. *to cut down, fell: abe, a palm-tree; pr. 3460. brodee, brofere, pr. 3399f. to hew: dua, wood (cf. tow), pr. 991. 1244. tŵene, a tree serving for a bridge, pr. 3406.* — 5. *to cut, mow, reap: aŵi, grain, emō, rice (cf. bu abūrow, tu sare); — to gather: obobe-aba, grapes (cf. tew, tetew).* — 6. *to cut through: tŵa .. mene, to cut one's throat. pr. 387.* — 7. *to kill for an offering, pr. 1661. cf. 40. tŵa oguan.* — 8. *to cut off, sever: dubā, a branch; gyentia, pr. 3401. fufu, a pinch or bit of foofoo, pr. 583.; nsa, nañ, one's hand, foot, Mat. 5,30. ti, one's head, to behead, pr. 2651f.; otŵitŵa ne ūhŵi, he cuts his hair,*

ne n̄nuan hō n̄hwī, *he shears his sheep* (cf. yi 4.). — 9. *to cut short, shorten, a way*, pr. 1892. — 10. twa ..so, a) *to cut off a piece of*, pr. 577.3407. — *to pare* (the nails, cf. bu); *to clip*; — b) = twa tiā, *to cut short, shorten by cutting, make shorter; to abridge*; — c) *to bring to a sudden termination, to make to cease*; otwa so = omā egyae. — 11. twa, *to cut off, bring to an end*; intr. *to be cut off or ended, come to an end*: asem no n̄h. atwa. — 12. twa ..to, *to cut off the hindmost end, to put an end to, to finish*: watwa asem no to or dua, *he has cut off the hind part or tail of the matter, has brought it to the end, has done away with it*. — 13. eto twa, *the end is cut off, it comes to an end*; n'amanne no to betwa ntem, *his misery will soon be ended*; n'anigye to rentwa da, *his joy will never cease, is endless*. — 14. twa, *to cease to flow, to stay*: mogya no atwa, *the blood has been stanchd*; n̄no no twae, *the oil stayed*; 2 Ki. 4,6. tr. *to stop from flowing, to stanch*: aduru no atwa mogya no.

15. *to cross (over), to pass over*; pr. 389.3405. — ode korow twaa asu no, *he crossed the river in a canoe*; — twa in connection with another v. supplies for the prep. or adv. *over, across*; oguare twaa asu no, *he swam across the river*; etwene nni asubonten no so nti, oguare twae, R. p. 239. — *to intersect*. — F. ode won twa' sar n, *he led them through the wilderness*. — 16. twa ..hō, *to pass by, overtake, outstrip*; pr. 383. mitwaa no hō okwan mu, R. p. 238. — *to omit, syn. kwati, gyaw*; — watwa ne nyin hō or mu, *he or she has passed the proper age* (for any thing) = wabu ne mmerem', ne mmere atwam'. — 17. twa ..mu, twitwa ..mu: a) *to cut asunder* (twa ..mu abien), Mat. 24,51. — *to cut off*, F. Ps. 90,10. — b) *to interrupt*: watwa n'asem mu [G. efole wiemon]. — c) de ..twa ..mu, *to insert, put between, put in* (a new beam &c.) — d) *to impregnate, penetrate* (of salt) beyond what is proper: nkwan yi, nkyene atwam' (nkyene atwa nkwan yim'), *the soup is over-salted, salted too much* [G. n̄o efomli t̄sō]. — e) *to pass over*: osram twa man mu, *the moon passes over the town*, pr. 3044. — 18. twam', twa mu: a) *to pass by, of persons* = sen. pr. 458.3408. — b) *to go to and fro*: wode agoru no betwam', *they go to and fro playing on the street*. — c) *to pass, go by, of time*: mfrihyia ason atwam', *seven years have passed*. — d) *to pass away, vanish, perish*: nneema-nneema twam', na asase de, ebetrā ho dā, R. p. 240. — 19. twa ..āno, a) *to pass by*, pr. 386. — b) *to pass the edge or front of*, i.e. *to be beforehand, to anticipate, do sooner than another*. In conjunction with another v. it serves for the prep. *before*: obi ntwa akoko āno mmā akyē, *nobody will say good morning before the cock*, pr. 385. — F. otwa n'ano se de, *he prevented him* (i.e. spoke first to him) *saying*. Mt. 17,25. — 20. twa ..so (s. 16.): otwaa m'ani so (anyinam), lit. *he passed before my eyes* (with a transitory flash), i.e. *I got a glimpse of him*. — 21. twa ..ti so, *to pass, elapse* (of time): asram asia atwa ne ti so, *she is in the sixth month* (Luk. 1,36); nna kakrā bi twaa yen ti so ansā-na yefi ho, *some days elapsed before we came off*.

22. twa, *to draw a line, to make a streak with, to touch*: twa si-ka fwe, *to try gold on a touch-stone*. — 23. *to stroke, rub*: ode ntwo-ma twa n'ani akyi, *he makes strokes with red ochre above his eyes*; de ..twa ..so, *to spread or lay on*: fa twa wo ani so, cf. fa to wo ani

so, *pr.* 1074. — 24. *twa*, intr. *to be drawn* (of a line), *to be cut across*: nsensañe abien *twa* n'ani ase, *two lines are cut across his cheek*. — 25. *twa*, *to cut off a measured part from the rest, to measure*; cf. 3. (*twa kora*), *atwade*, *atwahina*, *twakora*.

26. *twa wonhō*, *to part, separate, divide* (intr., *drawing, as it were, a line between themselves*), *to disunite*: *woatwa wonhō* (*woatew won mu*) *rekō*, e.s. *enā mma a.s. agya mma a.s. oman bi abu won mu abien rekō*, *they are at war among themselves*; cf. *amankō*. —

27. *twa nehō*, *to turn, wheel or whirl round*; *ontwā nehō nfwē n'akyi*, *he does not turn to look back, i.e. he is constant*; *okomfo kom a, otwā nehō*: *pr.* 169. *twa nehō si*, s. *atwasi*, cf. 29. — 28. *twa n'ani*, a) *to look about, turn back, turn round*; *pr.* 60. — b) *wotwa won ani fua no* (*nē no adi*), *they turn their face against him*. — 29. *n'ani twa*, Ak. = *n'ani gyina*, *he is home-sick*: *m'ani ntwa* (= *nnyina*) *ofie pen e*. — 30. *twa*, *to faint*: *watwa*, *he has fainted or faints from weariness &c.* cf. *tware*. — 31. *twa* (simply), or *twa abiribiriw*, *to have an epileptic fit or fits; to be lunatic*; F. *twa ahim*, Mt. 4, 24, 17, 15. — 32. *twa .. hō hyia* or *si*, *to surround, encircle, encompass*: *wotwaa odañ no hō hyia*; *nsu atwa asase hō ahyia*, R. p. 239; *bone nkye twa yen hō si*, *sin easily besets us*, Hebr. 12, 1. — cf. 23. — 33. *twa .. hō kontonkron*, *to go round something*; cf. *bo k*. — 34. *twa puruw*, *to form a circle*; *osram atwa p.*, *the moon is full*.

35. *de .. kotwa*, *to denounce, denunciate, to inform against*: *wode no kotwae*, *they denounced him* (cf. *ofatwa*): *Farisifo no fwefwee senea wobeye na woanyā nehō asem bi de no akotwa*; *wode asem no kotwaa no*, *they brought an accusation against him on account of the matter*.

36. *twa*, *impers.*, followed by the conj. *se*, *to be urging, pressing*; *étwà* or *ètwa sē*, *it is necessary that...*; *..must*: *etwa (me) se meko*, *I must go*; it is mostly used in the *contin.* form: *abofra ye merew*, *na etwa se obi (be)fwē no (so)*; but may also occur in the *pret.*: *okom bae, na etwaa won se wokoo asase bi so kotoo abürow*, R. p. 238. cf. *hia, se, v. 3*.

Phrases with different specific complements:

37. *twa .. bo to .. yam'*, *to appease, assuage, soothe, pacify, satisfy*: *ne bo fuwi na ose: ompene*; *na mitwaa ne bo metoo ne yam' mā ope-nee*; *osuro se obeba me nkyen*, *na enti mitwaa ne bo metoo ne yam' na obae*; s. *ebo*. — 38. *twa abrodō*, *to desert, run away*. — 39. *twa adafi*, *to disclose, reveal, discover, make known what has been kept secret*. — 40. *twa odwira*, *to celebrate the yearly yam-custom* (prob. from the killing of sheep for expiatory or propitiatory sacrifice, s. *odwira*). — 41. *twa oguañ*, *to kill a sheep by cutting its throat, hence: to atone for, make atonement, to appease*: *ohyiraa ohene ara pe na wotwaa oguañ*, or *wokofaa oguañ betwae*, *when he had cursed the king, a sheep was immediately brought and killed for an expiation*; *wokotwaa no guañ*, *they killed a sheep for him from respect or good will or in order to appease him*; the same may be done for appeasing one's husband or wife, *pr.* 384. — 42. *twa adwo*, *agyadwo*, *kwa-dwom*, *to wail*. — 43. *twa mfete*, = *kyini*. — 44. *twa kahirim*, *prop. to cut asunder the pad, i.e. to break off connection or relation-*

ship; o-nè n'abusūafo atwā k. — 45. twā ñkontompo, fiamparakwa, to deceive, delude, decoy, take in; to calumniate. pr. 2294.3402f. — 46. twā onokō, to set up a dispute, contend in words, dispute with anger, altercation, wrangle. — 47. twā..nufū, to wean (a child); to be weaned; watwā ne ba nufū, she has weaned her child; ne ba atwā nufū, her child has been weaned. — 48. twā mpasūa, to cut out the lines for the advancing warriors, to form the lines, to place in regular lines or ranks, to range, arrange, or array a host for encampment or battle, to set the battle in array; woatwā yeñ so mp., they are encamped or in battle-array against us. — 49. twā asem to..so, to pick, take up, catch or invent some matter for (false) accusation; cf. bō 97., osusukā. — 50. twā..twtetia, to circumcize. — 51. twā awo, to cease breeding or child-bearing; watwā awo, he or she begets no more children.

More meanings and phrases in Fante:

52. twā, twar, F. to tear, rend, Mt. 9,20.26. = twētwe. — 53. twā mfar, F. = bō afore. Comm.p. 15. — 54. twā fwe..anyim, F. to fall down before, Mk. 3,11. — 55. twā ahur, F. = po ahuru, to foam. Mk. 9,20. — 56. twā apaw, F. = boa, di atoro, to lie, tell a lie. — 57. twā awo (ewo?), F. to lament, Mt. 11,17. Cf. 42.

e-twā, pl. a-, scar, cicatrice, cicatrix; kuru a awu na n'amōa a eka no, en'na wofre no twā; atwā wo no hō pī; wo hō bābi a enyé wo yaw no na biribi ye hō (hurts the place) a, wuse: ehō de, mede hō mabu atwā = mibu no se enyé me yaw; — obu ne hō atwā, he is insensible, indifferent, unfeeling, cold, callous to it.

e-twā, a certain prickly plant; wura bi a eye yaw sē; ekyere mmoa a won hō won hwi na wokofam'a, na asuso won hwi mu. pr. 800.

atwā, s. atwēā.

twā, a. tough; tenacious; elastic; fufū, were a wowe no, ntini nso ye twā; syn. hūā, hūānī, twānī, twāpā, sā; cf. mā, mātāmātā.

twā-bō, touch-stone; obo a wode twā sika fwe se eye sika pa a.s. sika bone.

atwā-bo a, pl. n-, hedgehog? Guinea-pig, similar to wea [G. kpīn]; jerboa? an animal as large as a small pig or goat, going in herds, living in rocks. pr. 537. Lev. 11,5. Prov. 30,26.

atwā-de, F. measure, bushel. Mt. 23,32. Mk. 4,21. cf. twā 25.

twāfó, lit. the cutters, those who are to cut into the enemy, the company that begins the battle, the van, van-guard, front or first line; wodi tw., they are in the van.

twāfórò bi, a young shark; cf. fūrefūre, obōdede. [G. tšaflo-(bi), a small kind of shark that is eaten.]

twā-fwe, inf. probation or trying of gold on a touch-stone.

atwā-gu, inf. [twā, to pass, gu, to fall in plentifully] di a-, to pass numerously: ñkatawīā' di a-; nnōmā no di dua no so a- (= wotwā wē); mmoa di denkyedenkye no ani atwagu; asrāfo ñkrante no di nnipa no mu atwagu kasa, Hist. p. 41.44.

twā-hina [ahina, twā 25] measuring pot, holding 12—15 gallons.

ntwā-hó, *inf.* [twa 26] *turning or wheeling round.* pr. 169.620.

twa-kā, *inf.* [twa 8, kā, *to dip*] *the dipping into or eating from the same dish; di tw., to have friendly intercourse, to be in close communion together; nnansā yi Akuapemfo nè Akūropoŋfo nni tw.; cf. twaŵe, akāpimafwe &c.*

twa-kā-dí, *inf.* *the keeping up of friendly intercourse.*

ntwa-kae, *v. n.* [twa, *to cut*, ka, *to remain*] *what remained after repeated cutting, i.e. remnant of a bale of cloth, ntama a woátó atò na ákà asé.*

twa-kora, *measuring calabash*, = susukora; *cf.* twa 3.25.

twa-koto, *breeches*, a garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs; ntama bi a wopam no se trōs, na aseñ nè nserekyiri ñkō na edu, Ntafo atade ne no; *syn.* ntwòntwó, wònó.

atwakurudu, 1. = sakrāmāñ? — 2. a kind of insect.

twa-m' = twa mu, s. twa 17.18.

twa-m' [twa mu] *passover, pascha*, a feast of the Jews; the sacrifice offered at the feast. F. apahō, Mt. 26,2.17ff. Mk. 14,1.12.

twa-m, *v.* [s. red. twintwam] *to become dry, lean, to languish, to pine away*, of one who has consumption; of plants: *to wither, fade*, *syn.* botow, kagyaw, kisā, nyām.

twa-m: de so twam, s. twom.

atwa-mene, *hemorrhage.*

ntwam'-tām, F. veil. Mt. 27,51.

twa-ñ, *v. s. red. twintwañ.*

twa-ñ-ñ, *adv. languidly*: mekotoo no no, na aniwu (or aŵere-how) nti ne ti si fam' (or, si ase) tw., *his head drooped or hung down heavily* (ommā ne ti so, ommā n'ani so).

twa-ñĩ, *a. clammy, glutinous*; dua yi mu nsu ye tw., *cf.* twā.

atwa-nsām ā, a kind of bird.

Otwanyokōñ, name of a month, about April(?); s. osram.

twa-pā, *a. tough, tenacious, pliable*; hama ye tw., *cf.* twā, sā.

twa-pēa, twēapēa, a kind of tree, little sticks of which are chewed to cleanse the teeth; dua a woŵe de twi wōñ sē so. pr. 1905.

atwa-pó, *pl. n-, axe, hatchet*; *syn.* abonua.

twa-prēkō, a little bit cut off at once; *cf.* bu-prēkō, te-prēkō.

twar, F. 1. = twa, twētwe, Mk. 9,20. — 2. = twa: otwar de mo hō tsew = etwa se me hō tew, *I must be holy.* — 3. = tware.

tware, *v.* [red. twitware] 1. = twa 15, *to cut i.e. cross a way.* pr. 3076.3078. — 2. *to cut off, stop, intersect; to cut (one) out, to get the start of, to outrun, to meet in order to catch.* — aboa biguan a, wuse: fa hayi tware no! aboa no reguan no, mekotwaree no na mikum no. — 3. *to stun, make senseless or dizzy* e.g. with a blow on the head; *to cause to faint*: a) (*impers.*) etware no, *he is fainting*; wapira na atware no, *he faints, swoons*, from loss of blood by his wound; — b) aduru no atware no, *the medicine* (being too strong) *has made him faint*; nsā, okom, apirakuru atw. no; *cf.* twa, to beraw,

to piti. — 4. tǔare so, *to inquire about or concerning*: ótǔàre yàré sò = okobisa nea efi so na oyare no bae (wò okomfo ñkyeñ); wòkotǔàre sò fǔe = wòkobisa ade okomfo ñkyeñ a.s. wòkobisa funu.

ntǔareé [*cf.* tǔa 22.] *bad gold, not proof or sterling; dross; sika-bone, sika mu fi; nea tǔabo no atǔitǔa; cf. biñ, tia.*

tǔāse [tǔe ase] *obsc. scoundrel, rascal; a most impudent abuse.*

atǔāse-tem [atem]: okodidii atǔ., *he began to use most insolent and impudent language.*

atǔá-si, *inf.* [tǔa 27, si, *to stop*]: di a-, *to describe a circle, to go or turn round*; wodi a- n.s. nnipa pī bō kontonkron, a.s. onipa biakō tǔa nehō si n'anaimu; wodi no hō a-, *they walk or dance round him; cf. di kyinhyia; — n'aniwa di a-, his eyes are rolling, from pride, haughtiness, anger. Job 15,12.*

o-tǔāsiogbo [G. otǔwa-ši-ogbo, *thou strikest i.e. fallst to the ground, thou diest*] *the cholera.*

atǔaata [tǔa, *to separate*, tā, *to stand*] *puddle, slough, splash.*

ntǔa-tó, *inf. end*; enni ntǔato (= ase), *better*: eto rentǔa da.

ntǔa-to-só, *inf.* [tǔa, *to so*] *false accusation; syn. asōtō, anōtōtō; mmotoso, osusukā; pr. 3409.*

e-tǔaw, (*nest or*) *swarm of ants, bees, wasps; odañ a ahohow, kotokúròdú, mpennā n.a. ye wò nnua so; nnowa-tǔaw. pr. 1753.*

tǔá-ǔe, *inf.* [tǔa 8, ǔe, *to eat*] *cutting and eating together (of the same piece): di tǔ., to have communion together; cf. tǔákā.*

tǔaw tǔaw, *common sandals; s. mpaboa.*

tǔawu, *adv. imitative of the noise produced by a stone or piece of wood cast into the bush.*

tǔě, *v.* [*red.* tǔětǔě] 1. *to draw, pull, drag, lug*: aponko tǔě teaseenam; otǔě dua di n'akyi; otǔě adaka fi mpa ase. *R. p. 239.* — *to draw out (a sword), pr. 1486.* — 2. *to drive*: mframa tǔě amununkum, *the wind drives the clouds.* — 3. *to withdraw, retire*: epo retǔě, *the sea ebbs*; watǔě nehō kō, *he has withdrawn*; tǔě wohō, *As. be off!* — 4. *to remove (e.g. one's leg) pr. 719. 962.* — 5. tǔě nañ, *to tread in weaving.* — 6. *to withdraw mutually*: wotǔě wōnhō kōe, *they fell out with each other and fought.* — 7. tǔě nehō ase, *to creep, to move slowly by drawing the body along the ground as a worm or reptile does; cf. otǔěasee; otǔě nehō ase, he crawls off, withdraws secretly.* — 8. tǔětǔě, *intr. to be stretched. pr. 1047.* — 9. tǔě mu, a) *to draw out in length, to lengthen (out); pr. 3419. tǔě kotoku mu, to open a bag or purse, opp. dǔōm āno; — b) to stretch, extend*: otǔě ne mǔ, *he stretches himself or his limbs, cf. otē ne mǔ; metǔě me mǔ merepe anim de, Phil. 3,13.* — 10. ..mu tǔě, *to be drawn out; to be interrupted (the interval between being lengthened): dom abieñ no ñhyiam' no mu tǔě kakra, the hostilities between the two armies were interrupted for a while; n'awo mu tǔě, the time between, in her child-bearing, became long, she "stood from bearing". Gen. 29,35.* — 11. ..ntam' tǔě, *it is far from.. F. Mt. 15,8. Mk. 7,6. 12,34.* — 12. ..so tǔě, *to be diminished, to decline, abate (the upper part withdrawing or flowing off): n'ahōden so antǔě, his natural force was*

not abated. Deut. 34,7. — 13. tẁē, to protract, prolong, prorogue, postpone, put off, defer, delay, adjourn: wotẁē asem no ahye da, the matter has been deferred to a certain (fixed) day; wotẁē asem no ato ho, the matter has been put off indefinitely. — tẁētẁē asem, to continue or keep on contending. — 14. tẁē hama, F. tẁē tonto = bo ntonto, to draw lots. Mt. 27,35. cf. ahamatẁē. — 15. tẁē kanea, to trim a lamp. — 16. tẁē .. kăra, to recall one's soul; s. okra. — 17. tẁē akurodo, to carol, play, sport, frolic, wanton. — 18. tẁē măn-sō, to be at variance. — 19. tẁē ñworām: ntam' a etẁē ñwāname no yee deñ, the discord increased (Ger. die spannung wuchs immer mehr). — 20. tẁē mpēnā, to form a connection or cohabit with a man or woman not legally married; to live in a state of concubinage. — 21. tẁē sika, to draw, demand money which is due. — 22. tẁē .. asō, to pinch or pull one's ear i.e. to punish (for disobedience), to chastise, castigate, discipline; wotẁē n'asō, he has been punished. — 23. tẁē atā (wo .. hō), to struggle, contend (for). — 24. tẁē .. toa so, to reconcile, reunite; Brofo atẁē Akuapem nè Ñkrañ atoa so. — 25. red. otẁētẁē nehō, he loiters, lingers, hesitates; wosoma no a, ommō pañkrañ ñko; biribiara a orekoye na onyé no mprempreñ, na ogyina ho kakra. — 26. red. watẁētẁē nehō, he has dressed himself as a beau, dandy, fop or coxcomb, having pulled his trousers or other dress so as to make them tight. — 27. tẁētẁē .. pūapūa, to contract: ntẁētẁē nsem no biara mp., do not contract any words (in writing); kyerew ne ñh. mā mā. — 28. ne tirim atẁētẁē no = ne t. akyere no.

29. ne yam' tẁē no, F. = ne yam' hyehye no, tẁitẁa no, he is moved with compassion. Mt. 9,36.18,27.

30. tẁētẁē, v. F. to provoke; yede atẁētẁē wo abufuhyew no asenseñ hen do, we have thereby provoked thy wrath and indignation against us. — 31. tẁē (tẁi) pin, F. to draw near; cf. tẁiw 1.

tẁē, adv. completely, entirely; woakā ne ñhinā atom' tẁé; ebo so tẁē = pe.

tẁē, obsc. female genitals; di-, to cohabit with a woman.

o-tẁē, pl. a-, 1. a kind of antelope, cf. odabo. pr. 1427.1791.3410-18. — 2. a kind of grasshopper.

átẁē, a kind of beans, growing in the earth like the ground-nuts; cf. atádẁé; when cooked they are called aboboe. [G. ákwé.]

atẁē, a certain play; - di or sisi atẁē, pr. 2968.

tẁē, v. [red. tẁētẁē] 1. to look or search for or after, to search out: wotẁē no, they search him out; otẁē n'afum' ade; okotẁētẁē abe, he goes in search of palm-nuts; otẁētẁē ne mme so se obenyā bi ana; mekotẁētẁē (= mekofẁefẁē) mehō se menyā ntrama bi memā wo ana? — 2. to seek out what is laughable about a person, to censure, criticise, satirize, to mock, deride: wotẁē no, they are mocking him = wodi no hō few, woserew no.

atẁē, inf. bo or ko a-, to make or institute a battue; nnipa bebrē bom' ko wuram' na womā mmofra kasa pam mmoa bēre won na wokum won; cf. boabofo, homofu, tabamfo.

tẁē, interj. s. pātẁē.

o-twěá, 1. *dog, bitch*; cf. okramañ, otwěa-tañ. pr. 474. — 2. *abusively: a mean worthless fellow, good-for-nothing fellow, wretch.*

atwěā', atwěawa, 1. *a small dog*. pr. 913. — 2. *slave* (only his own master may call him so). pr. 1788.

atwěā, atwā, pl. n-, *sack*; wode kente na eye; cf. awotwā.

twěā, interj. expressing utmost disregard or contempt.

twěa, pl. n-, *corner, extremity* of something angular, e.g. of a table, a house &c., *external angle*; cf. hiñ, kokoam, batwōw, Ak. batwěa-ti bo, the *head corner-stone*. [twēc.

ntwěa, a kind of *climber*, hama bi a eye deñ.

ntwěabáñ, *chain* worn as an ornament, about the neck, wrist or loins, made of silver or gold.

Twěaduàmpoñ, a by-name of God, s. Onyankōpoñ; it is said to mean *the Almighty*; nea oboo ade ñhinā so. [fr. twě adi ampoñ or twě aduan & poñ?]

o-twě-aniwa, a kind of *pot-herb*.

atwěa-nim-meñ, Akw. woato no atw. = woato no sraha.

twěápěa, s. twāpěa.

o-twě-asē, -asee [aboa a otwě nehō ase] *serpent, snake*; cf. owo; *dragon*.

twěase, s. twāse, obsc., *scoundrel, rogue, rascal*.

atwěā-tām, n-, *sack-cloth*. — o-twěa-tañ, *bitch*.

atwě-ba, inf. di a-, *to remove from one place to another*.

twěbēm', twěbéw, twēm, twô, interj. *certainly, of course, to be sure!*

atwě-bewú, a kind of *bead*; s. ahene.

twě-bo, adv. *completely, entirely*; wamūa n'ano tw. = korā, *he keeps entirely silent*.

twě-bót, *magnet, load-stone*.

twědee, Ak. = twěre.

twěe, pl. n-, K. [that which is drawn] *drawer* of a table, chest of drawers &c. kotwě twěe no na yi adee no bēra!

ntwěe [that which is drawn] *wire*; kōberé or aŵowa ntwěe, *wire of copper or brass*.

twěetwěe: ye..tw., *to scare or frighten away*; obiara ba ne ñkyeñ a, orenye no tw.

twě'fó, *persons engaged in a battue*; won a woko atwě no; s. atwě.

ntwě-hō, inf. *withdrawal, retirement*.

ntwěhō-dañ, *monastery*.

ntwěhōni, pl.-fo, *monk*; cf. okokorani.

twēm, adv. 1. *completely, entirely, thoroughly*; s. twōm. — 2. *nimbly, strongly*; otiá fam' twēm twēm twēm = pīm pīm pīm.

ntwēm, a kind of *itch*; wado ntwēm = oyare asē.

twēm', adv. s. twěbēm.

tǔē-mā-mentǔē [lit. *draw, let me draw, or that I also may draw, i.e. do what you please and let me also do what I please*] *discord*; tǔ. mpá wǔn nsem mu; *contention for mastery, pr. 3501.* — di tǔēmāmentǔē-dé, *to be disunited, to be at variance with each other*; oman no nè wǔn hene di tǔ.-de; Iehowa na mo-nè no nnni tǔ.-de, *do not rebel against the Lord!*

atǔē-mù, Ky. *length*; odañ no atǔ. si anammǔ 20.

ntǔē-mú, *inf. the act of stretching one's back or body. pr. 507. 3420.*

tǔēñ, v. [*red. tǔentǔēñ*] *to wait*; tǔēñ kakra, *wait a little*; tr. *to wait for, expect*: mā yentrā ha ntǔēñ no, *let us sit down (or remain) here and wait for him. pr. 390. 3421.* — tǔēñ.. ase, *to loiter, linger, tarry, delay*: wǔtǔēñ wǔn nañ ase kakra (e.s. wǔnam bēreō, wǔnnam se kañ-no bio). *they slacken their pace or gait a little, make stoppages in walking*; tǔentǔēñ wǔn nañ ase, *slacken your pace*; cf. tutu wo anañ duom, *go on slowly*; sika a ode betua ka no yaw a e ye no nti, otǔentǔēñ (ka no tua) ase, *because he grudges the money required for paying his debt, he is tardy in paying it.*

tǔéñ tǔēñ, *adv. nimbly, cleverly*: ohurúw' tǔéñ tǔēñ = fēñ fēñ, *he jumps about nimbly.*

e-tǔéne, *bridge*; etǔéne da asubonteñ no so, *there is a bridge across the river*; cf. mpata 3.

tǔenebó a, tǔer..., a large tree similar to kyeneduru, with smaller leaves, used likewise for house building and drums.

tǔenewá, pl. n-, *rammer, ram-rod, gun-stick*; wode tǔ. na epoma tuo; — oretǔē n-, *he takes up the number of the men (warriors, soldiers) belonging to a company.*

o-tǔentǔēmfo, pl. a-, *a healthy, strong person*; onipa a owo ahōodeñ, oyare biara ñhaw no; òye otǔ'. = ohōodeñfo; onyé otǔ. = oye oyarefo.

tǔentǔēñ, *red. v., s. tǔēñ.*

tǔer, v. F. = tǔeri, *to lean on; to confide on. Mt. 27, 43. Mk. 10, 24.*

tǔer, F. = ntǔeri; si-, *to dig a winepress, wine-vat. Mk. 12, 1.*

ntǔer, F. bu-, *to bow the knee. Mt. 27, 29.*

tǔère, v. 1. *to gnash, grate, grind*; abufuw nti otǔère ne sē (ase), *he grinds his teeth* (ebinom de "ase" kā hō, na ebinom nso kā "tǔere" ñkutō); ebinom wu a, wǔn hō ye wǔn yaw nti wotǔere wǔn sē ansā-na wǔawu. — 2. *to peel with the teeth*: tǔ. abe; pr. 65. 1590. 1739. — 3. = tǔēñ, *to wait for.*

tǔere, v. Ak. = 1. tǔerew. — 2. = kyerew; *red. tǔeretǔere.*

tǔéré, Ak. tǔedee, pl. a-, *the hand half-way clenched on purpose to strike with it; also the blow thus inflicted*; pr. 3251. — to w or bǔ tǔ., *to inflict such a blow*; mmarima to w tǔ., mmea bǔ tǔ. — oyii tǔedee na ode abo me fǔene so; — kō atǔeree, pr. 518. — cf. kutruku.

atǔére, *a kind of frog*; cf. apotoro. pr. 1548.

tǔwerebē, s. dǔwerebē.

tẁere-bó, *flint-stone*; cf. otuo. pr. 3422.

atẁere-bo a, pl. n-, a kind of *rodent animal*.

atẁered e, atẁeroro, a kind of *animal*. pr. 1548.

tẁerew, v. *to scratch* as a hen; *to scrape, grate*; s. ẁere, ẁerew.

tẁeretẁerew, red. v., *to scratch, paw*: oponko de ne nan tẁ. fam', *the horse paws the ground with his foot*; *to scrape* with a knife; cf. hũã.

atẁerewá, pl. n-, *pistol*; syn. kodiawua.

tẁeri, v. [red. tẁitẁeri] 1. *to incline, lean against*: otẁeri dua, *he is leaning against a tree*; etẁeri ho, *it is leaning there*; — de .. tẁeri, caus., *to put or place so as to lean against*: fa tuo no tẁeri kokoam', *put the musket into the corner*. — 2. *to trust or confide, have or place confidence in; to rely on*: mã yemfa yeñ akyi ntẁeri wo, *let us place our confidence in thee*. — 3. n'anim tẁeri ho daguã se afẁefẁe, *his face is shining brightly as a looking-glass*; m'anim tẁerii = minyãã anuonyam, s. anim.

ntẁèrí, 1. *a place for squashing* the pulpy substance of *palm-nuts, pulping-place*; nea wowow abe wom'; woatu fam' kurukuru-wa, na wode abo ntrã-ntrã asem ase, na wode bi agyinagyinam' atẁa mu ahyia, na se wopörow abe a, wode güm', na wode wómá wów na wonoa ye ñño. — 2. nsã-ntẁeri, *wine-press*. Mt. 21, 33. Mk. 12, 1.

antẁèrí, F. a-, pl. n-, *ladder, scale, stairs*; F. steps, stairs made of wood, stone, bricks; s. atrápòé.

antẁeri-bé, a *palm-tree to be ascended by a ladder*.

atẁer-sē, F. = sētẁere, *gnashing of teeth*. Mt. 13, 42.

atẁē-sé [ade a wotẁē wo ase] *thumb-bolt, sliding catch-bolt*.

atẁē-só [ade a wotẁē biribi so][†] *rake*.

etẁē-sũm,[†] *locomotive*. Chr.

tẁétia: tẁa .. tẁ., *to circumcise*. [G. fo ketia.] Riis pr. 130.

tẁétiafó, a *circumcised man*; cf. momönotō.

tẁétiafó-àñna, a kind of *small ants*, ntétéa bi.

tẁetia-tẁá, inf. *circumcision*, practised by some of the surrounding tribes, as the Nkrañfo, Hũafo, but held in great disdain by the Tẁi-tribes.

tẁētẁē, red. v., s. tẁē, espec. 8. 13. 25-28. 30.

atẁetẁé: si.. a-, *to deride, mock*; syn. sereserew; Onyankõ-põn, wonsí no atẁ. — F. = goru hõ, Mt. 27, 29. 41.

tẁétẁetẁetẁe, adv.: oserew tẁ., *he laughs heartily, roars with laughter*.

tẁētẁē, red. v., s. tẁē.

o-tẁētẁéfó, pl. a-, *mock*.

ntẁetẁedé: wo -, *to go astray, be erring, wander, roam about*: ówò n-, e.s. obi nam kwan na wayera rekyini wuram' fẁefẁe okwan; ode no wo n-, *he leads him wrong, astray, out of the way*.

ntẁétẁée, Ak. = apane. — ntẁétẁewa, a kind of *bat*.

tẁew, s. tẁô, tẁow.

tŵi, *v.* [red. tŵitŵi] 1. *to thrust, push or knock about*; wotŵi no = wosunsūm no. — 2. Ak. = tŵiw, tŵuw.

tŵi pin, F. *to draw near*. Mt. 15,8.

tŵi, *n.* 1. tŵi or tŵitŵi, *retreat*: Agyemañ de (tŵi, or) tŵitŵi bebo̯ Yaw Duodu so, *Agy. fell back upon Y.D.* — 2. bo̯..tŵi, *to thrust, push or drive back, to repel, repulse*: yeabo̯ dom no tŵi, *we have pushed back the enemy* (perhaps only for a while, not yet defeated). — 3. bo̯ tŵi, *intr. to be alarmed by sad or joyful news; to be in a stir, agitation, tumultuous commotion, to get up in confusion, to run together hastily and confusedly, but with determined steps*: woate se asemone a emu aye hūhū reba oman mu, se ebia dom reba n.a. a, na oman no abo̯ tŵi = abo̯ ŵi.

e-tŵi, -e, *pl. a-, leopard*; pr. 851. cf. osebo̯, kŵrotŵiamansā, asabontŵi (odontŵi).

Tŵi, the *Tshi Language*, s. Gr. p. X-XVI.

tŵi-bó, *inf.* [bo̯ tŵi] *public alarm; confusion connected with it.*

ántŵibo, a large *edible root*, similar to the tubers of *yam*, with large leaves like the plants of the *Arum* family (*Taro? Indian turnip?*); one kind has been brought to Akem and Akuapem from Wasa, another, called kókó, from the West-Indies; a similar kind, known in Akr., Akūap., Fante for a long time, is amankani.

antŵifáñ, 1. a kind of *pot-herb*. — 2. a *cutaneous eruption* on the legs.

Tŵiforo [F. Kwiforo] a country of the Gold Coast to the north of Wasa, and the Tshi tribe inhabiting it, written by Europ.: *Juffer, Tufel &c.* Gr. p. X.

o-Tŵi-kásá, the *Tshi language*.

o-Tŵiní, *pl. a-fo*, a man of the *Tshi nation*; cf. Okanni.

o-tŵi-nè-tŵé ahōodeñ,† the *electro-magnetic power*.

tŵintŵám, *red. v. tŵam*, *to become dry, hard* (duaba bi, aduam-momono biara a wonōae, kuru anim nsu a ekata anim se nea awu).

ntŵintŵāmē', *v.n. scurf, scab*; ade a atŵintŵam kuru anim.

tŵintŵañ, *red. v. tŵañ*, *to become lean, wrinkled*. F. *to wither*.

tŵintŵān-tŵintŵāñ: waye-, *he reels, staggers, tumbles*; cf. ntintañ, gyàbégyàbé.

tŵiri, *v. to slander, calumniate*.

ntŵiri, *inf. slander, calumny*.

atŵiri-bóa, a small kind of *ant*; aboā a esō kakra kyeñ nte-tea na oka wo a eye yaw sê, nso oka wo a, na ñkūrofo se: obi re-tŵiri wo.

o-tŵirífo, *pl. a-, slanderer, calumniator*.

o-tŵíròñkú, *pl. a-*, a kind of *wading bird*; anoma a ote or osiane nsu hō, mpatā ara na odi; ne mmrañ ne: bakásiānepo.

ntŵironowá, *vestibule, porch, entrance into a house*; odañ a woasi na wonam mu ko ofie; cf. apatam, nnantŵerem'.

ntŵisá, a kind of *chintz*; ntŵ. tuntum, ditto; s. ntama.

tẁitae, *file*.

tẁitón, a *plant* with leaves like those of a pine-apple; wode n'ahabañ kyekyere gya. *pr.* 3311. *Gr.* § 291.

tẁitẁa, *red. v.*, to cut several things, to cut into many pieces &c. *s.* tẁa 1.2.8.27. (*yetẁitẁaa yeñ ani*, we looked around us); otẁitẁa ne nañ ase.

tẁitẁare, *red. v.* tẁare.

ntẁitẁa-ānó, *Ak.* ntẁitẁarānó, *inf.*, — wodi n-, they overtake or outrun each other in racing; wo-nè wo yonkō si mmirikakáne na oyi tẁa ne yonkō hō na oyí nso tẁa ne yonkō hō.

tẁitẁeri, *red. v.*, *s.* tẁeri.

tẁitẁí, *haste, confusion*; = kitikiti; *s.* tẁi. — bō tẁ., to be agitated. *Mt.* 21,10. — fa tẁitẁi, *F.* to run violently, *Mt.* 8,32.

tẁitẁi, tẁitẁiw, *red. v.* tẁiw = tẁutẁu.

tẁiw, tẁuw, *Ak.* tẁi [*red.* tẁitẁiw, tẁutẁuw] 1. to move for approach or recession; tẁiw bēra, draw near! tẁiw gyina hayi, proceed and stand here! tẁiw kō hō kakra, remove a little to that place! tẁiw kō wo anim, move forwards! — 2. to rub mutually, to suffer by friction or attrition. *pr.* 992. — 3. to rub; agyinamoa de ne ti tẁitẁiw me nañ hō. — 4. to rub for cleaning or polishing, to wipe, to clean by rubbing or scraping, to scour (asepatere hō, poñ so, akentenñña hō, dan mu &c.). — 5. to rub one's body, e.g. with lemons, with a liquid substance: ode ankā ye or tẁitẁiw nehō. — 6. tẁiw ..anim, to rebuke, reproach, chide, abuse (stronger than kã ..anim); e.s. wo-ye bone bi a, na woyaw wo.

tẁō, *pr.* 3424. *s.* tẁotẁow.

ntẁó, *defeat*; di n-, to suffer a defeat; wadi ntẁo = wadi ñkō-gu, wakō aguan; ntẁo no ẁiee nim, the defeat ended in a victory.

tẁô (i.e. tẁóò) *interj.* *s.* tẁebēm &c.

tẁòm, *v.* to catch at once? cf. tẁēm = tẁē mu.

tẁom, *F.* = tẁam'. *Mk.* 9,30.

tẁom: de so tẁom (tẁam, tē) to snatch away quickly, speedily.

tẁôm, *adv.* = tẁēm; ade asā tẁ., it is completely night; wadi ne ñhinā tẁ., he has eaten it up altogether; so mú tẁ. (prekō, nso denneñ), hold it fast at once!

tẁom, *obsc.*, *corrpt.* fr. tẁēm'.

tẁóm, 1. an animal living in the sea or a river, compared to a sea-turtle; aboa a ote pom' nè Firawm', ne hō ye den sē, ote se osuhuru, enyé apatā pa; wode ne ñhōma dura akukua nè mmentia hō, wode ne dua fẁe nipa. — 2. a whip made of its tail: wokā no tẁôm.

ntẁôm, a kind of itch: wado n-, he is affected with itch.

ntẁom, a click or smacking with the tongue from displeasure, indignation, annoyance, grief &c. obō no n-, he hisses at him, smacks at him with his tongue, e.g. at a master's too severe task of labour demanded; = okasakasa, onwĩnwĩ ne yonkō hō; wode ahōyeraw a.s. aẁerehow na ebō. [*G.* dō ntšoi = gu ahome.]

ntwōmā, *red ochre*, used by the negroes to paint their houses, to rub the floor of their apartments (*pr.* 2908. s. kwaw), also to stain their dress or to rub on their face as a sign of grief; ntŵ. (dote kō a wode kwaw) kyere anibere; obi n'agya wu a, ode ntŵ. petē ne tam mu ana ode tŵa n'ani akyi (a. ode bo n'anim korā) de kyere se n'ani abere; wōrebekum bi a, wōbo no ntŵ. nè gyabiriw; yede wōn bebo ntŵ. = yebeto wōn akyere a.s. yebefa sā nnipa no akum wōn de akyere se: wōn de, yeñ nsa akā wōn, yebetumi akum wōn aye wōn se ntwōmā.

ntŵómma, a kind of *bead*; s. ahene.

tŵōñ, *v.* F. = tŵēñ.

ntŵon tŵó (o full) a kind of *wide breeches*; atade a wopam no tiatiā kokūrō de si wōnaseñ mu; *cf.* tŵakoto, wōno.

atŵopó, s. atŵapo.

tŵorodo, tŵòrododo, *adv.* imitative of the sound produced by pouring water into a vessel: ode nsu gu ahinám' tŵ.; *pr.* 327. *cf.* tòrododo, táradada.

tŵorododo, *a.* thin; ñkwañ no ye tŵ. = ampiw.

tŵotŵo, *pr.* 3424.

tŵotŵow, *corner, outer angle* [*cf.* tŵea, batŵow or batŵew] kusū-fām tŵ., *Ps.* 48,2(3) *the northern corner* scil. of Jerusalem, the site of the temple.

tŵow, *s.* before. *pr.* 3424.

e-tŵow, *a disease of the virile genitals*; mmaninyare bi a emā fŵeā hōñ ye kakrā. *pr.* 393.3425.

tŵu, *v.* s. tŵiw; tŵu pirim, As., tŵī pin, F., *to draw near*. — *to clean*: tŵu kuraba akyi; F. *Mt.* 23,25. tŵu anyim, F. *to upbraid, rebuke*, *Mt.* 11,20.19,13. — ntŵu-anyim, F. *rebuke*.

E-Tŵum, *pr.* n. of one of the earliest kings of Asante, the builder of Kumase. — Tŵúmàsí, *pr.* n. m.

Ntŵumuru, *pr.* n. of a country on the east side of the Volta between Kārakye and Nta.

tŵutŵuw, *red. v.* = tŵitŵiw. — tŵuw, *v.* = tŵiw, tŵu.

W.

The labial consonant w, a semi-vowel formed with both lips, Gr. § 8, occurs as an initial consonant only before the pure vowels a, o, o, o, u. Before nasal vowels we find ñw, Gr. § 11. (In F. w is also found before nasal vowels instead of ñw.) Before e, e, e, i, we use ŵ, Gr. § 10,2. (In F. w is retained.) — As a final sound, w forms diphthongs (Gr. § 5), which are mostly avoided in Ak. (partly also in A.W. Parkers Fante writings). — The consonant w is often an attenuation of original b (espec. in the diminutive syllable wa), and in some cases interchanges with p and h; s. Gr. § 19 B. patiriw, posow, ahoba = watiriw, wosow, awowa. — It is also found as a second initial consonant after k, h, ñ, in F. also after g, s; s. kw, hw, ñw, gw, sw.

wa, *v.* Ak. 1. = waw, *to support, ward off*; wa nsuo no āno = siri (siw) nsuo no āno. — 2. = wàre, *to be long*. — 3. = wàré, *to marry*.

o-wa, *s.* owaw. — ñwa, *s.* ñwaw.

wá, *imit. adv.* expressing the sound of breaking or splitting of wood: dua no awae wá!

wà, *imit. adv.* expr. the rushing sound of trees agitated by the wind or in falling: mereko no, metee se mframa rehim ahaban wā.

wābirim, *id. pr.* 3399.

ñwa-běñā, -brā, *a file of dried snails* through which a wooden stick is run to keep them together; ñwaw 9-12 a woasina no dua biakō so.

wada, *F.* = wo ara, *even thou, thyself*.

o-waduru, *s.* owoaduru.

wae, *v.* [*red.* wāwae, waewae] 1. *to take off, strip, draw, tear, or pull off, to peel off, pare off*, espec. with a knife or some other instrument: w. duabon, *to peel off the bark of a tree* (one large or small piece at once); w. apatā hō hono or abon, *to scale a fish*; w. ne tṽā so bon, *to take off the scurf of a scar*; w. ñhōma, *to draw or strip off (a piece of) the skin from the body*, cf. gua, *to skin, flay*; w. dan hō dote, *to loosen and take off the clay coating the wall of a house*. — 2. *intr.* *to grow loose and come or fall off, to flake (break or separate in layers), to peel or scale off*; dan hō dote no awaewae, *the clay has fallen off from the walls of the house in several places*. — 3. *to be disjointed, dislocated, put out of joint, luxated* (abogyē, *pr.* 597). — 4. *to fall off or away, to desert (from a party), revolt, rebel, turn recreant, apostatize*; ne man fā awae akoye dom, *a part of his people have fallen away (deserted or renounced allegiance) and turned enemies*. — waewae, *red. v., s.* before.

wae-ŵe, *inf.* [wae, *to get off a piece from*, ŵe, *to eat*]: ne hō wo w., *there is something to be gotten from him*; wunyā ne hō biribi di.

ñwá-kyém, *a lot of dried snails combined on twice ten sticks* (ñwaběñā) in the form of a shield (okyem); ñwaw a woasinasina no nnua pī (10 ahorow 2) so de abom' aye no biakō; ebeye ñwaw 200.

o-wáñ, *saw*; cf. sā, sérādā'. [*pr.* 3426.]

wanā, *pl.* wanam, *F.* = woana, hwana, hona, hena, *pron. who?*

o-wá-níni, *a large snail*, otope.

o-wansañ', *pl. a-*, *a species of antelope*, middle-sized, of a reddish colour with white stripes; *s.* odabo. *pr.* 1445.1861.3431f.

awanta, *shoulder-blade, blade-bone*.

wanterema, *ear-pick*, *pr.* 2788.

ñwá-ñwéne [ñwaw anwene] *snail-shell*.

wara, wada, *F.* = ewo ara. — ñwarā, = ñworā.

ware, *v.* [*red.* woware] Ak. wa, *to be long, to be tall*; cf. ten-ten; okwan ware, *the way is long* (*pr.* 1892), *the place is far off*; koyi wo bogyese, eware dodo, *R. p.* 243; nea ohene no pe titiriw ne nsrāfo a wowowaree, *Gen. Hist. p.* 137.

ware, *v.* [*red.* wareware] Ak., F. wa, *to marry, take in marriage*; w. yere or bā (bea), *syn.* hyia yere, *to take a wife* [G. wye]; w. kunu, *to take a husband* [G. gbā, gblā]; *perf.* *to be married with*; won nhinā aware (Ak. awa)no, *they all had her*, Mt. 22, 28. — *to live together as husband and wife, to cohabit*, said also of animals; — okogyē neba aware, *he intends to take his daughter to wife*; — ode neba mā no aware, *he gives him his daughter to wife*.

awàré, *v. inf.* marriage, the act of marrying, the state of being married, matrimony, wedlock, married state; n'aware yi anye yiye, *his marriage which he had concluded did not turn out well*; see aw., *to commit adultery*, cf. fa oyere & ẁia.

awàré [G. awale = atere, spoon] trowel. — ñwáre, *s.* ñnuare.

awàre, awarem' [wo áwàre mú, né wàremú], *the part of the back between the shoulder-blades*; efi wo kòñ akyi bepem wo akyi mfinimfini.

ware, a certain game of the negroes played with small balls or globules passed into the holes of an oblong draught-board or table, as in backgammon the men are played into the points of the tables: di or to w w., *to play that game*. pr. 910.

aware-de, money or other valuables given at the conclusion of a marriage, dower, dowry, = obea ti-ade(?).

o-wáréfó, *pl. a-*, a married person; obaniñ-warefo, a married man; obā-warefo, a married woman. [pr. 3435.]

aware-gyae, *inf.* recession from conjugal connection, divorce.

aware-gye, *inf.* offer of marriage; marriage-contract.

aware-séé, *inf.* destruction of matrimonial life, adultery.

o-wareseefo, *pl. a-*, adulterer; adulteress.

aware-sem, marriage matter; matrimonial cause.

Wasaw, a country, tribe and dialect on the Gold Coast, Gr. p. X.

wasawasa, *red. v.*, to fumble, to feel or grope about.

o-wátaku, a kind of tree. pr. 3436.

watiriw, *v.* [*red.* wati-watiriw] = patiriw, *to slide, slip, trip, loose footing, miss a step*.

waw, *v.* [*red.* wowaw] 1. *to prop, stay, support, sustain, uphold, keep from falling* by placing something under or leaning against; wode biribi aso ade bim' na añfwe ase; odañ bi rebu na nea akyyea kò hò no wode dua dennen akosi hò de asom'; wode dua bi a abo nta waw brode ana dua bi a asow pī, na ammu. — 2. *to screen, protect*: ode ne nsa waw me so na oẁia añhyehye me, *he screens me with his hand that the sun may not burn me*; fig. *he protects me with his power*. — 3. *waw ani, to defend from an enemy's attack*; ode kyem awaw n'ani (n'anim), *he screens his face (his whole front) with a shield*. — 4. *waw āno, to withstand, oppose, resist*; — 5. *waw mpasūa āno, to stay the lines of battle, to stop them from receding or retreating*. — 6. *kā pón no wàw ānó, leave the door upon the latch, lean the door against the door-post*.

o-waw, cough; bō waw, *to cough*; oyare waw, *he has a cough*; ne waw ye deñ, *his cough is severe*.

ánwáw, a kind of *bead*; ahene bi a woapápàe mú na wofére.

ńwaw, Ak. ńwa, *snail*; cf. otabiriā, otope, owanini. pr. 3426-30.

wawa, v. = haha, hoahoa. pr. 1799.

o-wawa, a kind of *large tree*.

wawa-aba, a sort of *chintz*; s. ntama.

wawā, red. v. wā, F. = waewae. Mk. 13,25.

wâwâ, a kind of *raven*; s. anene.

awàwâ: óyè no aw., or otēē ne nsa ye no aw., *he stretches forth his arms for him* (with a longing desire, in order to embrace him).

wē..., wē..., wī..., see under ẁē..., ẁē..., ẁī....

Besides some Fante words inserted under ẁ, we mention here such in which F. w stands for Ak. ńw or ńẁ, or is of other origin.

awem-bo-wen, = ayam'onwene. 1 John 3,17.

o-wemfo, = onwēmfo, *potter*. Mt. 27,7. — owenfo, s. oẁenfo.

wen, = ńwene, F. a penny worth of gold-dust. [Mt. 27,65.]

wen, wenwen, a. = ńwene, ńweneńwene, *bitter*.

awendadze-bu, *den of lions*.

e-wim-ber, ńwimber, = anẁummere, *evening*. Mt. 8,16.

win, = ńwini, *cool*; *coolness*. — winwin, *shadow*. (Ps. 39,6.)

wɔ, v. [red. wowo] 1. (orig. to stick to a place), to be or exist in a place: owɔ hē? *where is he?* mewɔ ho, *I am here, present*; owɔ dañ mu, *he is in the house*. In this sense wɔ is used almost exclusively in the contin. form (but: eno ńwɔ ho ansā, *that may remain aside or let us leave that aside in the meanwhile* = eno ntrā ho ansā); besides trā the vv. ba or kɔ are used to supply the wanting forms, and the neg. is taken from the v. di: onni ho, *he is not there, not present*. pr. 97.1300.2268.2347.3439f. — ewɔ obi., *there is some one..*, pr. 3437. — ewɔ nea oye na onyā, *somehow he gets (at) it*, pr. 3438. — 2. wɔ often serves merely to introduce an adjunct of place, stating the place in which the action expressed by a preceding verb is going on; it is then not translated at all: oye adẁuma wɔ afuw so, *he does (some) work (and in doing this work) is on the plantation, i.e. he is working in the plantation*; magyaw ne poma wɔ ne dañ mu; mihũũ no wɔ Mamfē; mekofẁee no wɔ afiase; mihũũ no [wɔ] ho mprem-preñ; odi gua wɔ bābi. R. p. 244. The aux. v. wɔ is, however, better omitted wherever it can be done without injuring the intelligibility of the sentence, espec. in Ak.; s. Gr. § 102,3.117.223,1.224.225. R. § 196,1. pr. 353.883.1319.1457.3025. — wɔ is used of an indefinite, casual or transitory stay at a place, te of a stay of some duration. — 3. Phrases: a) wom' = wo mu (to be in,) to be real, actual, to be truly so: asem yi wom' ampa, *the matter is really so*; neg. ennim', *it is not so*; — ebewom' se..., = ebia, sesē, gyāma (gyābia), *perhaps*. — b) m'ani wɔ so, *my eye dwells on (it), i.e. I have it in my mind, have not forgotten it*. — 4. (orig. to stick to a person) to be in the possession of, to belong to, to be one's property: ewɔ me, Ak. = eye me dea, *it is mine*; odañ yi wɔ me, *this house belongs to me*; Gr. § 102, 1. Rem. — 5. to have, possess, hold, to be possessor or master of: owɔ sika pī, *he has much money*; aberekyi wɔ mmeñ; owɔ

mmosea (wó) ne kotokum'; mewó abusũafo wó ha nè Akyem; mewó nnamfo bebré (wó) kũrow yim'; *R. p. 243. pr. 3439-45.* — In this sense also wó is used only in the *contin.* form (for other forms nyã, to get, obtain, is used), and the *neg.* is taken from the *v.* di: onní f̀wè, he has nothing. *Gr. § 102, 2. pr. 907-22.*

6. to sting, prick: nsóe nè sekañ wó nipa, thorns and knives may prick one. *pr. 604.* — 7. *Phr.* wó.. nnuã, to examine closely by putting several questions in different ways; yewowóononnuã wowóe wowóe, we examined him in every possible way. — 8. to pierce, stab, perforate: óde peaw wó n'ani, he pierced his eye with a spear; óde sépó wó no, or, ówó no sépó, he stabbed him with a dagger. [*G. gbu.*] *pr. 994.* — 9. wó mu, to stitch, embroider: ówó ntama mu, she makes figures in a cloth (already woven). — 10. to push: wó.. akomfo, to push (one) headlong, head over heels; wó.. ñkonsaw, to push (one) by the throat or neck. — 11. to shake: ówó nehò ñko, he shakes (*intr.*) = odi ahim; ówó ne ti ñko, he shakes or tosses his head = ówosow ne ti. — 12. wó, Ak. = wów (to kick, to pound, to knead, to plaid or braid).

wó, *v.* 1. to engender, beget, generate, procreate (said of both parents); to bring forth, breed, bear, give birth to (a child); wawo mma du, he has begotten or she has born ten children. *pr. 1740. 3463-67.* — 2. to yield or bear interest: ohuruw ñkũrofo sika na awo no = na adó or adósó, he lends (his) money on usury that it may bear him interest; sika no awo, the money has increased by interest; — *pr. 351.* eñwó no, he is not to pay (cannot be charged) interest for a thing bought.

wó, *v.* 1. to dry, grow dry, become free from moisture or juice; *perf.* to be dry: m'atade awo, my coat is dry; dabi, eñwoe e, no, it is not yet dry; asase so or fam' awo, the earth, land or the ground has dried up; otetew ahuahã na ohata (no) aũia-so na awo, he plucks tobacco-leaves and spreads them in the sun that they may dry; *diff.* ẽwó = ẽwew, to dry (up), evaporate, said of moisture, or a liquid. — 2. *Phr.* a) n'ani or n'anim awo, s. ani 8 *A. p. 324.* — b) n'ano awo, s. ãno 12 *A. p. 334.* — c) wó-nè nontam' ñwó, they are not in a proper understanding, do not agree well with him.

wó- or wo-, the *pron.* wóñ, prefixed to the verb; *Gr. § 54. 58. 89, 7.* — In F. the same form wó or wo is also used for mo, = you.

wó- or wu-, the *pron.* wó, thou, prefixed likewise, *ib.*

wó, F. e-wó, thou, poss. thy, obj. thee; *Gr. § 53-58. pr. 3452-61.*

e-wó, honey; ewo no adó, the cells of the honey-comb are filled.

o-wó, *pl. a-*, F. ñ-, snake, serpent; *cf. otweasee. pr. 2274. 3446-51.* *Diff. kinds:* opantene, nini, ebore (onankã), oprãmíri, okyérebeñ, ahabàmmóno, atirenú, asónawó, ahurutoá, bamiawu, akitaosũã, osuwó.

awó! (full o) *mamma! mother!* used in addressing one's own mother.

awó, wó: gye.. awo, to welcome, to receive gladly, joyfully. [*pr. 3096.*]

awó, *inf. birth:* 1. childbirth, travail or labour of women, parturition, delivery. *pr. 3468f.* — 2. nativity, descent, extraction, family,

race; *Mrk. 7,26; generation, Mt. 1,1.* — awo kã no, okô awo, *she travails; awo no (mu) den no, n'awo mu ye den, she has hard labour; Gen. 35,16. Rev. 12,2. merekô awo, fig. I am in the greatest pains; — wogye no awo, they assist her in childbirth; — awo akyi ade, after-birth; cf. etam.*

o-wóadúru, *pl. a-, [wów aduru] wooden mortar, in which yam and plantains are pounded; cf. fufū, woma. pr. 571.*

woanã, *F. = wana, hena, who? pl. woanam, Mk. 3,33.*

o-wó-àníni [*nea owoo aníni*] *a woman who gave birth to many male children.*

wo-ànkása, } *thou thyself, thy own self;*

wo-ara, (Ak.) } *just thou, even thou. Gr. § 59.*

wó-āno wó-āno, *adv. in a proper, moderate or orderly manner; odi n'asem nhinā w.w. (= okwánsò kwánsò), = onyé biribi-ara mmā entrá sò.*

wōawōa, *F. = ñwōñwā, Mt. 8,10.9,8.15,31.21,20.*

awōawōa-dze, *F. = anwōñwāde, Mt. 7,22.21,15. Mk. 13,22.*

awobá, *F. ahoba, s. awowa.*

awo-bea, *birthplace. pr. 2310.*

awó-bére, *the time of birth.*

awó-bére [*awow bere*] *the cold season, winter. Mk. 13,18.*

o-wo-bie [*wo, bi*] *one who has the (desired) thing. pr. 3470.*

awó-dá, *birthday; odi n'aw., he celebrates his birthday.*

awo-dibea, *birthright.*

wodow, *v. = guan berēō, to steal or sneak off or away; wa-bebo me kakate nti na emā mewodow mu no.*

o-wodze, owodzi, *F. heir; Mt. 21,38. Mk. 12,6. 1 Pet. 3,7.*

woē, = awosanne, *Kurtz § 144.*

awoē, *place of childbirth, pr. 178.*

ñwoēm', *F. birth, descent, parentage; ne ñw., by nation. Mk. 7,26.*

wòfa, *pl. -nom, uncle, mother's brother; wo nã ne nuabarima.*

wòfàsé, *pl. -nom, nephew, sister's son; wo nuabea ba (whereas a brother's son is called oba); F. also niece.*

wòfàséwa, *pl. -nom, niece, sister's daughter, wo nuabea ba-bea (brother's daughter = oba).*

o-wofo, *pl. a-, a woman who can bear or has born children.*

awofo, *pl., parents.*

awó-gyé, *inf. [gye awo] a welcoming, as a mother welcomes her children or is welcomed by them.*

awo-gye, *inf. [gye awo] midwifery, assistance in childbirth.*

awogyeduru, *medicine to promote delivery.*

o-wogyefo, *pl. a-, midwife; accoucheur, obstetrician.*

wo-hō, *refl. pron. thyself; Gr. § 57.*

awó-kó, *inf. [kô awo] labour, travail, parturition, the pangs and efforts of childbirth. — awókó-yáw, throe, pain, pang or anguish of travail in childbirth; aw. akã no, — has seized her.*

wó-kyém, *honey-comb*; cf. okyem, ñwa-kyem.

wom', = wo mu, s. wo, 3a.

wōma, ñ-, F. = ñhōma, a-, *leather, book &c.* Mk. 1,6. Mt. 1,1.

o-wómma, pl. a- [wow, ba, cf. abā] the *wooden pestle (beater, pounder)* with which yam and plantains are pounded in the woaduru.

awó-mma-gù-ákyì, a kind of *herb* for food and medicine.

awo-mma-wu: odiaw. (= owo mma mā owu), *she bears children only to see them die*, i.e. children all of whom soon die.

won, F. = wēn, *to watch.* Mt. 24,42.26,38.40.27,36.

won, pron. Ab. beñ, Ak. yeñ, F. hwon, *they, them; their.*

[Gr. § 53-59.

won-ankasa } *they themselves, themselves, just they, even they,*

won-ara (Ak.) } *the very same persons; poss. their own.* Gr. § 59.

won-hō, pron. refl. *themselves.* Gr. § 57.

awoniō, pr. 3471.

awonkoruwa, a kind of *plant.*

o-wòno, wonno (full o), *loose and short breeches*; òhye or òsi w., *he wears breeches*; atade a Nkramofó nà wòsì káñ no, nanso mpanyimfo binom a wóye sikafo no, wotá tòtó ntama a éyè fé, na wode pompam bí; syn. ntwontwo.

wonow, a kind of *animal.* pr. 1042.

awonnuá, F. angwa, *fat, lard*; aboa mu srade; pr. 2072. - cf. aborowonnuá.

Awonnuá, *Angwa*, a country in the interior, once tributary to Asante, a 4 or 5 days' journey from Salaga. Gr. p. XIV. § 2,4.

awo-ñwene [Ak. anwāñwene] *wormwood*; ahabañ bi a wode n'ahabañ yam aduru; wonom hō nsu.

wora, v. [red. worawora] 1. *to enter into any thing that covers or conceals*, as into a wood or forest, a cave, a remote place; *to immerge or plunge into* (e.g. the bush); *to disappear by entering into any concealment*; *to hide oneself, get out of the way, be lost*; nnansā yi, ehē na wokoworae? *where have you been hidden these last days?* ode nehō akowora (= akosie, okohintaw) ayi me adwo, *he hid himself and has kidnapped me, or in order to kidnap me*; osunsón no de nehō awora nhabañ no ase kò, *the worm has hidden itself under the leaves and has crept away.* — 2. *to ramble or rove through* (w. ahabañ), *to search through*; onipa ayera, woakowora habañ apeno. — 3. *to thrust, run, drive or push* (a pointed instrument &c.) *through*: woawora no sépo, syn. wura. — 4. wowora, *they grapple* (or, *lay fast hold on*) *each other, they wrestle or struggle*; woworae kosii se obā-kō boo ne yonkō, *they wrestled* (or, *contended by grappling together*) *until one threw the other down.* — 5. F. wora wo nhyira gu won do, *send thy blessing upon them.*

o-wóra, Ak. = otare, ekò, *pond; lake*, prob. of small extent and abounding with bulrush, reed-grass &c.; *swamp, bog, fen, marsh, moor; swampy morass.*

ñwora, *shell.* — ñwora-boá, *shell-fish*; cf. adode, *oyster.*

woraba, *pl. n-*, F. *star*, = nsoroma. Mt. 2,2. 24,29.

woradada(dada), *adv. in a lengthened, elongated, long extended form, shape or way.*

awòráṃ, a kind of plant.

awóráṃ, a kind of plant; s. ehum.

woraw, *v. to emerge, rise or come forth from concealment, to make one's appearance unexpectedly*; botowá fṽē (ni a,) osámán woraw (*pr.* 633.) = mpofirim na waba.

aworaw, *adv. n., unawares, unexpectedly* = mpofirim, mpaase; asemmone a odii no guaṅ koo akurā no, n'ani nni nehō so na yekofii no aworaw kyeree no bae.

worawora, *red. v. wora.* — o-woráwòrá-kótó, *pr.* 3472.

Worawora, a country and tribe in the interior of the Gold Coast, Brɔ̃fo a wosom Asante beduu 1874 (subject or tributary to Asante until 1874).

wore, *pron. poss. F.* = won, *their.* — worehō, F. = wonhō.

wore, *v. [red. wowore] to strip or take off the skin or a similar tegument*; ow. guaṅ no kotoku, *he skins or flays the sheep*; woáwòre (woawóworè) wonhō atade, *they put off or took off their clothes*; *syn.* worow.

o-wore mǎ-mmǎra, an edict or decree enjoining the restitution of goods in possession.

aworo, a kind of herb.

woro, *v. 1. to murmur, roar, rumble with the noise of a cataract or of agitated waves*: wowo akyiri a, (Amǎnapá) nsu yi woro se asukese bi. — *2. to babble, prattle, chatter, to speak or relate flippantly, rapidly, in excitement, without stopping*: wakoworo asem no nhĩnā akyere ne nā.

awóro, *inf. cataract*; the swell or agitated motion of the sea, surge, surf.

awóro-sò, *rapid (rapids) in a river; breakers.*

wöröw, *v. [red. woroworow] 1. to push, pull, move*: w. kǎ, *to push a ring.* — *2. to strip off, draw, pull or take off the skin or any surrounding tegument, covering or wrapping, to skin, flay* (s. wore): owō no aworow nehō foforo, *the snake has cast the slough, has cast or changed the skin*; mewōro akatawĩa kotoku, *I am pulling off the cover of the umbrella*; meworow m'atade, *I take off my coat*; oworow ne ntama, *he pulls off the cloth* (in which he has dressed or wrapped himself) *from his shoulder* (in respectful salutation) [G. ekpá emamá]; waworow won: a) said of beasts: *he has skinned them*; — b) said of men: s. foll. — *3. to take away or back from, to deprive one of things* (treasures, valuables, wives, slaves) that were formerly given to him. — *4. oworow nehō (or ade no) gu ne yonkō so, he shakes, casts or shuffles off the matter* (away from himself) *upon his companion*, putting the fault or blame upon him. — *5. intr. to glide or slip down*: odé-hama no aw. agu fam' (instead of clinging to a stick). — *6. to retire, quit one's place in battle*; dom no aworow afi won mpasua so, = waguaṅ komm ko.

worow, *v. s.* wodow.

o-worobēñ, *a-, ye-*, *to be selfish, proud.*

wōròdò-wōròdò, worododò, *adv. (to sēñ, to flow) copiously, of tears gushing from the eyes; nsu fi n'aniwam' gu w. = yō yō; cf. porow 8. & wērododò, wērododò, wē.*

aworo-kō-amā (poet.) = nea okā akōsem pī.

worowora-worowora, *red. v. to make a rattling noise as the contents of a powderhorn when shaken.*

awo-sañ: bone-aw., *original sin.*

awo-sanne [ade a wode asañ onipa wo awo mu] *an inherited sickness, fault or defect; bone a eye aw., hereditary or original sin; Kurtz §185. cf. woē, awúagyámma, aseade.*

wosáw, *v. s.* wēsaw. *pr.* 2743. — awosawosaw, *inf. the chewing of food, something or plenty to eat. pr.* 3473.

wósē, wósewose, *a. 1. dry, arid; wohow nām yi bio a, ebe-ye wosē. — 2. clean, cleanly, neat: oye nehō wosē (onyé nehō fifi), he keeps himself cleanly, orderly.*

awo-sé, *a peculiar roughness of the skin [compared to asē, itch] produced by cold [awow] or fear, goose-flesh, goose-skin; a shuddering fit, chill, shivering; horror (awow a se wuhyia osāmāñ a ede wo na egu woso); aw. agu no so, he is seized with a cold shudder; he shudders, shivers; aw. pini no, he is awe-struck, horror-struck, horrified, appalled, starts back with horror = ne hō aye no sipiripī; syn. ayisē.*

wòserekā, *a. rough, uneven, not smooth or plain (onipa hōnam, dua hō, mmoa hō, ntama? ani); cf. wurikyerē, aṵweraṵwera, wēwēre, abonkyī-abonkyī; opp. tromtrom.*

woserekā-ye, *inf. roughness, asperity.*

wósów, = sūmpī, *lead.*

wosów, *v. [red. wosowosow] to shake, wag (tr. & intr.), to tremble, shiver, quake; asase w., the earth quakes; gyata w. nehō, the lion shakes his mane; ow. ne ti, he shakes (wags) his head; F. Mt. 27, 39. 51. — syn. posow, popo, him.*

wosowoso, *F. duia w., a fruitful tree. Ps. 128, 3.*

awó-sú [awo su] *native character, nature; inborn, inbred or innate quality; sex(?)*.

awo-sú [awo nsu] *the fluid contained in the amnion, the liquor of the amnios, flowing off previously to delivery.*

wòtére, *v. to scald (akoko, prako, a fowl, a pig) in order to clean from feathers or hair; to peel: osábēñ w. onipa hōnam kō; to decorticate, strip off: mawóterè (= mawae) dua no hō boñ, I have barked (stripped the bark from) the tree; — to separate: wosiw abūrow wotere hō ntetewa no; — to strip, deprive: wawotere ne hō nnee-ma nhīnā, he has stripped him of all he possessed; cf. worow 3. — to leave one's body as a serpent casts its slough: anadwo obayifo w. nehō tu.*

awotwé, *ñ-, eight.*

ñwotwē, *a kind of stringed instrument (sāñkū) with eight cords.*

awo-twěā', *womb, matrix, uterus.*

wow, *v.* [cf. wo] 1. *to strike, hit, kick*: ode ne nan awow no, *he has kicked him.* — 2. *to stamp, pound, bray, beat*: w. fufū, *pr.* 3474. s. fufū; w. dote, *to work clay* (mixed with water) *with the feet* for building purposes; cf. potow & kono. — 3. *to twist, braid or plait* into a weft or tress: owow (onwene) ne nhwi or ne ti (mmesā), *she weaves or plaits her hair.* [G. egbo eyi].

awow, Ak. awo [fr. wo or wow, *to shake?*] *cold, chill, chilliness; cold weather*; aw. wo mframam', nsum', *pr.* 357.604. — aw. de me, *I am cold*; aw. agu no so, eyi na ekyere se n'atiridii resan aba bio, *chilliness has come over him, which is a sign that his fever is returning.*

owowá, *a kind of tree, good for fuel.*

awowa, *pl. n-*, Ak. awoba, F. ahoba, *pawn, pledge, gage; hostage*, cf. adonwowa; — wode abofra, nhené, ntama n.a. si kaw āno aw., *a child, beads, clothes &c. may be given or deposited as a pawn, pledge, surety or security for a debt*; ode neba akosi aw.; ode n'āno asime aw. *pr.* 770.

owowaní, *pl. a-fo*, *a pawn for a debt*; onipa a wode no atrā kaw āno se ónsom.

wowaw, *red. v.* waw. — wowo, wowow, *red. vv.* wo, wow.

wowo, (full o) F. = ohō, *no, not?* Mt. 22,17. Mk. 12,14.

owoo-wo, = nea owoo wo, *pr.* 3475.

awo-yé: óyè aw., *she bears easily, bears healthy children.*

woyirim, F. = eyinom. Mk. 4,15f.8,4.10,14.

wu, *v.* [red. wuwu] 1. *to die, expire, de cease, perish*; *pr.* 774.996. 1286.1445.1717.3494-98. — wawù, *he has died, is dead*; *syn.* wanyāko, ode ato ho, wagyaw mu, waka bābi, wakā nkyene agu, wanya ne kra twě, o-nè ne kra adi nkra, oko n'asūmān akyi, wasóre brayim', odae ansore bio; onni ho (bio); — wawú amāno (wawú atò nó sò), *he has killed himself upon another i.e. so that the other must kill himself likewise*; osii m'anaimu wui, *he died in my stead*; owu kyeē me, *he died for me, for my benefit*; mprako no siān koguu po no mu wuwui nsu no mu, Mt. 8,32; wu asuwu, F. *to be drowned*; wu awumon, F. *to be struck dead*; oregye nna awu, s. eda & gye 34; — mewu! *I shall die!* (F. *interj.* of sorrow); — mirewu-ō, *I am quite exhausted, over-fatigued, done up.* — 2. *to become extinct, be lost*: nkyene dew awu, Luk. 14,34. — *Phrases*: 3. ne bo or ne kōma awu, *he has no feelings of revenge* (which by the heathen is accounted for cowardice), *he does not care for abusive words against him*; me de, me kōma awu, mepé me hō asem, *as for me, I do not take or lay it to heart, (I do not let it affect me,) wishing to keep myself out of palavers.* — 4. ne hō awu, Ak. F. *he is impotent*; cf. kotewui. — 5. n'ani wu, *he is or feels ashamed (of)*; n'ani wu ade, *he is bashful.* — 6. n'asem awu, *his talk is worthless, futile, he utters foul language*; okā asem a, adwempa biara nnim'. — 7. n'asō awu, s. asō Phr. 1., obra 2. — 8. wu bo, *lit. to die of the (high) price, to pay an exorbitant price*: mawu bo makoto kente a wokā no bābi a emma, *I have bought an exquisite country-cloth at an exorbitant price*; gya asem no akyi ná

wù bó! *cease to prosecute the matter and pay any sum* (rather than proceed any farther); onipa ñwú bo ntò adebone (or, a_{de}hunu), *nobody willingly pays an excessive price for a mean or worthless thing*; miwu bo a, ene se: ebo no sô a misusuwi se ekum me (wò) sikam'. — 9. wu sika, lit. *to die in money, to pay money beyond one's power or fortune*: mewu sika na mede magye me nua, *I will take the heavy expenses upon me to redeem my brother*.

o-wu, *inf. death, decease, demise, departure, dissolution, exit, extinction of life; mode or manner of dying*; pr. 439.3476-93. — owu ye yaw, *death is painful*; owu adare, *death's scythe*, pr. 3481. — òda owu so (= owupa so), *he is in a dying state*; ose owu, or, owu se no, *he is worthy or guilty of death*; wakâ owu afwê, *he has tasted death*; owú, wowu no dakoro, pr. 417.3488.

awu, *inf. di awu, to commit a murder; to kill, murder*: odi no awu, *he murders him*.

awú-a-gyà-mmá [1. adé à wúwu na wode gyàw mmá; 2. mma a obi wu gyaw wòñ wò n'akyi.] 1. *inheritance, left at the death of parents to their children; a hereditary thing or possession, custom, knowledge &c.* nyansa no ye Brofo aw.; oyare yi aye aw. (wò) abusûa no mu. — 2. *children left behind at the death of a person (?)*. Cf. awunnyade.

awu asisi, pr. 2842. cf. awusiñ.

awu-de [owu ade] *things pertaining to death or execution*: woye no awude, e.s. a) wobu no fò se wónkum no, *they pass sentence of death upon him*; — b) wòbò no kām, wòfwê no a.s. woye no biribiara a efa owu hō na ekyere se wòrebekum no, *they maltreat him before killing him*; wòanye no aw. biara = biribiara a ese owu, cf. akunne, awu-di, *inf. [di awu] murder*. [Lk. 23,15.]

o-wudífó, pl. a-, *murderer*.

o-wuedi, s. owuodi. — wuentwĩ-wuentwĩ, F. s. wentwĩ-w.

o-wufo, pl. a-, *a deceased or dead person*.

o-wu-home, *rest in or after death*.

Wùkúda, *Wednesday*. — awuku-dae, = ayaw-dae, s. adae.

awu-mon, F. = awusiñ, *a sudden death*; s. wu 1.

awú-nnyá-de [ade a obi awu de agyaw wò] *inheritance, heritage*; F. awungyadze, Mt. 21,38. cf. apégyáde, agyapadé.

wu-nyã-kaw, *debts caused by funeral customs*.

awu-nyam-bo, F. = aŵiyammo. Mt. 24,41.

o-wú-nyáñ, *inf. [wu, nyañ] an awaking from death, resurrection* = owusore, F. awufo mu sor, Mk. 9,10.

owúòdi [owu a odi] *the moon's successor, an appellation of the morning- and evening-star*.

awùonu, [owu, enu] *a twofold death*; ehafo hye nsew se: wòbéwu awùonu! e.s. wobewu wò ha asañ akowu wò asāmāñ; cf. owu-perennu.

awu_{os}õñ [owu akyi ade a wòtòñ?]: wòkòtòñ n'aw., *they sell his things by public auction, public or open sale, subhastation*; ogua-

diní a ode ka, wodañ no a onnyā bi mmā a, na woaboa ne nneema āno rekotoñ no awuosón. [G. awušón'.]

o-wu-pá [owu mpa] *death-bed*; oda owupá sò, *he is in a dying*
o-wu-pá [owu pa] *a natural death.* [state.

o-wu-perennú, *the second death, a twofold death*; s. awuonu.

o-wu-prekō, *a death to be suffered once with no other death to come after*; se wōwo wo mperennu a, wuwu wu-prekō.

awu-puw, *speedy death, great mortality.* pr. 938.

wura, v. [red. wuráwùra] 1. *to pierce with, to run, thrust, pass or twist something long through*: wōawura no sēpo, *they have pierced both his cheeks with a dagger, have thrust a fine pointed knife through his cheeks*; wowura adesoā no dua or nnua, *they carry their load by means of a pole*; adesoā biara a enye nea obākōfo soa na wode dua kyekyere hō na nnipa bānu soa; akwansrafo no wuraa obobe no nnua. Num. 13,23; s. putu; cf. wora, ñwörā. — 2. *to cling or stick to, be attached to.* pr. 460. — 3. *to adorn* [G. wula]; onipano awura (nehō) sē = wahyehye nehō, wakekã nehō.

wúrá, *weed(s), grass; bush; wood, forest; whatever grows wild; all overgrown land outside the inhabited places*; ofie nè wuram', *in the town or village and in the bush or field*; ohūi se wura bi redew gya, nanso enhyew, Ex. 3,2. Mk. 12,26. Lk. 20,37. pr. 1479.3499.

ñwúrá, *weeds, grass; rubbish, sweepings.*

o-wúra, pl. -nom, F. e-, Ak. oŵira, *master, lord; landlord, possessor, owner*; voc. sir; in passionate address: awurá! *oh master!* voc. pl. awuranom! pr. 483.1507.1625.1694.2694.3500-3503. cf. agya, ofiwura, odéküró, ohene, ohempá, daaséběre, odēfoo, okúm'nípá, otúm'fóo. [G. nontšo, pl. nontšomei, tšiemei.]

awurá', Ak. aŵirabá, aŵirawá, *mistress, lady; landlady.*

ñwura-dañ, F. *thieves*, = aŵifo. Mt. 6,19.

awuràdé, *master, lord.*

ñwura-dódó(w), *rubbish*; cf. dodowura.

wura-habañ, F. *weeds.* Mt. 13,25.

Awurahae, a town on the right bank of the Firaw (Volta).

ñwura-húnu, a kind of grass.

wurawura, red. v., s. wura; - w. mu, *to run or pass through*; putu wō ho yi, wosi no se odañ, wode nnua na ede wurawura mu.

wūrepí, a kind of owl, = apotobiesāse.

wùrikyerē, wùrikyere-wurikyere, a. *rough, uneven, rugged* (of a person, wood, stone, a way); ehō w., *its outside is rough*; obón ww., *a rugged valley.*

àwúru, (land-)tortoise, cf. akyekyere [perh. = awo-huru; cf. apohuru]. pr. 1584.3504.

awúruk yīm, a climbing plant, bearing 5 or 6 small red berries united in a bunch; hama a wode kyekye gyateñ, odé.

wusa, 1. = yisa, pr. 2353. — 2. a grain (Bell. Arithm.)

awu-se [owu ase] *reason or cause of death.* F. Mk. 15,26.

o-wú-sém [owu asem] *a criminal matter*; asem a wokā a wó-bekum wo.

awu-sín, *a sudden death*. pr. 930.

o-wusiw, Ak. oŵisie, *smoke*; pr. 3505. — ow. atwě akogyina wón so, *the smoke has passed away and gathered upon them*. Cf. boto-huhuw, *steam*; ohuruhurow, *vapour*. — *Phrase*: asem no wusiw ani abere(no), = adañ bone (amā no), *the matter has assumed a most threatening aspect (for him)*.

o-wusi-hy é ñ, *steam-ship, steam-boat, steamer*.

o-wúsíw-tè as é-è nam, *locomotive-engine*.

wùsiwusi, *a. 1. dim*; okanea no ye w., *the candle burns dimly*; n'aniwa so aye w., *his eyes have become dim*. — *2. wusiwusiw, smoky*.

o-wu-sore, *resurrection, the rising again from the dead*; owunyāñ.

wùsuwusu, *a. disorderly, dirty, nasty*; oye nehô w.

o-wu-yaré, *a deadly sickness*; cf. oyarewu.

ŵ.

The palato-labial consonant ŵ (a semi-vowel equal to wy pronounced together) is written (instead of w in F.) before the pure palatal vowels e, e, i (in some cases also before o, o, u, when standing for original e, e, i). It is also used as the second letter in writing the palato-labial sounds of tŵ, dŵ, fŵ, ñŵ. Gr. § 10,2.12. — It interchanges with w and y.

ŵe, *v. 1. to gnaw, nibble*; to eat, espec. by way of gnawing or nibbling; to chew, cf. ŵesáw; oŵe abūrow, *he is eating Indian corn, picking it with the teeth from the cone*; oguañ ŵe ñwura; oñwé ne koñmu dawa, pr. 526.800.1768.3407.3506f. — Cf. méŵe-meŵe, pr. 329. — *2. to drink*, e.g. palm-wine (colloq.) — *3. = di 7. (in beŵe onua)*; s. ŵeŵe. — *4. ŵe so, to suppress (one's wrath or anger, pain), to forbear (laughing)*. — *5. waŵe ahinam (se obeko), he is determined or resolved (to go)*. — *6. ŵe tare, to asperse, bespatter with false charges, defame, slander, calumniate*; waŵe atare me, s. ŵetare.

ŵe, Ak., s. ŵow. — ŵe, s. red. ŵeŵe.

ŵé, *imit. adv.*, expr. the sound of cutting or tearing; wutŵa biribi tratrā bi a, na eye ŵé! watŵa ne ti (ne fŵene, n'ano, n'asō), ŵé! watew hama no, ŵe!

ŵé: anim aye ŵé, *the face of the earth and every thing on it has become visible (in the early morning, before sunrise), it dawns*; cf. anim.

ŵè, *awkwardly, heavily, in a troublesome manner*: ópà né tò asé ŵè, *he moves his hinder part on the ground in an awkward manner*, e.g. when on account of the guinea-worm or another sickness he cannot use his legs to get into another position; opp. ŵéŵe.

áwě, áwěé! *friend, comrade, good friend!* used when a man wants to call one of his acquaintances or equals without making use of (or not knowing) his name; pr. 3461.

o-ŵé, a cutaneous eruption, similar to kóre, appearing on the occiput or the whole body of infants, in the groins of adults &c.

ŵea, v. [red. ŵeaŵea] to crawl, creep, sneak, to move slowly with the body close to the ground as some quadrupeds, or as a child does on its hands and knees or feet; to move slowly, feebly, as from weakness or old age; to move stealthily or secretly in order to be unobserved; pr. 1218.3504.

e-ŵea, Guinea-pig, *Cavia cobaya*; s. kwadúàmponkyérefo.

ŵe-a-e w o-w o, a kind of plantains. D.As.

ñ ŵē-fē, s. ñ ŵewefē.

ŵékò, ŵokò, an old or broken pot containing a mixture of red clay and chaff to rub the floor of Negro houses with; ahinagów a wode ntŵómá nè kwāsésà gu mu kwaw. pr. 1132.3508.

o-ŵékòm mǎ', a precious silk cloth of pink or light rose-colour, from Sarem; 1 fathom costs about 40 dollars. pr. 629.

ŵèñ, v. 1. intr. to watch; to wake, keep vigil; cf. si pē; to be attentive or vigilant, be on the look out, keep guard. — 2. tr. to watch, give heed to, observe the actions or motions of; to tend, guard, have in keeping; to keep, preserve (from danger), pr. 769.

ŵénǎ, Ak., yénǎ, Akp. discontent, quarrelsome temper: óyè ŵ., he is discontented, malcontent, dissatisfied, not to be pleased with any thing; he is quarrelsome; n'ani ññŵo na otā kō ntokwaw (otā ye atutupe); abofra a otā fŵe ne mfefo na otā sū; abofra ketewa a onna na ommā ne nā nnyā adagyew korā nye biribi, na osū ñkō arā na osū.

o-ŵénǎfó, crier, bawler, brawler; squalling child; s. 'nébófó.

aŵén-hēmǎ, ahwenh. (white nose), Ak. ahenh., = osūǎ.

wentŵī-wentŵī, F. uproar, tumult. Mt. 26,5.27,24. Mk. 14,2.

aŵennuade, a kind of plant, ahabañ bi.

ŵer, F. = were, skin.

ñŵerá (pr. 3509), ñŵerǎ', Ak. ñŵerawá, s. ññŵera &c. p. 350.

ŵer-dam, F. ransom. Mt. 20,28. Mk. 10,45. — b o w.

ŵere, v. 1. to scrape or peel (off), in smaller particles than by wae, cf. ŵerew, tŵere, tŵerew; wopo abrobe a, woŵere n'ahabañ so na wuyi mu abrobe-mfuturu. — 2. to pull the feet in order to subvert, overthrow, throw down: oŵere no afŵefam' = okuw no afŵe ho = waso ne nañ na watŵē no amā wafŵe ase; wantumi añŵere me.

ŵere, v. Ak., s. ŵerew; - ŵ...mu, to scrape lines and figures in pottery.

ŵere, seems to have orig. signified the part of the body enclosed by the ribs and breastbone, the chest, thorax, and its contents, and is no more used in a bodily sense, but only in some peculiar phrases. [G. mī.] 1. the heart or breast as the seat of the affections and capacities of the soul: a) ne ŵere ahow, his heart is dried up, i.e. he is in (deep) grief, is dejected, sad, sorrowful, looks downcast; also ne ŵ. ahow nehō; me ŵ. ahow no, I am angry with him = mempe no, wayi me abufuw, mafa no abufuw; b) ohow me ŵ., he grieves me,

makes me sorrowful, causes me grief or pain, makes me angry &c. — c) okyekye me wèrè, lit. *he binds up my (wounded) heart* (cf. mūhāmá), i.e. *he comforts, consoles me, cheers me up again*; — d) ne wèrè akyekye, *he is comforted, consoled, has found composure, his heart has been set at rest.* — 2. *the heart as the seat of courage, trust and confidence*: a) ne wèrè aba, F. *his peace of mind, courage or confidence has come (again), cf. 1d) & aŵèrèba.* — b) wabò ne wèrè, F. *he has provided for his confidence i.e. has secured his success or welfare*; = wasūa nea ehia na dabi a ode beye biribiara a, obenyā biribi adi. — c) me wèrè hye wo mu, F. *my confidence is in thee*; ode ne wèrè ahye Onyankp. mu, *he has put his trust or confidence in God.* — d) nyā wèrè, F. *to trust*; — e) hen were tŵer (tŵeri) w'ahūmobor kese no, *we trust in thy great mercy*; ne dziñ mu ode ne were betŵer. — 3. *the mind, memory*: a) ne wèrè afi (so), *his mind has come off from (upon) it, i.e. he has forgotten it*, = n'ani apa so; kae m'asem yiye, mmā wo ŵ. mmfi! *remember my word well, do not forget it. pr. 3510.* — b) ne wèrè afi, *he has forgiven (an offence, injury or wrong). pr. 492.*

wèrè, the *skin* of a living human body; the *thick skin* of the sole of the foot and of thick-skinned quadrupeds; ne hōnam ani nhīnā ye dennennennen se ŵ.; àyisā, pere ŵ., na mpere merebo, pr. 3511.3667. ohū ne wèrè bo, *he learns the price of his skin, i.e. the price he is sold for; pr. 582.* — *Phrases*: 1. onsén ne wèrem', *he has not (sufficient) room in his skin*, ne hōnam ye no se ensō mmā no, i.e. *he is ready to leap out of his skin.* — 2. di .. wèrè, *to take satisfaction for a killed person from*: woredino ŵ. = woregye onipa a wakum won busūani no hō sika; wukum wo yonkō nipa a, na wogyè wo so akatua: nnipa bāson (ene wogyè akōa nè afānā) na woagyè asiede (woabu defwèrede na woatua). — 3. to .. wèrè, a) *to avenge, to take satisfaction for, by punishing the injuring party, to vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrongdoer, to inflict just punishment upon evildoers in behalf of ourselves or of others for whom we act; to revenge, to inflict pain or injury for, in a spiteful, wrong or malignant spirit, to wreak vengeance for, maliciously*: meto me wèrè wo m'atamfo nsam' or hō or so, *I avenge myself on my enemies* (perh. orig. *I vindicate my skin from or against my opponents*); meto no ŵ. mamā me nua, *I execute vengeance on him in behalf of my brother*; — b) *to pay what is demanded or due as satisfaction for killing a person*: mereto or mekotono ŵ. = miretua onipa a mikum no no abusūafo ka, meretotua no anyānson ka.

aŵèrè, Ak. s. aŵèrèw.

aŵérè, kyì-, *to be in open enmity*; me nè no kyì aŵ.; aŵèrè a o-nè me kyì no, emu ye deñ.

aŵèrè, a *thick stuff, as coarse linen, sack-cloth. pr. 3512.*

aŵèré-aŵèré, a. *rough, uneven*, of man's skin, a board &c. opoñ no, woanseñno yiye, ehō aŵ.; wo nsam' nye betebete a, na woyaw wo sa: wonsam ye aŵ.! adŵumayefo nsam' ye aŵ.; wo hō aŵ.! = wo hōnam nyé yiye; won a ete Firaw hō (Akwamfo), won hō aŵ.; cf. ŵewèrè, wurikyerè.

aŵere-bóbáw, the folds of the skin round the body, produced by excessive fatness; wayiyi aŵ. fi ne 'motoam' kosi n'asen so, he has gathered fat on his body from his armpits to his loins. Job.15,27.

aŵere-bá, inf. F. comfort, return of confidence: m'aŵereho bedan aŵereba; s. ŵere.

aŵere-dí, inf. the act of taking satisfaction or compensation for a man's life; revenge; revengefulness; vengeance; me na aŵ. wome, vengeance is mine, Rom. 12,19; cf. aŵereto.

aŵere-fíri, -firie, -fire, inf. [ŵere fi] forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion, negligence: eyeno aŵ., it is forgetfulness on his part; oka-sa nè n'aŵ., I have forgotten to mention.

aweréfirim', F. suddenly. Mk. 13,36.

o-ŵerefo, pl. a-, avenger of blood; kinsman.

aŵere-gyá [ŵere, ogya]: so aŵ., lit. to kindle the fire, i.e. to pay fees previous to a lawsuit, concerning the killing of a person; nnipa bānu bedi ŵere hō asem a, na mpanyimfo no se: beso aŵ. e! na wogyē wōn bānu ñhinā beye se atramatiri 24 ansā-na wōamá wōakàsá.

aŵere-hów, inf. [s. ŵere] F.-hwo, grief, sorrow, sadness, heart-ache, affliction; oyime aŵ. dā, he constantly causes or gives me pain, grief &c., annoys, troubles, aggrieves or provokes me, cf. me ŵere ahow no. pr. 2447. — aŵereho-de, a grievous matter or experience; trouble, affliction; affront, outrage. — o-ŵerehofo, pl. a-, an afflicted, sorrowful, unhappy, unfortunate person. — aŵerehó-sém, a grievous matter; (mutual) communication of grievances, confidential conversation; di aŵ., to converse, cf. bō or di ñkōmmo.

ŵere-húnu, Ak. = anihaw, laziness, idleness, slothfulness, sloth: akōa yi ye ŵ., this fellow is lazy, slothful; eyeno ŵ., he did not do it from laziness.

aŵere-kaw [ŵere] a debt for which life is forfeited.

ñŵerekó, gold or silver chains worn about the loins or from one shoulder to one hip; adefo ye de gu wōn a.s. wōn yerenom asen mu, etod. nso a wode hyehye wōn akārafó.

aŵere-kyékyé, inf. [s. ŵere] comfort, consolation.

awerēkyekyer kasa, F. comfortable words.

aŵerekyékye-sem, a comforting, consoling word.

aŵere-kyi, inf. open enmity.

ŵeremfo, = okore, eagle. pr. 2348.

ŵerempe, aŵerempefó [ŵere-perefo?] 1. the body-slaves of a king, liable to be killed after his death and buried with him; ohene biara ñkoa fekuw a owu a wokum mu bi sie no; ohene bi ka bābi a, sã nnipa no so atuo mu gu wuram' (pere wōn ŵere = wōn hōnam), na abrafo no asuro na wōankum wōn dodo. — 2. the official mourners who have to care for a proper funeral.

ŵerenkyiren, adv. (to sore, to rise) suddenly, hastily.

aŵere-se m [ŵere asem] a deed which requires vengeance; di-, to commit &c.

aŵere-sô: yeatô no aŵ., *we have falsely charged him with having killed a person*, but now it is proved that he did it not; cf. tō .. sô, *to defame one's character*.

aŵere-to, *inf. revenge, vengeance*; s. ŵere & aŵeredi.

ŵerew, *v. to scratch, scrape*; cf. ŵere, tŵere, tŵerew.

aŵerew (*pl. id.*) *nail of the human fingers and toes; claw or talon of a bird or other animal*; pr. 698.1104. cf. boŵerew.

ñŵerewá, s. ññŵerā, -rawá, p. 350. — woŵiee ne ñŵ. mu tew, *they finished settling the palaver even to the smallest particulars*.

ñŵereŵerewa, -rā, *cockroach*; cf. kakraka, teferew. pr. 3513.

ŵereyáñ, = kyere a wode bo nea wawu nsa.

ŵérododo, 1. *in a long row*; wosem so ŵ. — 2. *slowly, tardily*; señ ŵ., *to flow slowly*; — cf. woradada, ŵirododo.

ŵesáw, wosaw, *v. [ŵe, to gnaw, saw, imit. adv.] to chew, masticate*; yewosaw aduan̄ ansā-na yeamene, *we masticate the food before we swallow it*; puw ŵ., s. puw.

o-ŵesa-mene, *inf. chewing and swallowing*. pr. 3515.

wesawesa, *red. v. F. to murmur, grumble*; syn. ñwīñwī. Mt. 20, 11.

aŵesaŵesa, s. awosawosaw. pr. 3473.

aŵesáŵesàw-só, Akw. *temples*; = asóntorem'.

ŵésē, a. Ak. 1. = wosē. — 2. = ŵeŵe 1.

aŵésewa: oye nekō aŵ., *he is a nimble, clever fellow*; s. ŵeŵe, omumoŵesewa.

o-ŵé-tare, *inf. false accusation, aspersion, slander*: né ŵétare ne se okokāā asem no too no so, fr. oŵé tare me, lit. *he chews casts at me*, e.s. obi asusuw asem mone biara a enni wo so de ato wo so; s. ŵe; — èye (eyi or asem yi ye) oŵ. = osusuká, mmotosó.

ŵew, *v. s. ŵow*. F. Mk. 5, 29.

ŵéŵe, a. 1. *clean, neat, nice, tidy, pretty*; ne hō ye ŵ. (= ne hō tew), oye n'ade ŵ. (ŵesē), s. omumoŵesewa; *not slovenly*. — 2. *nimble, quick, active, lively, dapper*; cf. kamkam; ne hō ye ŵeŵe(ŵe) = ne hō ye hare, harehare, oye n'ade háresò-háresò; ne nan̄ ase ye ŵéŵe; ñkoko-mma hō ye ŵ.

ŵeŵe, *red. v. 1. s. ŵe*. — 2. *to have illicit (sexual) intercourse*; o-nè no ŵ. = o-nè ne ŵeŵe goru.

ŵeŵé, ñ-, *pl. ñ-, lover, love, paramour; mistress, sweetheart*; cf. mpānā. pr. 294.

ñŵeŵee, *moth; wood-worm, wood-beetle*.

ñŵeŵe-fé [ŵeŵe, afē] *a European comb*.

ŵeŵew-do, F. *dry places; on the land*. Mt. 12, 43. Mk. 4, 1.

ŵi, *confusion, agitation, stir, public commotion, alarm*; bo ŵi, *to be alarmed*, by sad news, perh. falsely, without immediate danger; oboo ŵi koo ofie; oman̄ no abo ŵi, syn. bo kyinkyiran̄, cf. bo tŵi.

e-ŵi, 1. *one of the larger species of antelope, of dark colour, called also bobiri*; cf. odabo. pr. 3410f. 3516ff. — 2. *a kind of grasshopper*.

e-ŵi, 1. *the apparently vacant space encompassing the earth; air*,

atmósphere, firmament; the revolving, lucid air; the apparent arch or vault of heaven, the sky with its clouds: eŵi agyina, the sky remains as it is (?) cf. kontoñkürowí; s. ŵim' & ŵiase; — 2. weather, climate(?); — 3. the course of things, the world as it is at a certain time: nnansā yi minhú ŵi yim' yiye bio, I do not understand the world in which we live nowadays; s. ŵim'.

e-wi, iwi, F. = aŵia, eŵia, *sun*.

aŵi, 1. a sort of grain, a kind of wheat, also called kokote [G. ñmā]; cf. atókó, a kind of millet, Guinea-corn. — 2. the flour of Indian corn.

aŵi, *theft*, the act or custom of stealing; robbery; cf. kroñ, kroño, adŵowtŵa & ŵia; wo nipabañ, woye aŵi, *you are a thievish fellow*; mo abusūabañ, moye aŵi, *you are a thievish set of people!* pr. 3519.

ŵi, *descr. adv.*, *hugely, enormously, immensely*, of large things moving, passing by or turning round or about; aboa no tŵēē nehō wo m'aním ŵi, manhū no bio; biribi kyīm wo soro or osoro kyīm ŵi; m'ani so kyīm me or ye me ŵi (: biribi ye, wuhū na wunnim dekōde, wotēe wo nsa som' nso a, enyé yiye), *I feel so giddy, as if every thing reeled or turned about with me*.

ŵia, v. [red. ŵiaŵia] 1. to steal, filch, pilfer, purloin; oŵiaa me sekañ; to practise theft; syn. bō kroñ. — 2. refl. to steal away, to withdraw or pass privily; maŵia mehō makoye m'ade, *I did my work secretly, stealthily*. — 3. to commit adultery, said only of a wife (cf. fa oyere, of a man, see aware, of both).

o-ŵia, *inf. adultery* on the part of a wife; ne kunu bisaa no ŵia, *her husband inquired her concerning adultery*.

o-ŵia, a-, F. ewia, *the sun*; pr. 3524. — oŵ. pue or sore, *the sun rises*; oŵ. fi, *the sun comes forth from behind the clouds*; — pae or bō, — *shines hot*; — bō me so, hye me, — *shines at me, burns me*; — hyew nneema, — *scorches things*; — to, — *sets*; aŵ. āno ye dēñ, *the heat of the sun is very great, the sun shines very hot*.

aŵia, 1. *sunshine*; to aŵ., to bask in the sun; nam aŵ. so, *to walk in the sun*; hata .. aŵ. so, *to spread .. in the sun*. — 2. *day* in contradistinction to night: Onyañkōpoñ fŵe yeñ so anadŵo se aŵia, *God cares for us at night as in the day*; aŵia nè anadŵo, (by) *day and night*; — 3. *the time in which the sun stands high: forenoon, noon & afternoon*; aŵ. ketē, *noonday, the noonday or noontide heat, the hottest part of the day from 12 to 2 o'clock*.

aŵia-bere, *the hot time of the day; the hot season of the year*.

aŵia-dá, ñ-, *sleep in the day-time*; a short sleep taken about the middle of the day, *siesta*. pr. 524.

aŵia-dídi, *dinner*, the meal taken about the middle of the day.

o-ŵia-dōñ, *dial.* — eŵi-adze, F. = eŵiase, *world*.

o-ŵia-gyinae, s. oŵigyinae.

aŵiá-pùeí, *the place or time of the sun's rising, sunrise*; cf. apuei.

e-ŵí-ase, *what is under the sky or heaven, the world*; pr. 3525. ŵiase hayi, or ŵi yiase ha, *here in this world*; ŵi ñhīnā ase (ñhīnā), *under the whole heaven, in all the world*.

ŵiasefó, *pl. id. inhabitant of this nether world, man, mankind*.

aŵiá-toé, the *place* or *time* of the sun's setting, sunset; cf. atoe.
eŵi-aniwa, = otŵě-aniwa, a kind of *pot-herb*.

ŵié! *interj.* yes! well! very well! true! cf. yie, yiw, yiye.

ŵie, *v.* [red. ŵieŵie] 1. to finish, complete; to end, bring to an end, terminate, close, conclude; koŵie wo adŵuma, go and finish your work! maŵie m'adŵuma (ye), I have finished (to do) my work; Gr. § 107,19. — wakā n'asem aŵie, he has delivered his speech to the end; nea ode ŵiee n'asenkā ni, with this he concluded his speech; — waŵie wo mā, he has done giving thee, i.e. has fulfilled his promise to give thee. pr. 406. — oŵiee won ye or kum, he completely destroyed them; wureŵie me dakoro, thou makest an end of me in one day; Is. 38,12. — osuro koŵie odo, from fear it comes lastly to love; — eye den nso a, enŵie den bi yo, though it be hard (difficult), it is not too hard. — ebeŵie no den? how will he fare, what will be the result for him? wobēŵie den? F. what will become of them? — 2. (espec. red.) to favour, to resemble in features, to have the aspect or looks of: oŵié or oŵiéŵiè n'agya, he resembles his father, = ose n'ágyà dé, na on-sé no korā; oyé akòŵié n'agya (oyé akòsé n'agya), na wanŵie n'agya sé; — n'anim ŵieŵie me se minim no, his face seems to me as if I knew him; n'anim ŵieŵie obi a minim no, in his features he resembles some one of my acquaintances.

aŵiei, *inf.* end, finishing, conclusion. (F. ewie, Mt. 24,3. Mk. 13,7.) — n'aŵiei no, finally.

n-ŵiei, *inf.* end, aim; biribi a wo ani tuae a worepere akofa.

o-ŵifo, *pl.* a-, [s. ŵia, aŵi] thief, purloiner, = okromfo.

aŵifo-de, 1. stolen things; — 2. fine imposed for stealing.

aŵifo-sém, doings of a thief.

aŵifuakwā, F. = kokotefuw.

o-ŵigyina-bea, meridian. D.As. o-ŵigyinae-dantabañ, id.

o-ŵigyinae [oŵia gyina] the time when the sun is in the meridian (has attained its highest stand), noon, noontide, noontime.

e-ŵim', ŵi mu [s. eŵi] 1. the air, atmosphere, firmament, heaven; syn. ahunum, ahunmu; — 2. weather; — 3. the course of things or one's circumstances or situation in this world; syn. bra, abrabo: me ŵim' (me bra, m'abrabo) nyé me fe bio, I do no longer feel comfortable in my situation; ŵim bra nhinā = biribiara a woye wo ŵiase, whatever the course or the use and custom of this world includes; — nnansā-yi ŵi yi mu adan korā, the aspects of this world have completely changed in these present days.

ŵim, *descr. adv.* forthwith, immediately, speedily; altogether, en masse; — ŵim na dom no atu; woboo ŵim koo agyina, they arose all at once and went aside for deliberation.

ŵim'de, things in the air or sky; celestial bodies; Kurtz § 173.

awi-nyam-bo, F. = oŵiyammo, millstone.

o-ŵira, Ak. = owura. — aŵiraba, -wa, Ak. = awurā.

aŵirí, 1. a kind of parrot, s. akō; pr. 1440. — 2. pincers, nippers, from the similarity with the beak or bill of a parrot.

áŵirikwáw', *pl.* n-, the green parrot. pr. 794.

aŵiriwá, 1. Ak. *a secluded yard, back-yard*, where not every body is allowed to go, = akúā mu. — 2. As. *the apartments of the wives, harem, seraglio*; oko n'aŵ. = oko ne yerenom mu, (or, nea ne yerenom wō) or, ne mmā mu.

ẁiridudu, *a. cold, cool*: aduan no aye ẁ.; madi aduan ẁ. bi; nsu no mu dŵo ẁ.; nsu ẁ.; me nan hō yē me ẁirudududu = ñwiniñwiniñwini, *my feet are very cold*.

ẁirikyerē, *a. rough, uneven* (tābō a wōampa so; obi ẁere).

ẁirododo, *adv. in a gushing manner, rushing forth with violence, flowing copiously*; nsu no señ ẁ.; asu no abo tē ẁirodododo; ne yam' abo or atu ẁddd. — cf. ẁerododo.

ẁiriw, *v. F. ne bo wiriw no, he is greatly amazed, Mk. 9,15.* = nehō dẁiriw no.

o-ẁísíe, Ak. = oẁisiw, owusiw, *smoke*.

ẁi-to-de, *fine imposed for theft*; cf. aẁifode.

wi-toṛ, F. = aẁia-to, *sunset*.

o-ẁi-yam-mó, *pl. a- [obo a woyam aẁi wō so] a large stone on which the corn is ground.* — o-ẁiyammó-ba, *pl. a- [obóba a wode yam aẁi] a smaller stone with which the corn is ground.*

ẁo, *v. s. ẁow*.

ẁò, ẁò ẁò, ẁò ẁò ẁò, { *profusely, copiously, abundantly, ex-*
ẁò, ẁò ẁò, *descr. adv. { uberantly: firi pram no ẁò, per-*
spiration copiously runs down from him; obi so nsu na ohim a, egu
no so ẁò ẁò ẁò; cf. ẁòrodo & yō in porow 8.

ẁò, *imit. adv. 1. with a loud noise: osu to ẁò (or yā), the rain gushes with a rushing noise, noisily; wosū ẁò (or yā), they weep or lament aloud; ofwíee ntrama no guu hō ẁò, he poured the cowries out with a rustling noise; oman mu aye ẁò (better: hō, hòbòbòbò), the town is full of noise.* — 2. *in a gang or train, altogether, to the last man: yesiim' ẁò koo hō, we started altogether and went there.* (The common idea of this, of the preceding and of the succeeding word, as well as of ẁerododo, ẁòrodo, may be that of continuance: *continuously, in a stream, in rapid or uninterrupted succession.*)

ẁó, *descr. a. & adv. noiseless, quite silent or still, quiet as the grave: oman mu aye ẁó, the town is quite still (all the people having gone out); syn. ẁónn, kránā; Akuapemfo a ebae no ñhīnā asim' kō ẁó, all the Akuapems that had been here are now gone again, so that the town is quite still.*

ẁó, *a. 1. pale, terrified, intimidated, as a thief when found out, so that appetite and joy is gone: wáyè ẁó, he is frightened, struck with fear, terror-struck.* — 2. *lean, thin, meager, as from hunger, fear, anxiety: waye ẁó, he has become lean.* — 3. *tasteless, from want of salt and pepper: aduan yi ye ẁó, = ñkyene nnim', mako nnim'.*

ẁoko, *s. ẁeko*.

ẁónn, *a. = ẁó, quiet, still, silent; oman mu aye ẁ.; cf. yónn.*

ẁòpō, *descr. adv., in a gang or train, altogether, to the last*

man: ɔkyēna mo nhinā motoa so ŵ. na ɛko Aburi, so then to-morrow you all together will go to Aburi; wotoaso ŵ. na ɛko = won nhinā sam so ko; — cf. ẁò.

ŵow, v. [orig. ẁe, ẁew] 1. to dry up, evaporate, be exhaled (of a fluid): nsu no aẁow nti mpatā pī abebo wonhō atuo, because the water has been dried up, many fishes (lit. have come and shot themselves, i.e.) were forced to die; epo nẁow da, the sea never dries up. — 2. to become destitute of money: me hō aẁow = me hō nni ntrama; ne kotokum' aẁow = onnyā biribi ntɔ biribi nni bio; opp. ne kotokum' adẁo, aye duru.

ɔ-ŵow, inf. the drying up or dryness of a river.

aẁówá, pl. ñ-, 1. brass. — 2. brass basin. — 3. Ak. = asańka, but cf. abeyeā. [G. ayawa.]

ẁóẁó: Krobo-dańkyir' a wómpé ŵ. nà woda abóo sò.

ẁòẁò, ẁòẁò, s. ẁò, ẁò.

ẁù, a., adv. 1. copious, -ly; wahye atade ẁù, he wears a long robe, a loose, flowing upper garment or gown. — 2. in a dense crowd, in a long train: wonam ẁù, nnipa di n'akyi ẁù.

ẁùw, ẁiw, v. to follow in a long train, as a king's attendance, when he goes somewhere; obi refi adi na nnipa pī atẁa ne hō ahyia nè no nam; wóẁùw no; won nhinā ẁuw frańkā no, funu adaka no nè no nam.

ẁúw, adv.: wado ẁúw, he is cloyed, filled to loathing, over-filled, puffed up, has his stomach clogged or overloaded.

Y.

The palatal consonant *y* (a semi-vowel, pronounced as in Eng.) occurs before the pure vowels *a, e, i*, in a few cases, partly interchanging with *ẁ*, also before *ɔ, o*. Before nasal vowels and in some Fante words *ny* takes its place. — It is joined as a second initial consonant to *k, g, h, n*, before *e, e, i*, also in *gya, -nya, nyā*. —

It is found interchanging with *ny* (e.g. *yem, F. nyem*), with *w* and *ẁ* (e.g. *ye, ẁie; Ak. yen = ẁen, won, Gr. § 58 Rem. 2.*), with *hy* (*yen, F. ehyen, nye, nyere, Gr. § 58 Rem. 1.*), and with *h* (*yera, F. yew, Ak. hāra*).

ya, F. = yaw (Ak. ye), to revile, insult, rebuke. Mt. 27,39.44.

ya, Ak., = yea, yaw; eye me ya; s. eyaw. [Mk. 10,13.]

yā, F. = eyaw. Mt. 23,4.24,8. Mk. 6,26.10,22.

enyā, F. blasphemy. Mt. 15,19. Mk. 7,22.

ya, only in cpds. as yam', yafunu, ayaase, ayannya, the fore or lower part of a human or animal body.

ayá, Ak. a kind of fern.

yà, interj. used in replies to salutations, with the addition of a word referring to the week-day on which the saluting person was born (ɔbosom a wo agya de woo wo no, ne da na wode gye), or a word peculiar to the members of certain families serving the same fetish; s. Gr. § 147,9; also onua or owura may be added.

yà, *a. broad, wide, large; plentiful, profuse; in a disorderly and confused state; startling, striking, astonishing, undescribable &c.* cf. bayā, bebrē, tetrē, sakā &c. eye m'ani so yā, *it is wondrous or marvellous before my eyes; eye m'asōm yā (there is nothing which could rest in my ear, every thing is in confusion) it is quite surprising for me to hear; woapetē (f̄wete, pansam, gu) yā, they are or lie scattered in disorder and confusion.*

yà, a certain low, yet perceptible, sound produced in common by a multitude of termites on account of an approaching danger.

yà, Ak. brass.basin, = aŵowa; cf. ayawa, abeyeā. [pr. 1146.

ó-yá, pl. yānom, *a person (whose name is not known or mentioned), syn. óní; óyá a obeseee m'ade yi mmeyi nehō adi komm, the one (i.e. that particular or respective person) who spoiled that thing of mine shall come forth quietly; wonim oyākō a oyee no? do you know which one did it? minnim oyākō, I do not know the respective person; the pl. yānom is used in addressing a company or number of confident or associate persons, followers or attendants; one's own people, people that are under the care of him who calls them by this word (sons, kinsfolk, dependents, slaves), or that are his equals: onipa a wote hō na wofrē wo mfefo akā asem bi akyere won a, wuse: yānom! pr. 922. 3538f.*

yàbéma, a kind of yam, s. odé.

o-yāfo, pl. a-, [yaw, v.] *reviler &c. brawler.*

yafum-pān [yafunu mpān] *an empty stomach or belly; oda y., he sleeps without having eaten; Ak. nsram.*

yafum-yare, *indigestion; "me yam' ye me pupu-pupu; ade sā a, na m'afuru ahye; mikesiw a, kañkañ; mididi a, enyé me de."*

o-yà-fúnu [me yáfunu] *that part of the body which is between the breast and the thighs: belly, abdomen; wokyeñ won y. ye ayi, pe sika, = wonnidi bebrē a.s. wonnidi korā, they abstain from food on account of a funeral custom or from avarice. pr. 3526f.*

o-yàfúnum', *belly, espec. its inner part, abdomen, stomach: aduru nwenenwene sa yafunum yare; womb; syn. yam'.*

o-yákà, a kind of sea-fish, = esiré.

ayakayaka-dze, F. *persecution. Mt. 13,21. Mk. 4,17.*

o-yā-kō, s. oyā.

yam, *v. to grind (abūrow, corn) on a large stone by means of a smaller one (s. oŵiyammo, -ba), — a work always performed by women; cf. dŵow.*

e-yam, a disease of the skin; *ringworm? oyare bi; erebefi ase a, asē biakō pe na etow hō, na afei ñkete-ñkete totow hō na eyerew ā kosi se ekata ohōnām ñhīnā so; ebinom de, se woañfwe no yiye a, edañ won kwata. pr. 1547. — kinds: yam-pá nè tefere-yám.*

yam' = ya mu, *the inner cavity of the human or animal body, the chest as well as the abdomen, belly, womb, and its contents, viz. the heart, lungs and other intestines (bowels, guts); cf. ayam'de; hence also the heart, bosom.*

A. the word used in a physical sense: berebo da onipa yam' nifā, *the liver is in the right (side of the) abdomen*; ne yam' ka no, *he has belly-ache*; ne yam' abo, *he has lax or loose bowels, having too frequent discharges*; ne yam' atim, *his bowels are no more loose*; s. tim 3; — me yam' asān me 'ne, e.s. me yam' a eyee me kūsū no agyae, *to-day I feel release from my stomach-complaint*; me yam' ato me, *as to my belly, I have no more any complaint*; me yam' atew me, *I have recovered my appetite*; — ode hāmā abo ne yam', s. wabo mūhāmā.

B. The following phrases express, not physical or bodily, but psychological functions, or phenomena of the mind (Gr. § 216-19), or contain the word (yam') in a figurative sense. 1. me yam' te se me nsam', *what is in my heart is (as plain or as clearly visible) as what is in my hands, i.e. I am telling you the plain truth*. — 2. ne yam' hyehyeno or tẁitẁa no, a) *he feels compassion, is compassionate*; F. ne yam' tẁē no, Mt. 9,36.18,27. — b) *he is in great anxiety, in painful uneasiness or solicitude*; ne yam' tẁitẁa no, = asem a wate no ye no aẁereho papa. — 3. ne yam' ye no hyeehyeew, *his conscience burns or torments him*. — 4. ne yam' ye, *he is good-natured, good-hearted, of a kind disposition, benevolent, benign, liberal, bountiful, charitable*. pr. 3528f. — 5. ne yam' ye ñ wene, *he is illiberal, stingy, niggardly*. — 6. wododow won yam' sū, *they weep from secret longing*. — 7. ne ñkō ara pe ne yam', *he likes to be for himself, to keep his things for himself* (ompé se obi fa ne biribi a.s. odi n'aduan a.s. o-nè no bom' ye adẁuma biara). — 8. mede no mahye me yam': a) *I have adopted him* (mafa no aye mañkasa me ba, mafa no maye no se me ba, *I have taken him to be my own child, to treat him as my child*); — b) *I bear him a grudge* (me nè no anyā asem bi na meñkā wo n'anim na mede asem no masie me tirim, na enti metan no); mede asem no mahye me yam', *id.* — 9. ne bo da ne yam', *he is confident, courageous, of good cheer*. — 10. ne bo or ne kōma ato ne yam', *his heart has been set at rest or ease, he is well content, happy, cheerful*. — 11. ot ẁa me bo to me yam', *he sets my heart at ease or rest, he appeases, stills, composes me*. — 12. ne kōma apae ne yam', *lit. his heart has split in his bosom i.e. he is utterly terrified*. — 13. eye me yam' = eye me de. pr. 1286. — 14. oyi ne yam' (fitā, pefē, kronkron) with ye or another v. following, *he does from his heart, candidly, sincerely, willingly, purposely*: miyi me yam' meda wo ase, s. yi 17. Gr. § 234.

ayam'bo, *inf. looseness of the bowels*.

ayām'dé [yam' ade] a decent expression for *stomach* (ofuru, nsonokese, nsonopon), *intestines, entrails*; watẁa ne yam' mā n'ayam'de ñhīnā ayi agu.

ayam'duru, *stomachic(s); medicine against disorder in the bowels*.

o-yamfó, *pl. a- [yañ, v.] drummer*; s. okyeremā.

yam'gyá [yam' ogya]: ohyeno y., *he incenses him, enkindles or inflames him to violent anger, irritates, exasperates, enrages him*; ode aẁereho ba no so.

ayam'hyéehyeèw [s. yam'] *bowels yearning from compassion*

or *anguish*; *anxiety*, *anguish* or *trouble of conscience*, *remorse*, *compunction*, *compassion* (also for one's own body).

ayam'hyehe, *inf.* [s. yam'] *compassion*, *commiseration*; *anxiety*.

ayam'kaw, *belly-ache*. *pr.* 394.1546.

ayam'kaw-dé, a kind of *yam*; s. *odé*.

ayam'owéne [s. yam'] *niggardliness*, *stinginess*; *bo.. ay. s. bo.. kân*; *wobo Nyankp. ay. = wonni nea Onykp. sere se wonye mmã no*.

o-yam'owénééfó, *pl. a-*, a *niggardly*, *stingy*, *illiberal person*, who does not give any thing to others; *miser. pr.* 3530-34.

ayam'tu, ayam'tue, *inf.* *looseness of the bowels*; = ayam'bo.

ayamû [odé a ehye or ewo odé yam?] *yam not taken out in the first crop*, but remaining to the time of the second crop; *odé à wó-ántú ammã ammo mpow, na etrã ho kosi se wotu mpow pá mù; odé à wómpáne dá, ná wotù wó mpówbère mu*.

ayam'yé, *inf.* [s. yam'] *good-heartedness*, *good-nature*, *benevolence*, *benignity*, *liberality*, *bountifulness*, *charitableness*. *pr.* 3535.

o-yam'yéfó, *pl. a-*, a *benevolent*, *liberal*, *charitable person*. *pr.* 3536f.

ayam'yí, *inf.* [s. yam'] *free-will*, *willingness*, *readiness*, *forwardness* or *alacrity of mind*.

yàn, the *breast of an animal*, as far as the ribs go. *pr.* 502.

yàn, *v.* [*inf. a-*] *to drum*; *yañ akyene*, *to beat a drum with sticks* (formed as hooks); *cf. kã aky*.

yañ [*red. yenyañ*] 1. *to lie in*, *to lean*, *rest or repose on* ("yañ" ase dōsō kyeñ "tweri", *yañ has a wider sense than tweri*): *oyañ* (*pl. woyenyañ*) *apakan mu or bonkrã mu; dua no abu yañ dua no ñkoñmu; cf. babayenteñ*. — 2. *caus. to put, set, or lay down or on, to lean or rest upon, to lay over*, so as to support a thing at some point of support or rest; *mabère nti mede m'adesoa mayañ ho; ode ayañ so, he has put down his load at a resting-place (ayañē); mede brukū mayañ brukū yi so*.

o-yañē', the *scaffold of poles* outside the town used as a *privy*, *necessary* (*eyañ ho ntia*); *cf. duá-sò, duasee, kãasee, mankyiri, tea*.

ayañē', *place where loads are put down*, that the carriers may take some rest, *resting-place* (*nea wodé adèsoá yañ dā nè nea wo-soe dā*); *cf. asoe*.

yane, *v. Gy. to wear round the neck* (*sika, ahene*). *pr.* 1378.

yānom, *pl. s. oyā*.

ayan-nyá [yam', agya] the *backside* (*opp. to yam', the foreside*) of the human body; *d a ay., to lie on the back, pr.* 2023.

yantam, *v. to wallow*; *oyantám' (nehō wō) dontorim', òyan-tam fám'*; *mékóé no, òde nehó yantám' fám' na mekomãã no so*.

yan-nuá [eyam, dua] a *plant* used as a *medicine* against "yam."

yar, *v. F. = yare, to be sick, to have pain*. — *yarba, s. oyare*.

yare, *v. 1. to be sick, be ill: ne hō ye deñ, onyare peñ. R.p.* 195. — 2. *to be sick of, suffer from, be afflicted with: oyare mpete, atiri-dii, he has the small-pox, he has fever; y. anom'dew, ntoto, tñow, ayamka &c. pr.* 392-4.3548.

o-yàré, *pl. a-, n--wá, sickness, illness, disease; pr. 3540-47. ne y. agyae, his disease is past. — fa wohō nyarewa kogu pom' ō! — nno-wa retwam' (wo) ahunmu a.s. woyi'musu a, na wokā sā; wode obo-som-kō a okyere'musu no; — ayareyare dodow no āno abēre ase nnansā yi, the frequent cases of sickness have become less of late; — di yare, to recover from a sickness; medi yare yi ana? s. di 40. — sa.. yare, to heal or cure from sickness: aduru yi asa no yare; wa-sa ne y. amāno. — yareba, pl. n-, F. = oyare, oyarewa. Mt. 4,23.*

o-yaré-dóm, 1. *a multitude of diseases; — 2. an epidemic disease, pestilence, plague; oy. asi kūrōw mu, aba oman mu = owu aba oman mu na ekum nnipa pī; cf. owuyare.*

o-yarefo, *pl. a-, F. yarfo, sick person, patient; invalid, sickly person; one afflicted with some bodily defect; cripple. pr. 3549f.*

ayaré-hínu, *a cutaneous eruption on the lips.*

ayare-sá, *inf. [sa yare] the act, art or power of healing, of curing a disease.*

ayaresa-de, *reward for curing a disease, physician's fee. pr. 3545.*

o-yaresáfo, *one that heals or cures a disease, doctor, physician;*

o-yarewá, *pl. n-, 1. s. oyare; — 2. cf. asonokā. [cf. oduyefo.*

o-yare-wu, *owuyare, deadly sickness, fatal disease; pest, pesti-*

yareyare, F. yaryar, red. v. Mk. 1,32. [lence, plague.

aya-ase, *the lower part of the belly; abdomen; pubic region.*

ayaase-duru, = *aduan. pr. 782.*

yaw, *v. [red. yeyaw] Ak. ye, to abuse, chide, scold, upbraid, revile, insult, affront; pr. 409.442.3532f. oyaw no, syn. ohòro no, obo no ahohora, obo no adapā, osopa no &c.*

o-yaw, *inf. F.e- abuse, scolding, upbraiding, reviling, insult, invective, abusive word; pr. 411.3551.*

e-yáw [cf. oyare] *pain, ache, bodily distress; mental distress, grief; ope no yaw, he wants to cause him pain. — ye yaw, to pain, give pain; pr. 464.588. éyè yáw' sê, it-is very painful; eye no yaw pa ara dodo sê, it grieves him exceedingly; me ti ye me yaw = beñ me, I have head-ache; okwan no mu ye yaw, the way is rough, difficult; fig. ne sika ye no yaw, his money pains him i.e. it is painful to him to spend it, though circumstances make it necessary; pr. 2951f. — ne hō ye no yaw, a) he is effeminate, too sensitive to (bodily) pain: ne hō ye no yaw dodo nti, ommā wonsuán' no; — b) he is envious, jealous, spiteful (ompé se ne yonkō n'nyā papa a wanyā no bi). — Phr. di .. yaw, to attend to a hunter = di abofó, pr. 549.*

Yàw, *F. Kwaw, pr. n. of a male born on Thursday. Gr. §41,4.*

Yawá, Yā, *F. Abà [= Ayaba] pr. n. of a female ditto.*

yawa, *Ak. = aŵowa, brass.*

ayawá, *Ak. earthen (or wooden?) vessel, dish; s. kuku, asanka.*

Yaw-dá, *Thursday. — yaw-dae, = awukudae; s. adae.*

yawyáw, *a. painful; owuu wu y., he died a very painful death.*

ayàyá-de, ayéyáde [ade a eye yaw] *torments, torture; wóyèno ay., they torment him. — F. ye .. ayayadze, to persecute, = tā. Mt. 23,34.*

ayaya-sém: *grievous matter, injury, wrong, insult; wadime ay.*

yayáyà: ye.. y., *to disgrace; bo ahohora, hye aniwu. pr. 3205.*

ye, v. [red. yeye; cf. yo.] 1.a) to come or enter into existence, be created or produced: énye hānī! let there be light! eyee hānī, there was light. Gen. 1,3. — b) to come to pass, come about, happen, occur, chance, befall, take place: eyee den na ahina no boe? how came it that the pot was broken? minnim senea eyee, I do not know how it came to pass. — c) to be done, performed, executed: eyee sā, it was so, Gen. 1,7.9. dabeñ na eyinom beye? when will these things be? Lk. 21,7. aye senea wokāe no, it is done as thou hast commanded. Lk. 14,22. nea entumi nye nnipa fām' no, Onyankōpon fām' de, ebe-tumi aye, the things which are impossible with men are possible with God. Lk. 18,27. — d) se obeye a, F., if it be possible, Mt. 26,39. — e) Sometimes the v. ye serves instead of adverbs or conjunctions expressing time, manner or intention: eyee sā no, Swissifo asōm dwoō wōñ, when it had come thus i.e. in this way, by or after this, the Swiss had at length peace; nea ebeye na woanyā sika nti wosii oman no apempem n.a. Gr. § 264,2. Rem. § 279 Rem. 2. — f) ye ho, F. = ba mu, to be done, be fulfilled; ónye ho, so be it; w'apedze nye hwo, thy will be done; Mt. 24,3.34. 26,42. — 2. a) to become, grow, turn, come to be (to assume or receive the character or quality expressed by the noun or adj. forming the complement): ohia na emā odehye ye akōa, pr. 1344. — in the perf. and fut. also: to be; ne sika nhinā asā, waye ohiani; waye akwakorā; oñāñ no aye gow; m'atade aye fi; R. p. 197; pr. 1292. 1344. 3556. 3579. 3580. John 1,14. woye no sa a, ebeye yiye (contracted: ebeye' ye), if you make it so, it will be right. — b) to behave, conduct one's self: otuu no fo se ónye papa or ónye abofra pa, he admonished him to behave well, to conduct himself as a good boy; on-yé papa, he behaves badly; — ye kyikyiri-kyikyiri, to be unruly &c.

3. in the contin. form (Gr. § 91,2. 102,1. 167. 168. 199,2.3.) to be, = to have or possess the character or quality expressed by the noun or adj. forming the complement: oye abofra, oye obayifo, sika ye fe; abrobe buñ nye fremfrem, R. p. 197. pr. 60. 2154. 2950. 3555. 3563f. 3574. eye fe de, nanso enyé de, it is pretty, but it is not sweet or agreeable; asem no ye asempá, the report is a good news, or, proves to be true; oye ohene, he is a king; — eye nā, ehō ye nā, pr. 991. 2950. s. nā. — 4. impers. a) with a succeeding noun or a sentence: to be = to turn out to be: eye ohene, it is the king; enyé ohene (ne no), it (or, that) is not the king; eyeno anihaw, it is laziness on his part; enyé me aniso, s. aniso; enyé me aŵerefi, it is not forgetfulness on my part. — b) The neg. enyé must be employed when the v. ne, marking identical existence, shall be made negative: enyé me nua ne no, or, onyé me nua, he is not my brother; cf. Gr. § 199,1. 247,1.3a. pr. 3593. 3601-5. — c) In a sent. connected with a preceding sent. by way of co-ordination, the neg. enyé is sometimes put instead of a repetition of the predicate in the neg., the same predicate having occurred in the preceding sent. in the affirmative; in Eng. in this case merely the adv. not is used, = it is not true of: obarima bi wu a, ne mma na edi n'ade; eha yi de, ne wofase na edi, enyé nè mmá; R. p. 197. pr. 1892. Gr. § 253,3. — d) eye and enyé serve also to make any member of a sentence prominent, s. Gr. § 247. enyé meba na wo-fwee no? was it not my child that you flogged? pr. 3064. 3371.

5. *to be in number, to amount, rise or reach to a certain number or quantity*: woye (= wosi) nnipa du, *they are ten in number*; woaye aduonu, *they have increased to twenty*; the fut. does not state the exact number, but merely the amount *probable* in the opinion of the person speaking: mmofra beye se aduonum na ewo ho (or, mmofra wo ho beye se 50), *there are about fifty boys there*; mato nkoko beye se aduonu; wobeye se oha, *they will amount to a hundred*. Gr. § 175,2.

6. *to appear, seem, look*: eye me or oye me se wada, *he seems to me to sleep*; eye me se osu beto 'ne, *I think we shall have rain to-day*; ebeye yen se yeasō dae, *we shall be like them that dream*.

7. *to be in some state*: ye bra, *to be in the state or period of menstruating*; ye kuna, *to be in the state of widowhood* (pr. 3567.); cf. 10e). — 8. *to show, exhibit, manifest or display* (some inclination, temper, quality): ye nnam, pr. 3572. ye anēm, nsī; ye ntem; ye timobo &c. ye hū, *to be in fear, be afraid, be a coward*; pr. 3568.3638. — ye akaw; — *to be addicted to*: ye anihaw, werehunu; — ye ahan-tan, *to indulge in pride, to pride oneself, to be proud*; ye ahōpe, abosompe, būrofope, anuonyampe, apesemadi &c.; ye potwā; ye berebere, pr. 3558; ye nyā; — ye aniyiyi, *to be careless*; — ye nkommim, pr. 3569. ye meñkō-medi, pr. 3571. ye atiwase, pr. 3575. — ye fakye, ye nten, F. (see these and other words, of which the meaning is not given here, in their proper places).

9. *to make (to cause to exist, be or become)* in various senses: a) *to produce, create*: Onyankōpon yee wiase nè nea ewo mu nhinā, Acts 17,24; oyee asase nè soro, Gen. 2,4. cf. bo (ade); — ye ahuru, *to make foam i.e. to foam*; ye nkānare = gye nk.; ye hō, *to make a tumultuous noise, a roar*. pr. 3582. — ye hō nko, F. *to make unclean*. — b) *to form, frame, fashion, fabricate, manufacture, construct*: wode aben (na e) ye afē, *of horn combs are made*; ye afiri, *to make an engine &c.* — c) *to institute, constitute, compose, organize, arrange, set on foot, set in operation*: ye (..) ha, *to go hunting (to give chase to, to hunt after)*; pr. 3578. — ye ayi, *to make a funeral custom*. — d) *to make or convert into*: oye nehō apanyimmā, *he makes himself i.e. behaves as a pert, saucy person, plays the malapert*. — e) *to put into a given state or condition* (expressed by a qualifying noun or adj.), *to constitute, to appoint or elect to an office or employment* (often with the aux. v. de for the passive object): woyee no safohene, or, wode no yee os., Gr. § 205,1.5; ye wohō hare! s. hare; oyee no kronkron, Gr. § 205,2. John 17,17; — ye.. yiye, *to make good i.e. to mend, repair*; ye nehō yiye, *to ease oneself*; s. 10c & yiye. — 10. *to do*; a) *in general*: pr. 439.2283.3557.3581. woye den (ni)? *what are you doing? what shall this be?* ade no, wode beye den? *what will you do with that?* mā yen biribi yenye, *give us something to do!* pr. 3561f. — b) *to effect, produce an effect or result, bring about, work out, carry through; to accomplish, fulfill, achieve, effectuate*: woáyè adé! *you have done a (great) thing, accomplished a noble object, achieved an important undertaking, performed a praiseworthy work*. — c) *to perform, discharge, execute, transact; to commit, perpetrate*; ye adwuma, *to do work, to work*; koye wo ade, *mind your business*; ye

yiye, to do good; ye bone, to do evil, to sin. *pr.* 586f. 3559. 3565f. 3576f. — d) to manage, conduct, keep: ye sukū, to keep school. — e) to keep, observe: ye mmāra, to keep a law; ye kuna, to observe the duties of widowhood; cf. 7. — 11. to cause, occasion, call forth (from), excite, elicit: ye akonno, anibere, to excite lust or desire; *pr.* 3555. 3573. ye yaw, to cause or give pain, to pain; ye mfonee, ahī, tañ, to cause or excite loathing, disgust, dislike, to be loathsome, odious, hateful &c. ye mmobo, to excite pity, be pitiful or miserable; ye.. hene, to itch; ye abodwo, - abufuw, - aniani, - serew, - ani so or asōm yā, - ahōbow, - ñwōñwā (F. wōawōa) &c. see these words.

12. to happen or occur to, be done to, befall (cf. 1): eden na aye no na osū, what is the matter with him that he weeps? kobisano de-kōde a aye no, *R. p.* 197. wofa ho a, ade beye wo! if you go that way (take that road), something will befall you i.e. that way is dangerous. — 13. to do something to a person, espec. to do harm to somebody: mentee se osāmāñ aye onipa biribi dabiara da or peñ, *R. p.* 197; *pr.* 440. 3455. - oyefo aye me, a mischievous enemy has wrought mischief against me; wáyè no = waye no bone bi a ekā no bābi a emma, he has done him something extremely and unconceivably bad; fwe nea woaye me asem yi hō (= nea wo-nè me adi asem no afa), look how they have troubled me about this matter! wañie no ye or yo (*inf.*), he has done him all he could, has undone or completely ruined him, has made away with him. — 14. to affect with (produce an effect or change upon), to cause to, do to, bring upon, inflict on, commit upon, show or offer to: oye me bone, yiye, ahohora, ñkomponade, aninyanne, aniwude, anuonyanne, ayayade, ayisāde &c. — 15. to apply to, rub with: oye m'anim ñkyene, m'atiko yisa, s. ñkyene; kurobow ne hūām a mmea yam ye; wode ye wonhō, s. mmōwa. — 16. to affect as (or according to the manner of): oye me sesā, he acts upon me as a departed spirit. — 17. to treat as: oye me hoho, he receives i.e. lodges and entertains me as a guest. — 18. to bestow care upon: ye (o)ba, to bring up, nourish, maintain, care well for a child. *pr.* 1177. — 19. to apply, use, make use of: ye asō, to listen, hearken; mōnye (no) asō, give or lend an ear (to him)!

20. to make as if, to pretend or make show that: oyee senea oreko n'anim, *Lk.* 24, 28. — 21. (*aux. v.* followed by another *v.* in the *consec.*) to prepare or make ready for (another action), to be in preparation for .., be about to ..; meye mako (= aka kakra na meko), I am on the point of going; eye akose, it is nearly the same; osu ye ato, it is going to rain; *Gr.* § 107, 13.

22. ye nyā, to do and get (by it) i.e. to do with gain, to acquire, merit, deserve; cf. ye fa, to do for one's self; ye mā, to do or act for (another), *Gr.* § 243 *Rem.* 2. — 23. ye gu, to do and cast away, i.e. to do in vain. *Gr.* § 220.

ye, *v.* Ak. 1. = ye, to be good. — 2. = yaw, to chide, scold.

ye, *v.* [only in the *contin.*; *red.* yiye, yiyei] Ak. ye, 1. to be good, to be right: ntem ye na ogōm ye, *pr.* 622. 1931. — sā nà eyé, so it is right; ne sā nyé, so it is not right; - ahōodeñ ye señ odañ fefe, *R. p.* 195; me sē nye, my teeth are bad; wún'yé! you are a wicked fellow! *pr.* 12. 785. 2833. nneemá no yìyei, all the things are in a good

condition; ntá no yìyei, *the twins are well-favoured (well-formed and healthy, capable to live)*. [The forms eyee, ebeye, as heard in quick speaking, may be mistaken for a *pret.* or *fut.* tense, but are only contractions of eyee yiye, ebéye yiyé; cf. aye yiye, anye yiye, erenye yiye.] — 2. (with an obj.) *to be good for, useful to*: oyé me (wò) m'adwuma nom', *he is a good help for me in my work*; ô, onipa yi, oyé mè (= oye mã me), *ah, this man is of good service to me*.

ye, a. or n. = yiye, *good; goodness, good state, proper manner*; enyé 'yè = enyé yiyé; — -yé is compounded with infinitives, s. Gr. § 105,5; onnyá adìdiyé, *he cannot properly get at his food, they do not let him eat unmolested*; meye adwuma a, ommá mennyá no ayeyé, *if I am at work, he does not let me have the conveniency or full leave of doing it*.

ye, yē, F. = yiye, *well*, Mt. 2,7.8. *virtue*. Mk. 5,30.

ye-, ye-, the *pron.* yen, *we* (in Ak. also *they*) prefixed to the verb, Gr. § 58 & Rem. 2. In yea- (§ 54 Rem. 1.) the e is scarcely heard.

o-yé, Ak. = oyere, *wife*; cf. oyeboné, oyepá, oyefam, ayéfare &c.

o-yé, *inf.* the act of making, doing, performing &c.

aye, v. n. *good* (?); 1. = adékyé: ye.. aye, *to do good, to make a present or presents*; wáyè me ayé, *he has made me a present*; pr. 646. — 2. = aseda, *gratitude*: owò aye, *he is thankful, grateful*. — 3. *praise*: oyi me aye (obo me diñ wò me papa a maye mamà no nti), *he praises me*. pr. 1860.3661.

yé, yê, *interj.* a) a reply to a call, showing that it has been heard; wofre wo a, wugye so se: yê! — b) a shout indicating determination, joy, scorn &c. Gr. § 145,1. *well (then)! huzza! hurrah! yê, óni-ò! ah, there he is!* mmofra di no yê yê, = wohuro no.

yē, *adv.* amain (*with sudden force, strength or violence*), *violently and suddenly*; cf. yeredede; wode 'mirika yē rehyia no, *they came running to meet him amain*.

nyē, F. = nyee, nneyee, Mt. 16,27.21,42.

yeá, e-yéá, Ak. = eyaw. pr. 1355f.1949.2324.

o-yéa: abofráoyéa (ab. a oye eyéa, *a child to be pitied*) *poor child!*

o-yéá, Akw. = makó, wisa, yisá.

yè-be á, F. n-, *manner of doing or making*: minnim ne y., *I do not know how to make it*. — ye-bew, *place of doing* &c.

o-y-e-boné [oyere bone] *a bad wife*. pr. 3641.

ayé-de [ade a woye, ade a yewo ye] *a thing to be done, custom, duty*: ode obea no kò ne kũrom' akoye no n'ayede, *he has taken her into his town to do unto her what is customary in the family*; — cf. ahyeyode, ahyede, asede. Kurtz § 19. — eye-di, F. = yiyedi, *welfare*.

o-y-e-ded áw, *one who has been a wife for a long time*. pr. 3642.

o-y-e-fáfó, = oyerefafo. F. Mt. 12,39.

o-y-e-fám', pl. a-, *concubine*, not of the same standing as a regular wife (oyere a [ete se owò fám'] onye woyere papa, nanso wonè no awo); mfame nye oy., na fame ye oyepa!

a-yefa-dee, Ak. \ [oyere-fa ade] *fine imposed for adultery*, in-
a yé-fare, Ak. / *demnification claimed by, or paid to, the offen*

ded husband; *pr.* 3643. — to ay., to pay for adultery with another man's wife.

o-yéfo, a mischievous enemy (*nea wakum woba bi pen a.s. wa-mâ woanyâ amane bi pen*): oyéfo aye me, *s. ye* 13.

eyefo, F. = apapa, good, just, pious persons. *Mt.* 5,45.

ay è-fóro [oyere foforo] 1. a young wife, bride; hyia ay., to meet (take home) a bride, to marry, make a marriage or wedding. — 2. ba ayeforo no ase, to come to the marriage-feast. *Mt.* 22,3. *John.* 2,2.

ayèfóro-hyíá, *inf.* wedding, wedding-feast, marriage.

ayèfóro-kúnu, F. ayefor-kun, bridegroom.

ayefor-pem mba, F. = ayeforo-piam' mma. *Mt.* 9,15.

o-yé-guo, *inf.* [ye gu, doing & casting away] vain labour; mabo mmoden ara se ebeye 'ye ana, na ne nhinā oy.! *pr.* 504.

yem, *v.* [red. yenyem; Ak. & F. nyem] 1. to conceive, become pregnant. — 2. *pres. & contin.* (óyèm & òyem) to be pregnant, to be (big) with child, to be with young; *syn.* ninsen, bo duru, fa afuru; *cf.* opemfo, onyinsemfo. — o-yém, *inf.* the state of pregnancy.

o-yém-má [yèñ, *v.*, o_{ba}] 1. a young one of domestic animals, born whilst its mother was entrusted by the owner to the care of another, and given to this other person as a reward. — 2. me nā afa me oyémmá, I take after or resemble my mother, have more of my mother than of my father. [Abürokyiri.

o-yé-māfo [ye mā] agent; attorney, *cf.* odimāfo; mewo y. wo

yèmmenñ, a. fiery red: *s.* yeññ, kōkō. — o-yemfo, *s.* oyenfo.

ayèmfó, *pl. id.* or *n-*, 1. a simple or single, quiet, harmless, inoffensive, unoffending, private man; onipa a odwo na ompé nehō asem, ompé n'asem guásò guásò, obere nehō ase, ompe ntokwáw, ote ne bābi komm, oñhoahoa nehō, onyé hyēhyē, ompé kasakasa: ay. a mete m'asee na wode asem bi abehye me, mehū yi āno hē? ay. a mete me bābi na mempe mehō asem na obi abegyigye m'āno mā manyā amane yi! — 2. a man of low rank; an humble, obscure person; onipa a onye odehye (omfi hene abusūam') nanso sika nni n'abusūam'. — ayemfo-dé-yo, modesty, unassuming manners.

ayém-moa, *pl. n-* [aboa a woyen no] domestic animal (sheep, goat, cow, dog &c.); *cf.* afieboa.

yeñ, *v.* to bring up, nurse, nourish, foster; to breed, raise, rear; to feed, maintain, support; to educate, instruct; o_{bea} no yeñ me ba; Nkrañfo yeñ mprako, *R. p.* 197; Kramofo yeñ nantwi; *pr.* 913.916. — oyen ne ba baprowé (*opp.* bapá), he miseducates or spoils his child.

yeñ, *pron.* 1. we (prefixed to the *v.*: ye-, ye-), poss. our, obj. us; Ak. yene, yere, yeñ, F. ehyen(nom) nye, nyere, hyen. Gr. § 53-59. — 2. Ak. = won, wen, Ab. ben; Gr. § 58. *Rem.* 2.

yèññ, yèmmenñ, a. fiery red; ogya no aye y.; obayifo dewy.

ayéñ, *pl. n-*, wizard, sorcerer, magician (obaninyen); witch, hag (obāyen); *syn.* obayifo. yénā, yenāfo, *s.* wénā, -fo.

yeñ-àñkása, } we ourselves, our own selves; our own; — even
yeñ-ára (Ak.) } we, just we; we, the same; Ak. also = wonara.

yene, Ak. s. yeñ, *pron.*

[educator &c.

o-yeñfo, *pl. a-*, nourisher, nurse, breeder, feeder, maintainer,

yeñhō, *refl. pron. ourselves*; Ak. also *themselves*. Gr. § 57f.

yeñkō, ayeñkō-fa, F. = oyōnkō, ayōnkōfa.

ayénsà', a kind of *white mouse*, s. akura.

àyénsiñ, Ak. = agumá; wodi ay. (wogoru kitikiti bobo wonhō n.a., na enyé anibere so), *they fight, wrestle, grapple together* for exercise or amusement.

yé-nyā, yé-nyá, *inf.* [nea obi ye nyāe] *merit, desert; gain, pro-*

yenyañ, *red. v. yañ.*

[fit, cf. mfaso.

o-ye-pá [oyere pa] 1. a good wife. — 2. a proper, lawful wife;

yer, *pl. yermo*, F. = oyere, yerenom, Mt 19,3.8. [cf. yefám.

yer, *v. F.* = yare.

yera, *v.* Ak. hāra, F. yew, 1. to go astray, to lose one's way; wayera okwañ, *he has lost (himself concerning) the way*, cf. watō kwañ; way. wuram', *he has lost himself in the bush*. — 2. to be lost: ade no ayera, minhú; R. p. 195. pr. 565.817-19.1077.1319. me sekañ ayera (me), *I have lost my knife*: (not: may. me sek., but rather: matow me sek. makyene, or, me sek. afi me nsa); fwe n' 'iye, mmā ennyera, *take care of it, do not lose it* (prop. *do not let it be lost*); eso ayera, *every trace or vestige of it is lost*; — neñkwā ayera no. — 3. to pass away, vanish, disappear: osram ayera, minhū bio; mprenpreñ na mihūñ no, na sesē way.; R. p. 195; oyerae won anim, Lk. 24,31. — asem no ayera m'ani so = afi or apa m'ani so, me were afi, *the matter has vanished from my memory*. — 4. to be killed: kañ no, se wōrebedi asem anadwo na wōmpe se obi te a, na wōabo dawuru se: ohene se: obiara a ofi anadwo yi beyera = wōbekum no; a.s. ohene wu na wōreye n'ayi a, na nnipa nhinā nim se, wosi kwañ so a, wōbeyera = wōbekum won; — wayéra nènán sò (kwán), *vulg. his vestige is lost*, = wōakum no a.s. wōatoñ no, wōayi no ho. — 5. wayera meso (or, menañ so), *he has made me lost, wiped away my existence*; wayera so, *he has caused it to be lost*.

yerám, *v.* Ak. hāram, 1. to yawn, gape. — 2. y. (sekañ, adare, ñkrante, dade biara) āno, to whet, sharpen, make very sharp (a knife, billhook, sword, any iron tool); cf. sew.

yeramyeram(yeram), *adv. rising in bubbles*, of boiling liquids; ñkū no rehuru y.; cf. hurutututu.

yeraw, *v.* Ak. hāra, to trouble, disturb, perplex, distress, annoy, vex, harass: a) ne hō yeraw no, *he is troubled or distressed, he is in trouble, perplexity or distress*; cf. ne hō hia no, ne hō dñiriw no; abofra bi kō ntōkwaw a, na ebia nenā seno se: me hō yeraw me (woyeraw me hō, cf. b), señ duom na yeñko! — b) moñkoyeraw no hō, *go and harass him!* cf. ahōyeraw.

yera-yeraw, *red. v. yeraw*; oy. won hō, *he troubles them*.

yère, *v.* [red. yeyere] 1. to spread, stretch, extend, distend, strain, straiten: wóyère nhōma, *they stretch or distend the skin of a sheep &c.* (wokum guañ na wode nhōma no akohata añiaso, na

wode nnua abobom' na awo; cf. pa 5c.); yere ñhōma no mu, *stretch or plain that wrinkled paper!* wayere hama no mu pintiññ, *he has strained or straitened the cord very tensely (tightly)*; n'akwan yere ho pintiññ, *his ways are tense i.e. firm, unwavering, Ps. 10,5.* — yere.. bo, *to enlarge the chest*; cf. fuw or horan bo; pr. 1157. — 2. y. akyene, *to stretch a skin upon a drum, to cover a drum with a skin stretched upon it.* — 3. *to rest upon one's head as a heavy load that requires the straining of one's nerves or muscles*: eyere wo (= esow), *it is heavy (or, presses) on your head*; mihyiaa no na adeso a yere no (= so no), *when I met him, he carried a heavy load on his head.* — 4. áyère só, prop. *it has been stretched or strained (upon) i.e. it has been put to the utmost stretch, so that it cannot bear any more*; hence the words: se ayere so a, (= se emu aye deñ a,) serve to express the adv. *absolutely, positively, utterly, by all means, at any rate, at most, at the utmost, or, with negation, by no means &c.*: áyère só korā (e.s. woye no biribiara na enye yiye, or, wokā no bābi na emma) na wuntumi ñko a, mā obi ñko, *if you cannot go by any means, let another go.* — 5. s. yeyere, 2.3. — yere, v. s. yerew.

o-yere, pl. -nom, Ak. oye, 1. *wife, spouse or lawful consort of a man*; pr. 3645-55. — 2. *a woman destined to become one's wife*, cf. siyere. — 3. *the wife's sister.* — hyia or ware y., *to take a wife, to marry*; fa oy., *to commit adultery with another man's wife.*

yèredede, 1. *a. acid, sharp, biting to the taste, acrid, pungent, hot*: wókàw yisá à, eye y. — 2. adv. *in one course, in full speed, speedily, with rapid strides &c.*: ade kyēe no, na ode fwee (kwan) so y. koduu Osu, *the next morning he set out and without interruption proceeded or hastened on to Osu*; cf. yē.

ayere-dodow, *many wives; polygamy.* pr. 3655.

ayere-duru, *a medicine [aduru] to enlarge or fester [yere] a wound, to make it ulcerate.*

ayere-fa, inf. *adultery committed with another man's wife*; cf. o-yerefáfó, pl. a-, *adulterer.* [oŵia.

ayerem, Kuk.: ne hō ate ay., efi biara nni ne hō biem, *he has become quite clean, there is no more any uncleanness about him.*

ayerem: tew yeñ áyerem', mfa wo nsa ñkã! *make clear the space for us, grant us a clear, free, open space, give us free hand or scope (and let us fight out our scuffle), do not meddle with it!* aye-rem ō! obi ō obi ñnkã ō! *nobody shall touch to pacify, let them fight (and we shall see who is the strongest)!* Kwasi atew Kwaku nè Kofi ayerem, Kws. *has set on (or instigated) Kwk. and Kf. to fight (instead of pacifying them), he has set them at a fair trial.*

ayerem-kō, *duel, single combat.*

ayéremire, *a bird with red eyes.* pr. 2317.

yerew, v. [red. yerewerew] 1. *to spread*, e.g. a fluid, a drop of oil on a garment, a drop of ink in blotting-paper; cf. bā, bae, terew &c. fa kafe no yerewerew adiwo; yerewerew kafe no mu! — 2. ne bo yerewno, *he feels disgust or nausea*; cf. fono.

yeréyèrèw, red. v., s. before. — yerèwyerew, pr. 3656.

yerèyerew, *a. sour, acid*, = nyínyányinyā; nsā no aye y. = ákàw, ányàn. — F. oye no y., *he is bitter against her*, Col.3,19.

ayé-sém [asem a woaye] *a word made for an occasion; invention, fiction, unfounded tale*; eyi de, eye ayésém kwa (= asem bi a ennim' korā na woboapa afa rekā se nea ewom', opp. nokwásém).

aye-tew, *a wife* [oyere] *substituted* [cf. tew, v.] *in the place of one who died*; wosi wo ayetew n.s. woware obi ba na wo yere no awu na womā wo yere foforo si ananmu.

yew, F. = yaw; ye y. Mt. 18,31. dzi y. Mk. 3,5.

yew, v. F. = yera, *to lose; to be lost*; Mt. 5,13.10,6.39.15,24.18,10.

ayew, F. = aye, Mt. 9,8.15,31.

nyew, F. = yiw, Mt. 5,37.9,28.13,51.

aye-ware, *inf.* [ware yere] *marriage, matrimony*; di ay., *to intermarriage*. — ayeware-dí, *inf. intermarriage*.

yewa-señ, F. *brazen vessel*.

Aye-wohō-mumo, *name of a month; about June*, s. osram.

yeya, s. yea. — aye-yé, s. -yé.

ayéyé, *inf.* [ye aye] *the act of making presents*. pr. 3658.

aye-ye-dé [ade biara a wode ye obi aye a.s. wode kye obi; enyé akatua, nanso entwa se wómfa mmā no] *a present, gift, donation, offering, oblation*; wode nnuan, nkoko, nkesua, nsā, ntama, ntrama, sika, koye abosom aye (to obtain his protection).

o-ye-yere, *favourite wife, the most beloved among a plurality of wives*. pr. 3433.

yeyere, v. red. 1. s. yere. — 2. y. nehō, *to puff one's self up, to be inflated, swell*: krakum y. nehō (e.s. oye nehō kokūrō or kusū no), *the turkey-cock swells*. — 3. oyeyère n'anim (oye n'anim se obarima de), *he looks big, struts, swells, assumes a pompous, ostentatious, or arrogant air or manner*.

aye-yé-sém [asem a eyeyere so] *extravagance, eccentricity, rash or inconsiderate (mode of) proceeding, precipitation; stubbornness, wilfulness, obstinacy &c.* asem a eye deñ, nanso nyansa nni mu pī; di ay., *to be stubborn, wilful, capricious, &c.*

aye-yi, *inf.* [yi aye] *praise, laud, commendation*. pr. 3657.

yi, v. [red. yiyi] 1. *to take away, remove, take off, take out*: yi nneema no fi poñ so; oyi hoñ fi dompem' na odi; adaka no si poñ ase, yi fi adi; R. p. 196; koyi aduan wo mukaase, *go and fetch the food from the kitchen*; yi neñkataso, *take off the lid or covering*; yede tow yi yede yi yen koñ mu afōa or yen hō'musu, *by this poll-tax we ward off the sword from our neck, turn off our danger*. — 2. yi aguade, *to take out goods or wares*: a) woyi hyen mu ag., *they light, unload, unlade, discharge, disembark or land goods*; b) woyi aguade, *they buy or purchase goods from a shop or store*. — 3. yi atade, *to take, pull, put or cast off a coat or other European clothes*; cf. pa. — 4. yi, *to shave, take off the hair*; oyi ne ti, ne bogyese, *he shaves his head, his beard*. — 5. yi.. hō, *to remove*: woayi no hō, euphem. expr. = woakum no, *they have killed or executed him*, cf. wayera ne nan so.

6. yi.. hō, a) to rinse, wash away: wuguare samina w̄ie a, wode nsu foforo yi wo hō; — b) yiyi hō, to clean, cleanse, purge, Joh. 15,2. — 7. yi mu, a) to rinse, wash out: fa nsu foforo koyi asaṅka yi mu; — b) yi or yiyi mu, to pick out, choose, select from or among: mamā wo ade yi a, nyiyi mu! pr. 399. — c) to except; to exclude from; pr. 1093.

8. yi, to pick out, choose, elect, select; yi bofo, cf. tu bofo; yi.. si hō, to elect and present, pr. 543. — 9. to set apart, appoint, take for some purpose. pr. 3659.

10. yi.. ani, a) to turn off the eye (from): oye adwuma a, on-yiyi ani = ofw̄e so yiye. — b) wayi m'ani ahye me nk̄yeṇmu (wamā m'anidaso aye okwa), he has disappointed me. — c) ntama yi, eyi n'ani (= ani tew pe), this cloth gives or has its proper colour, the colour appears as it ought to be without dimness or mixture. — 11. yi anim, prop. to produce i.e. come out with a frank, candid, open face; to set one's face on, have the decided intention, be bent upon: s. anim; wokā asem a, yi wo anim k̄a, na nnipa ṇhīnānte, speak with a bare, open face, without fear, that all may understand. John 7,13.

12. yi āno: a) (to remove the obstacle,) to make the beginning with eating (new yam); — b) to give an account, to answer or account for; — c) to interpret, to explain; — d) to answer; to gainsay; to refute, confute, disprove (a statement); to defend; to plead for; to clear (one's self) from an accusation; oyi n'ano, he vindicates or justifies himself; obi kōk̄a asem bi to wo so na wokoyi āno a, enna wose: wayi n'ano; — oiyi āno, he answers; he gainsays; — e) to make excuse, to apologize; oyi āno se ontumi nk̄o; — wokāā asen̄koro yiyi wōnhō āno. — yi an om', lit. to clear one's mouth: wayi n'anom', he has relished his food.

13. yi.. nsa, to draw off the hand; euphem. for to eat: mekoyi mēnsā mabà mprēm̄prēm̄ ara; moayi mo nsa ana? have you eaten already? — 14. yi.. so: a) to lift off, take off or away from upon, to detract, diminish; to uncover &c. — b) to dethrone: wóyino só = wótùno só. — 15. yi.. tirim', to speak out or discover one's thoughts, opinion or sentiments; to disclose one's self; to make a declaration; oyii ne t. kyerēe me, he broke his mind to me; wayi ne tirim' akā, he has confessed (it) plainly. — 16. yi.. yam', to take or give out one's heart i.e. to do something heartily, cordially, purposely: miyii me yam' mekyerēe no, I frankly and sincerely told him what I had against him; miyi me yam' (fitā) meda wo ase, I thank you (very) heartily; woyii wōnyam' pefē or kroṅkroṅ gyee asem no, they received the word willingly and sincerely, with all readiness; Acts 17,11. oyi neyam' redi (or, se obedi) asem̄mone, he purposely commits wickedness.

17. (yam') yi, to be evacuated: aduru no amā ne yam' (nneema) ayi or ayiyi, this medicine has evacuated his bowels. — 18. yi, to cause to loathe, become loathsome to: aduan̄ no ayi me = afono me.

19. to catch in a snare or net, to entangle, apprehend: yi anōmā, apatā; pr. 2491. se wom̄meyi no asem mu, to catch him in his words, Mk. 12,13; to catch, seize, s. adw̄ow. — 20. to take to one's self, appropriate: yi adw̄ow, to kidnap, panyar, s. adw̄ow. — 21. to release, liberate, deliver: oyii me (fi or wō) afiase; cf. gye 25.

22. *to bring or draw forth* (from a state of concealment); *to bring to light, to manifest, reveal, unveil, disclose*; espec. with *adi*: *oyi asem no adi, he brings the matter to light*; *oyi nehō adi, he manifests himself*; *obetumi ayi ne ti adi Onyank. anim? will he be able to appear before God?* pr. 934. — (*yi .. adzi*, F. *to cast out*. Mk. 3,22f. —) *yi .. pue*, F. *to bring out or forth, produce*, Mt. 13,52. — 23. *to exhibit, display*: *oyi nkonyā, oyi ne nsam' seŋkyerene, he performs a wonder, shows or works a sign*. — 24. *yi .. kyere*, *to reveal, discover, disclose to*. — 25. *to bring forth, speak out*: *yi mpae, to pronounce or make an invocation, make a vow, put up prayers*; s. (*bo*) *mpae*. — 26. *yi .. aye*, *to draw forth, reveal or speak out one's good (qualities) or well-doing, i.e. to praise, (re)commend, extol, exalt*. pr. 3661f.

27. *yi, yiyi, to plead*, cf. 12d), *oyi amā me, he pleads for me*; *oyi nteñ amā me, he complains for me*. — 28. *to charge with, upbraid with, reproach*: *oyi me nteñ, he complains against me*, = *okā m'anim, obo me sōbo, ōnūnu me* (e.s. *asem bi a ewo ne tirim na enyé no de na orekā akyere me*); *yi atēñ*, pr. 3663. *oyi me atoro, he accuses me of or charges me with a lie*, = *ogyē me akyinnye*; *oyi me amō, oyi me ayamōñwene*, = *ose, me yam' ye ñwene*. — 29. *yi .. menase pow*, (prop. *to eject or cast up what has been conglobated in the stomach*), *to give vent to one's grudge, speak out one's complaint, to cast something in the teeth of*.

30. *to give out, bring forth, produce, yield, emit*: *yi ahabaṇ = fefew: dua no ayi abāñè ahabaṇ pī, the tree has brought forth many branches and rich foliage*; *oyi hūā, he gives a scent*.

31. *to draw forth from, to produce, cause or occasion in another person*: *oyi me abufuw, he provokes me to anger*; — *oyi me ahī: a) = oyi me hū, he frightens me*; b) = *ogoru me hō, he mocks at me*; — *oyi me kasa, he begins or seeks a quarrel with me, okekā nsem bebrē gu me so de repe me atutu (ayi me abufuw)*; *obeyí m'ano kasa = obegyé m'ano akasakasa*. — 32. *to cause, incur, contract, catch: to bring upon (another or one's self), involve (one's self) in*: *yi kaw*, pr. 1642. *yi amanne* (espec. by an oath); *akoa koyi kaw a, eye ne wura de*. — 33. *yi tow: a) to raise or levy taxes or tribute; b) to pay taxes or tribute*.

34. *to lay, put or set aside; to do away, remove*: *yi 'musu, to turn off mischief*; cf. 1. pr. 398.3662. *yi ntam, to absolve from an oath*.

— 35. *to rout, put to flight*: *yi dom, to rout the hostile army*. pr. 2952.

— 36. *yi kwan, to make a new way (through the bush)*; cf. *bo kwan*.

37. *yi .. kyere*, s. 24.1Cor.2,10. — 38. *yi mǎ, a) to give one's self airs*; *onipa yi, oyí mǎ se biribi! s. oyimǎ*; — b) *yi .. mǎ, to deliver (over), give up to, hand over to; to betray*. Mt. 26,21-25. — c) s. 27.

— 39. *yi .. apra, to warn, caution*.

o-yi, pl. eyinom, this person, this one: *oyi bekā akyere yeñ*.

e-yi, pl. eyinom, this thing: *eyi, wofre no deñ? or, wofre eyi deñ?*

yi, (pl. yinom) a. pron, this, that: *adaka yi, wode dua na aye*.

yiara, o-, e-, even this, the very same. Gr. § 60,1.2.74,2.

ayi [removal, scil. of the corpse? s. yi, v.] the funeral custom of the negroes, celebrated with dancing processions, shooting, drumming, drinking palm-wine or rum &c. pr. 441.3664. *kō ayi or ayi ase*,

to go to a funeral custom, pr. 191.752.2782. — se ayi, to invite to a funeral, pr. 2911. — ye.. ayi, to perform the obsequies or funerals of a person.

ayi-ase-fo, those who have to care for or who attend a funeral.

o-yibiribi, a kind of tree.

ayí-bua-de [ade a wode boa or bua ayi] contribution to the costs of a funeral custom(?); nea obi awu na obi akòyé nò ayí ná wode o-yidam, F. = oyisekan. [amá no.

yi-dom [edom a woayi] a chosen or select army.

yiē, = yiw, ŵie, yes; well. — o-yiē, Aky. a kind of reed.

o-yífó, pl. a-, barber, hair-cutter.

ayifo, ayiasefo, the people engaged in performing a funeral custom; ofra ayifo mu bi.

yi-hāmā, mourning necklace, a string of white beads (mfúfu-wa), round black seeds (abia), and fine small bones of a beast; mmea kyí ayi a, nā wōhye (wode to wōn kōn mu).

o-yí-mā, inf. the act of delivering or handing over to; delivery; treachery, treason.

o-yímā, a handsome looking person; paragon, élite, the best, finest; ao, woye oy. ! me yimā ne wo ! (used of a person of the other sex); minní oy. bi wō bābi; afofanto yi ye oy., this butterfly is an (unusually) fine one. Cf. feñ.

ayimafo, a private person; cf. ayemfo. — o-yimforo, pr. 3665.

yiri, v. to swell, rise (of water); to overflow, break out of the banks, inundate: nsu ayiri aseē kūrow no; cf. bō, sram; fufū no ahō-mañ ayiri aŵowa no.

yiridi: bō y., to rush, dash: wōn ñhinā bōo y. kōo okō no āno.

yirim, F. = yinom, pl. of yi, pron. Mt. 1,20.10,2.5.

yisá, Guinea-pepper, Cayenne pepper, grains of paradise; a species of *Amomum* and its seeds. pr. 3542. [G. gbōweyi.]

yisá-nè-ñkyéne, a sort of European cloth; s. ntama.

à yísā, àyisā, -sāwa, pl. nyisā', orphan. pr. 3666-69.

à yísā-de, things [ade] done to an orphan; óyè no ay., he uses him spitefully, illtreats him. [G. efele niiseniianii.]

ayi-sé [asē a, se obi yi a, egu ne tiri ase no; cf. awosē, mmaniñ-wōw] shudder, horror, dread; ay. pini me, agu me so, apirim me, my blood runs cold at a frightful or grievous sight; awōw apatuw agu me so na me hō aye se nsēwa-nsēwa, I am seized with a cold shudder.

o-yi-sékáñ, pl. a- [osekan a wode yi] razor; kinds: anséeyí, oyiwá, atéwa, kūmtōá, kyiriafasé, ñfŵéá. [G. yiše-kakla.]

ayisí (pl. id.) Ab. a week, = dapeñ, nnaawotŵe.

Ayísi, pr. n. of the genius of the day called Kwasida (Sunday); the name is also used in addressing a male person born on Sunday (Kwasi = akōa-Ayisi), s. Gr. § 147,9. Cf. kurutiayisi.

ayítòto: wóyino ay. = woyi n'áfŵēābó.

o-yítòtoní, eunuch; one whose privy member is cut off; cf. osae, which is only used of beasts.

yíw', Ak. yíe, *interj.* yes; yea; well; — cf. *wie*; — waba(ana)? yíw, *is he come?* yes; when said in reply to a negative question, it corroborates the negation and must, in Eng., be rendered with *no*: so *ommae e?* yíw, *is he not yet come?* no.

o-yíwá, o-yíwán [mpanyiñ kasa], a smaller kind of razor; s. yíye, yíyei, *red. v.* ye. [oyisekañ.]

yíyé [red. of ye] 1. *adv. well*: kae m'asem y.; fwe woadwuma y.; maye m'adwuma y., *R. p.* 194; after an *adj. very*; enyé de yíye, *it is not very sweet or agreeable*. — 2. *n. good; good quality; benefit; welfare; syn. papa. pr.* 292. — ye yíye: a) *to turn out well*: *pr.* 2282. ye no senea woye a ebeye yíye (contr. ebey'ye), *make it so that it may turn out well; to thrive, become rich*, *pr.* 2364. — b) *to make well, i.e. to mend, repair*. — c) *to do good (to)*; *pr.* 3560.3576f. — d) *euphem. ye nehō yíye, to ease oneself*; cf. *nē*.

o-yíye-búru, *a handsome, yet dirty, person*; opp. omumowésēwa.

yíyé-dí, a-, *inf.* [di yíye] *welfare, prosperity*; *Prv.* 1,32.

yíyé-hú, *inf.* *certain knowledge, certainty, assurance*.

yíyé-yé, -yō, *inf.* *well-doing; performance of duties; prosperity*.

yíyí, *red. v.* yí, *to take away, remove &c.* (many things simultaneously, repeatedly), *pr.* 3064.

nyíyí-aní, *inf.* *the act or habit of withdrawing the eye, i.e. carelessness*; ye ny., *to be careless*: woye ny. a, womfá ade mmā wo nsie; ny. so = anibiannasósò, *carelessly*.

nyíyí-ānó, *inf.* *gainsaying*: — óyè ny., *he gainsays*.

nyíyím', *inf.* *selection; distinction, discernment, discrimination; exception; difference*: ny. biara nni me nè wo ntam', *there is no difference between me and you*.

yō, *v.* = ye; onim yō (*inf.*), *he knows how to do or to make it*.
yō = *wō*. — yō = *wō*. [*pr.* 2324.3671.]

yó, ayó, *interj.* [eye-ō, aye yíye ō] = *wie*, *well, all right*.

yoma, *camel*. F. yomo, *Mt.* 3,4. *Mk.* 1,6.

yōññ, *imit. adv. tingling*; n'asom' ye no y., *his ears ring, tingle, tinkle*; 1 *Sam.* 3,11. cf. *wōññ*, gyenyenyenyēñ.

o-yōñkō, *pl. -nom* [wēñkō, yeñkō], 1. *friend, companion, comrade*; — 2. *neighbour, fellow-man, another person*; *pr.* 902.1369.1644. 1907.3368.3672-75. — cf. adamfo, afe, mfefo, awe; fa oy., *to take as a friend, to make friendship*; o-nè wōñ fa y. = ode nehō bō wōñ hō, o-nè wōñ siāne; wofofa wōñhō yōñkō.

ayōñkō-fá, *inf.* (the act of making) *friendship; amity, friendly alliance, league of amity; fellowship, communion*; wodi ay., *they maintain friendship*. — ayōñkōfa-di, *inf.*

ayōñkō-goru, *inf.* [agoru] *playing with friends, i.e. feasting, carousing, gaming &c.* wherewith a prodigal debauchee entertains his friends at his own expenses. *pr.* 3676-79.

ayōñkorā, s. ahenkorā. — nyow, F. = yíw, *yes*. *Mf.Gr.p.* 138.

ayowa, yewa, F. s. aŵowa.

yū = *wū*.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Remarks. 1. The *Additions* consist chiefly of words, meanings and phrases occurring in the Bible and in some other books referring to Christian doctrines and institutions.

2. The *Corrections* are for the most part suggested by the native missionary D. Asante, who had two copies of every printed sheet (1—36) sent to him to Africa, one of which he returned with his corrections to the Editor. Also his answers to numerous questions put to him by letter have been made use of.

3. The asterisk * is put before leading words not contained in the previous sheets.

4. The sign + is put before meanings or phrases added to those already contained in the Dictionary, if the addition be not evident otherwise.

5. The sign × is, generally in parenthesis, put before or after words which are to be expunged, whether supplied by words preceding the parenthesis, or not.

6. In the single articles the line to which an addition or correction refers, is counted from that of the leading word or of the subdividing figure or letter, unless the number of the page be given; e. g. tua, 1. l. 3. — 3 b, l. 3. — 4. p. 515. l. 1.

7. For the explanation of the abbreviations used for the references, see the list at the end of the Introduction.

8. Students of the language will do well to indicate in the first part (pp. 1—568) the additions or corrections to be found in the second (pp. 569 ff.), unless the correction be made in the first part at once, in which case the words made superfluous thereby in the second may be crossed out with lead-pencil.

A.

ai, aī, + woe! *Pr.* 23, 29. *Cf.* due.

B.

ba, v. + to spring, to flow; asuten a eba yiye, a flowing stream.—
l. 8. wanyā (× waba) ha mmae.

o-ba, + mfrihyia du ba, mfe aduosia o-ba, a person of ten, sixty years, one 10, 60 years old. *Le.* 27, 3.

*aba, a play of children; s. agoru. — abā: *cf.* + nkobā.

bā-bi: ne b. a onsen, his being not confined to space. *K.* § 165.

*bābi-fo, people of other places; b. mu asempaterew, foreign

*ba-bo, a play of girls; s. agoru. [missions.]

*o-bā-bonin, a barren woman. *Ps.* 113, 9.

*aba-de, *pl. id.* portion of a child, portions for children; what is due to a child. *Ex.* 21, 9.

ábàéfò, s. abēfo. — *abakan-ye, *inf. birthright.* 1 *Ch.* 5, 1.

o-bākō, o-bākōfo, are used of persons, biakō of things.

*o-ba-koro, an only child. — *o-bā-kunafo, *pl. m-,* widow.

*o-ba-kwasea, a foolish man. *Pr.* 14, 7. 21, 20.

bamma, + *compass*, *Ex. 27, 5. settle, set-off, rebate of a wall. 1Ki. 6, 6.*

bam-kon̄, *he speaks + with a stiff neck, Ps. 75, 5 (6) .. he walks + with stretched forth neck, Is. 3, 16.*

bam-sem, *odi no so b., + he outrages, spitefully treats him.*

abañ a woabram hō (s. bram) }
 *aban-nennen̄ [abañ a eye den̄] } *fortress, stronghold. Da. 11, 24, 38.*

*banim-mere-ye, *inf. bloom. Pr. 5, 9.*

*o-baniñ-nuāmāñ, *pl. m-, fornicator, lecher (sodomite, 1K. 14, 24).*

o-banin-yere, *a male friend held as dear as a wife; oyonkō-barima a wope n'asem se oyere.*

bañkam, *a bead of amber, = ahene ton̄, akomfo-hene.*

*aban-siñ, *a ruin, ruined palace or castle. Is. 25, 2.*

aban-tia, *2. prison. — abantia-dañ, id. cf. afiase.*

o-barima, *1. — 2. — 3. cf. kote; ob. āno were, foreskin. 1Sa. 18, 25.*

basabasa, *ye b., to confound. Ge. 11, 9.*

*bāsā-koro, *triune. Onyame b. — da, Trinity Sunday.*

o-bā-sim-ma, *a low, humble, simple, unpresuming woman, not entitled to much respect or esteem.*

bata, + *to trust, Pr. 3, 5. wode wonhō b. no hō, they hang on him, [Lu. 19, 48.]*

o-batá: *di b. 1. to journey about with wares for sale, to travel in commercial business. Ohia hia wo a, enna wudi b. a. s. wutu bata-kwañ. Merekodi bata kakra kyere-se me dwetiri bedo a.s. menyā ntama koro bi mabefura. — 2. Cf. obatadi 2. — gye bata, to invite traders for a merchant. Merekogyē ob. mamā ow. John, na wadōm me ntama bi mabefura. Nnansā yi migye adwe ob. memā Qsradōni bi, na otua me ka dakoro sireñ. — o-batá-dí: 1. = obatatu. — 2. ase ne se: wo-nè wo yonkō abom' de mo aguade akohye ahina a.s. biribi a wosusuw aguade wom' mā aton̄. Mekodii bata na mede mitwaa m'adwe ansā-na eduu adaka mā. Rottmann abañ mu, gye obata ansā-na wubetumi atwa agohina. — o-batá-gyé n.s. wuhyiagua a.s. won a worebetō biribi se nso worebeton̄ biribi mā oguadini bi.*

batakari, + *robe, upper garment. Ex. 28, 4.*

*o-bata-kwañ, *tu -, to set out on a commercial journey.*

o-batani, + *commercial traveller; nea oko aguadi na onnuu ofie onam kwañ so; cf. + opewani. — o-bata-tu, = obatadi 1., ase ne se: woreko bābi akoto biribi abeton̄.*

abaw-pa, + *despair, desperation. K. § 146.*

*o-bā-warefo, *pl. m-, a married woman.*

*aba-wo, *inf. child-bearing. — *obā-wofo, a woman in travail.*

*o-ba-ye, *mma-ye, inf. the being child of a person; the adoption of sons; ob. honhom, the spirit of adoption. K. § 291.*

beae, *pl. m-, a beam or pole on which the ends of the rafters (mparow) are fastened; one (mostly a bamboo-cane) forms the ridge of the roof, two are above the two sides of the wall.*

beae, *pompo a ehon ahanmu, a boil or swelling in the groins (of men or women).*

- abebe, *As. grasshopper, beetle* ($\times$ *butterfly*). — P. 11. o-be-dam.
 abēfo, 2. a kind of *perfume*, the roots and skin of a creeper; s.
 *ebeī, *F. interj.* of surprise. — bentoa, 2. *Jew's harp*. [ohũām.
 bēre, 2.+ āno bēre ase, *to assuage*. *Ge. 8, 1.* — bēre .. bo ase, *to be patient*. *1 Th. 5, 14.* s. ebo.
 bere, + *to be red, ruddy, yellow*.
 e-bere, 2. ebere a ensā da, entwam' da, eto rentwa da, *eternity*. —
Phr. bu .. bere mu wu, *to die before the time*. *Ec. 7, 17.*
 abèré, okwadu? *cf.* odabo.
 bērebēre, 1. a. — 2. n. *safety*. *1 Th. 5, 3.*
 *obēre-dwuma, *wearisome labour, toil, travail*. *Ec. 8, 16.*
 *abere-duru [aduru a wode bere ..] *alum.*
 aberekyi (not abirekyi). — aberekyiwa, *kid*.
 *bere-santeñ, *the full duration of a time, age or generation; time in its continuance; pl. m-, ages, eternity; mmeresanteñ nna-santeñ, for ever and ever*. *Ep. 3, 21. 1 Ti. 1, 17.*
 *berew-kwasida, *Palm-Sunday*.
 *berew-ye, *inf. composedness, calmness, mildness &c.*
 bere-ye, $\times$ *gracefulness*. *Pr. 31, 30.* — o-bésé, must be opésé.
 abese-būrow, s. apese-b., *maize planted in August before the second rainy season has set in, &c.* — besē-hene, s. bise-fitā.
 *beso, a kind of *strong drink* made of honey by the Nta people; *mead, metheglin*; ani kō te se mmōrosā; ebow sē.
 abete, a common food of the Guan and Nta negroes, ... considered to be very healthy.
 betem, + *a single fruit* of the banana or plantain tree, s. osiaw.
 bew, + *to take away; to embezzle, purloin*. *Tit. 2, 10.*
 *bewá, s. akura. — bew-ase, *pl. m-, Eze. 36, 4. ravines; cf. mmonse.*
 *abew-botañ, *rock of offence*. *Ro. 9, 33.* *cf.* watiri-b., hintiduato-b.
 o-bi, obi-bi, *any body*. *Je. 26, 9. 49, 33.*
 abia ye dua bi aba, na wosina hye se ahene, na enyé ahene.
 biakō ought to be used of things, bākō of persons.
 o-biakō, -fo, must be obākō, -fo.
 *biakō-ye, *inf. unity*; biakōye-sem, b.-ñhōma, *concordia*. *K. § 7.*
 *bibī-tama, m-, *blue cloth, blue or violet purple*. *Eze. 27, 7. 23, 6.*
 o-bi-hunu, ... or ($\times$ i. e.) ... + *a stranger*. *Pr. 5, 10.*
 e-bi-nè-bi, + *negligently*. *Je. 48, 10.*
 abira: b o ab., + *to be or do the contrary*. *Eze. 16, 34.*
 abirekyi must give way to aberekyi.
 o-birempoñ, + *prince, ruler*.
 biri, v. l. 4. biri .. ani, *to darken*. *Job 38, 32.*
 biribiri: wosow b., *to toss to and fro, to agitate*. *Ep. 4, 14.*
 biriborō: dote aye ne hō ($\times$ no) b.
 *o-birika-tufo, *pl. a-, runner, courier*. *Je. 51, 31.*
 birísì mu, *in dark raiment, mournfully*. *Mal. 3, 14.*
 bisa, 2. *to require*, *Ge. 9, 5.* — bisa n'ase, b) after Gā; *Ca. 8, 8.* —
 Wode ne nneyee bisa no, *he is responsible for his actions*. *K. § 173.*
 abisabísá, + emu ab., *trial, judicial examination*.

bisekyēm (not -kyēm). — *bise-fitā, = besēhene.

bisibasā, *Ex.5,4* (unrestrained, *Pr.29,18.*) — *a. bristly, Je.51,27.*

bō, *v.* 1.+ ne kōma(m') bōo no pā. — 17.+ wabō nufu, *she has gotten full-sized breasts, her breasts are grown to full size.* — 22.+ ode nehō bō mo hō, *he sets his love upon you. De.7,7.* — 26.+ *adv. (prep.) besides, in addition to. Mt.25,16.* — 28.+ *to join battle, Ge.14,9.* — 29.+ otua no ka bō n'anim, *he repays him to his face. De.7,10.* — 46.+ bō nkesua. — 52.+ ankā adagyew bebō me, *the time would fail me. He.11,32.* — 53.×, + *cf. t'wa nufu & 17.* — 54.+ (l. 2. before and after t'were) mē, kotromūa, — (l. 4. after guram;) bō afonom', *to beat on one's own mouth in howling. Ja.5,1. bō nsam', smite thy hands together. Eze.21,14.* — + (l. 6. after law-suit) by swearing on his life or striking him with a palm-leaf. — 63.+ bō kasa hye, *to withhold oneself from speaking. Job4,2.* — 65.+ bō bore, *to squirt venom. Pr.23,32.* — 66. bō .. nsa kyene, *to stay one's hand. Da.4,35.* — 74,b. bō mmon, *to neigh, whinny (of horses).* — 84. de .. bō .. so, *to add to; ne māye no mu na yefa odom bō odom so, out of his fulness we receive grace upon grace.* — 85. (+ l. 6. after matrimony;) nea wobō too no bō, *his original destination, K. § 178.180f. cf. 62. 63. & hye (21) .. to hō.* — 91.+ bō kyidom, *to be the rear-guard, Is.52,12.* — bō anwórāmmañ, *to go round about. Ps.59,6(7).* — bō pentenkwaw, *to skip. Ca.9,28.* — 108.+ *K. § 155.*

ebo,+ ne bo ahuru, *he is angry; ne bo atu,+ he despairs; s. tu 18 c).*

e-bo, *pl. a-, obo no bo,+ he taxes him. 2 Ki.23,35.*

o-bo, *pl. abo, the wheels of a potter, Je.18,3. cf. o'wiyammo.*

*bō-bō, *int. alas! woc!*

boa, *v.* 1.+ nimdee a wōboa fre no sa no, *the falsely called knowledge. 1 Ti.6,20.* — 3. boa aboade, *to vow a vow. Ge.31,13.*

boaboa, *red. v.+ to prepare for burial. Ac.5,6.*

boadekana, *a fine straw-mat.*

*aboe, *place of gathering; nteaseenam ab., bulwark formed by carriages. 1 Sa.26,5.*

*aboa-mū, *the whole body of a beast. Ja.3,3.*

bóàpéà, *a kind of ape, green, black and white; cf. aboatia.*

boasipe, *cf. akronnoi.*

abóatwàw [aboa atwā, aboa yam' kotoku] *maw of an animal.*

o-boayē, -yō: boayo bone, *presumptuous sins. Ps.39,13(14).* — oboayo biara a wodañ no fa bābiara a wope, *arbitrariness. K. § 133.*

abobadwe, *the 9th article from below, ought to be the first from above.*

*abo-bañ, *wall, partition of stone. Eze.42,7.*

*bō-bea, *nature; ne bōbeam' abā, the natural branches. Ro.11,24.*

o-bobe, 2. *grape-vine.* — *bobe-aba, *grape(s).* — *bobe-abatew, *inf. vintage.* — *o-bobe-aba-tewfo, *grape-gatherer.* — *bobe-aba-wfo, *vintage-treader.* — *bobe-yefo, *vine-dresser.*

*bobō, *red. v. - bobom', to clinch; to rivet.*

*bo-bō, *inf. taxation. 2 Ki.23,35.*

abóbó, = go; *s. page 33 (abóbów×).*

aboboe, the seeds of atwē, when boiled. — bobom', s. bobo.

e-bo-bone, + gyae b. ye, *forsake wrath*. Ps. 37, 8.

*o-bo-bonefo, *a wrathful man*. Pr. 29, 22.

*bobow, *red. v.*, s. bow. — (abóbów, must be abóbó).

*o-bo-da, *pl. a-*, *tomb*.

abo-dam', 1. + *confident waiting, silent expectation of the Divine aid; rest; purpose of heart*. Ps. 65, 1(2). 94, 13. Ac. 11, 23.

abodwē-sem, *comforting words*. Is. 40, 2.

abodwo-kyere, + *patience*. He. 6, 12.

*abodwokyerēfo, *one who is slow to anger*. Pr. 15, 18.

*o-bo-dwumfo, *engraver in stone*. Ex. 28, 11. — *abofasu, *stonewall*.

o-bo-fo, 2. *angel*, = osoro-bofo; — 3. *missionary*. — *o-bofo-kunini, *one of the chief or highest angels*. — *o-bofo-panyin, *archangel*. — *abofo-trābea, *missionary station*.

bofūnnuá, (1. × s. ofō. — 2. ×) 1. *dua a wōatwa no asen āno, any piece of wood, sharpened at the end, to be used as a charm; tent-peg or pin*, Ex. 27, 19. *nail in the wall*. Is. 22, 23. 25. — (3. ×) — 2. Cf. asō-bófunnuá.

abogya-duā must be abogyē-duā; (× or *shrub*).

abogya-fra, *inf. mixing of blood*; me-nè no di ab. = ayōnkōfa nti me-nò no de yeñ mogya afrafra, *we have mixed our blood*.

*bogya-ni, *pl. -fo, kinsman*. — *bogya-sem, *family concerns*.

o-bo-hémmā-botañ, *rock of flint*. De. 8, 15.

o-bo-hene, cf. ohyeremmo. — *abo-hō, s. gyawurusi.

abo-huru, + *vexation, anger; indignation*. Ec. 5, 17. 7, 9. Je. 15, 17.

abo-kā, (× *spoiled meat*) — abo-kuw, *heap of stones*.

*bohye-ade, = aboade. — bōkoboko, + *fine (flour)*. Re. 13, 13.

bom, *v. + to be silent*, Zep. 1, 7. — o-bo-māfo. Cf. kekare-māfo.

*abo-mú, *belt, girdle*; cf. aboso, ñkyekyemú.

bōñ, + hō abon, *offscouring, refuse*. 1Co. 4, 13. — *abona, *plates*.

e-bone, + ne bone a ekura no, *his sinfulness*. — bone-mfua-kā, *private confession*; mpatābom'-bone-kā, *general confession*; asōm'-bone-kā, *auricular confession*. K. § 166. 339. — boneñwóne (× a).

*bone-pe, *inf. malice, maliciousness*. — *bone-ye, -yo, *inf. evil-doing, sin*. — *boneyefo, *evil-doer*; cf. odeboneyefo. 1Pe. 2, 1. 16. 3, 17.

o-bóniñ: cf. kyeneñē, kārāwa.

abonkyi-abonkyi, + *rough places*. Is. 40, 4. Lu. 3, 5.

*abo-nsewē, *pavement*; s. nsewē.

*bonu, o-bonúkyérefo, = opataku; pr. 513. [obonú, G. = bommā.]

*abo-ohyew, *wrath, rage, fury*. Je. 7, 20.

*o-bo-paefo, *pl. a-*, *quarry-man, stone-cutter, stone-mason*.

o-bo-poñ, + *monster*. Job 7, 12. Je. 51, 34. — o-bo-poñ, *pl. a-*, Ex. 32, 15.

boradekyena, must be boadekana.

bore, *v.* 1. + *to dig up*, Pr. 16, 27. — 3. + *to search for*.

bōre, = onānkā. — Borebōre &c. (both words without a prefix).

boro so (4) + *to prevail; to be the better, to have the advantage*.

*o-boro-adwuma, *beaten work*. Ex. 25, 18.

abrode-sé, *pl. id. 1. stump of a plantain-tree* (nea woatu reko-
dua nè nea esi ho) from which new trees grow &c.

Börönfo, 1. a tribe subject to Asante; s. Gr. p. XIII. (II. 2. Burom). — 2. a name given by the Asantes also to other tribes speaking Apotokan (*ib. II.*) = Kāmānāfo.

boró-wò-nyā, *Christmas and New-year's-day*. Okrānni bi kyeree ase se: Kan wòn a wosom Bōrofo Nkrañ no ye Bōrofo no ñ-koa, na afe du so na worebeye ñkoa no aye a, woboro wòn ansā-na wōamā wòn ntama nè ade no. Enti na ñkoa no too sā afe no Boróonyā = woboro wo a, enna wunyā.

abosam, + a bare rock, Ex. 26, 4. = botan ferefere.

*o-bosom-fre-daiñ, a house to consult tutelar spirits. Is. 65, 4.

*o-boson-huhuw, *pl. a-, idol*. Is. 2, 8. Eze. 20, 7.

*bòsow-ye, *inf. heaviness*. Job 9, 27.

o-bósú a akyēñkyēñ, *hoar-frost*, s. ñkyēñkyēñē.

bota, 1. 7... ammota no hō. — *botan-tim, *an immovable rock*.

*abotan-forofo, *the wild goats of the rock*. Job 39, 1.

abotiri, + ani akyi ab., *a head-band over the eyes*.

*abotiri-māfo, *one that bestows crowns*. Is. 23, 8.

*bo-to-ho, *inf. [bo 62]: mōñnyé nò b., be not slothful to do it*.

botoro: + wabo no b., *he has wounded him to death*. Re. 13, 3.

*botoro-fe, *deadly wound*.

botow, + to be relieved, Job 16, 6. — tr. + to make stoop, Pr. 12, 25.

*abo-tu-bea, *quarry*. — *o-bo-twāfo, *pl. a-, hewer of stone*. 2Ki. 12.

bow, v. 1. is or belongs to bow.

boŵerewua, *a nail that has become black by disease*; s. mmoŵ.

bo-yerew, + heart-burn(ing).

bra, 4. + nea eye hoñhom de bra okāra nè hōnam, *soul and body participate of the nature or qualities of the spirit*. K. § 180.

o-bra, 2. + obra hō mmāra, *moral law*.

*abra-bu, = abrabo; ab. mu nyiñ, *moral development*. K. § 185, 2.

bram, 1. + to enclose, Eze. 46, 22. aban a woabram hō, s. aban.

*o-bra-su, *nature*. 1Cor. 11, 14. [Da. 11, 24.

bu, 12. bu mu, d) to divide, Eze. 5, 1. cf. abupen. — 15. bu so, + ebu ne nsa so, *his means are not sufficient to pay this*. — 23. + bu .. mā, to impute. K. § 275. — 28. b) bu mañ, to form or constitute a state or kingdom; o-nè wòn kobuu esūm-mañ, K. § 195.

abu, + breach, destruction; mischief. Ps. 106, 23. Pr. 10, 15. Eze. 7, 26.

*o-buafo, *he that answers*. Mal. 2, 12.

bubu, + intr. to be humbled, to humble oneself. Je. 44, 10.

*o-bubufo, *breaker*. Mi. 2, 13.

abufu-hyew, + fierce wrath, rage. Ex. 32, 12. Pr. 6, 34.

*abufuw-ye mu nyā, *slow to anger*. Ps. 145, 8. — (abui, Gā.)

buma, + to lay hold of. — *o-bu-mā, *inf. imputation*. K. § 275

*abun-abun, *green fruits*. Ca. 2, 13.

buñkam so, *to be very excellent, supereminent, transcendent(al).*

búntwěre, *pl. a-; akutu no ye ab., these oranges are unripe.*

abunu × (o-bonu, G. a large drum.) — e-bunu, Ak. s. ebuñ.

*bũrobũro, *adv. entirely, totally; syn. korakora.*

bũro-kũruwa [brofo kuruwa] 1. a European jar, can, cup, mug &c. 2. a large tree and its edible fruit similar to a pomegranate, but larger and with larger seeds.

(buró-ònyā × s. borowo-nyā.)

(bũrúbũru = G. blublu.) — odi me nyā bũrobũro &c.

*buru-kasa, *foul talk, obscene language. K. §103.*

(burukuruwa × s. bũrok.) — burum, *pr. 682. (×o-).*

aburuwá-ba, *a child of a female slave (× a vile person).*

*buruw-ade, *battery. Eze. 26, 9.*

*abusūa-kahiri, *oguan a. s. aboa bi yam' nsono a abobow se kahiri no. — *abusūam', onipa nammonmu bon no, the low, concave part of the metatarsus. — abusūa-pon-ni, a member of a large family.*

abusu-de, *+ a cursed thing, curse; iniquity. — *abusu-dwuma, works of iniquity. — abusu-dwene, thoughts of iniquity; evil devices.*

*abususem-kāfo, *blasphemer.*

o-busuyefo, *pl. m-, + ungodly man.*

*bu-tra-so, *inf. over-rating, over-estimation; obu no b., he over-estimates him, K. §110.*

*bútùru [Eng. Ger.] *butter; s. dagyi.*

butuw, *intr. + to be overthrown. Jon. 3, 4.*

*butuw-bea, abutuwi, *couching-place, resting-place for beasts.*

*o-buw, *inf. s. buw 5.*

D.

da, *v. — 12. da adi, cf. da gua. — 17. da ho: a) + ne hō da ho, he lay uncovered. Ge. 9, 20. — c) eso da ho, it is uncovered. 1Cor. 11, 5.*

e-da, *+ da a enni ase, ensā dà, entwam' dà, eto rentwa dà, eternity.*

*dā-asetrā, *eternity as a quality.*

*dā-ho-wō, *id., eternal existence.*

o-dábáw, *+ snuffers. Ex. 25, 38.*

dabea, *place, lodge, resting-place. — da-bere, + resting-place.*

*dabiebio, *s. akura. — o-dabrabafo, pl. n-.*

dādā, *3. + to entice. — o-dādāfo: ota d., a deceitful bow.*

dade-kwasi, *+ tin. — dage-kyew, cf. akōkyew.*

*dade-saika, *an iron pan to roast or bake in. Le. 14, 21.*

o-da-dwēñ-nè-haw, *care. Mt. 13, 22. — adae, + place of sleeping.*

*o-daemone, *pl. a- [Gr.] demon.*

*o-daemoneni, *pl. a-fo, one possessed with a demon.*

adae-sō, *+ dream. — *adafa-bo, inf. enticing &c.*

*adafae, Akw. = nsankyiri, hīawa, aŭiriwa, mmām'.

*o-dafā-twa, *inf. turning from one side to the other in (desire of) sleep; tossing, tumbling and rolling about. Job 7, 4.*

*o-dagyafo, adagyawfo, *the naked. Job 22, 6. Eze. 18, 7.*

*dagyi, As. [Marewa: wagyi] *butter*; s. buturu.

*adaka-tiri, *top of the "bases" in Solomon's temple. 1Ki.7,35.*

adaka-ten, + *any long box*. — *adakawá, *a small box, coffer*.
adakũro, + *chief of a town or village*.

o-dammá, + *pl. adammā, chambers. Eze.40,17.*

adamfo, + *companion*. — adamfowa, 2. *acquaintance, friend*.

*adamfowá, *beloved, love. Ca.1,9*. — o-damōa, *pl. a-*.

dàñ, v. 4. + *to fetch, get or collect in (outstanding debts); to enforce payment, get cashed, recover a debt*. — adañ, + *dependence*.

dañ', v. — dañ ani, + *to wrest, distort (judgment, the truth); wonnān ani, it is unalterable, immutable, unchangeable*. — o-dañ m'a-katua ani, *he changed my wages. Ge.31,7*. — dañ asō: e-dañ atiefo asō, *it subverts the hearers; dañ butuw, to overthrow. 2Ti.2,14,18.*

dannañ, + *to turn about; Ja.3,3f.* — adannañ, *turning, turnings about, Ja.1,17. Eze.1,6. enni ad., it is unvariable. K.§295b.*

*dannañfo: tekrema d., *a wayward tongue. Pr.17,20.*

o-dá-ànó, + *trap spring; stumbling-block, Ro.11,9.*

adansá, *better: adensa.*

*adanse-gye, *inf. a receiving or acceptation of testimonies given, convincement, the being convinced of. Heb.11,1*. — *o-danse-huhuni, -fo, *a worthless witness*. — *adanse-hunu, *witness without cause. Pr.19,28.24,28*. — *adanse-sem, *testimonies. Ps.119.*

*adan-sem [o-dam asem] *madness. Lu.6,11.*

*o-dan-sifo, *pl. a-, builder of a house; od. nyansafo, master-builder.*

da-nsow, l. 2... nsow]; oyi d... agyirae... *Je.12,9.*

danta, = denā. — adantapu, *silk-cotton; syn. tenterehú.*

adapā, + *ignominy; (×adagyaw.)*

*adapen-son-afāhye, *the Feast of Weeks. De.16,9.*

dasúmañ,? — dawadwā, dawagua, ... *cf. + tā (p.466), ayam'de.*

de, v. 5. + oreko no na ode sū, *he went on weeping; ode no tañ ara nna ñhinā, he hated him all his days. 1Sa.1,10.6,12.18,29.*

ade, + 11. ehō ade, *means. K.§207*. — 12. eso ade, *consequence, result, fruit, reward, recompense*. — 13. Cpds. ade- or nneema-ñhinā-hū, *omniscience; ade- or nneema-ñhinā-so-tumi, omnipotence.*

*adebisa-de: ye-, *to use divination. 2Ki.21,6.*

o-debisafo, + *one that has a familiar spirit. Le.19,31.20,6.*

*adebo-su, *nature. Jude10. Cf. su, bañ, obra, obrasu.*

dedaw, 2. ... adamfo ... — *dedaw-ye, *inf. oldness. Ro.7,6.*

o-dede, *pl. a-, Ec.5,11*. — *adede-sem, *goodly words. Ge.49,21.*

*ade-dodow, *riches, fulness; 1K.10,23. Ps.24,1.*

*dedua-dañ, dedua-fi, *prison, dungeon.*

*adefedefe, *inf. Job 32,21f.* — *ad.-sem, *smooth things, Is.30,10.*

o-defemfo, *pl. a-, borrower, = odefirifo.*

o-deferefo, + *devout (Ac.2,5).*

*ade-fòforó, *a new, different, strange thing, s. foforo.*

*o-de-fŵefo, *seer*. 2 Sam. 24, 11. 1 Ch. 29, 29.

odeha, *better*: ode-ne-ha.

*ade-hũ, *inf. sight, eyesight*. — *odehũfo, *pl. a-, a seeing person*;

*ade-hye, *inf. measuring (with hollow vessels)*. [seer.

o-dehye, 1.+ a) ohehe bogyani; b) obiara a ote n'abusũam' - × (when ...). - 4.+ a tumor on the eyelid, sty, hordeolum.

o-dehye-ba, *pl. adehye-mma*. — adehyewá, (× o-).

*ade-kari, *inf. the act of weighing*.

*adekora-bea, -dai, -ofi, ade-korae, *storehouse, treasury*.

*ade-koro, *one or the same thing*; dŵen ad., *to be likeminded*.

*adekoro-fŵe, *inf. simplicity*. — *adekoro-ye, *inf. monotony*.

ade-kye, 2. the act of + communicating. (He. 13, 16.) [K. § 305.

*o-dekyefo, *pl. a-, divider*. Lu. 12, 14.

adekyēe-hēmá (×-hama). — adekyē-soroma, wuedi, kyekyep. dēméréku (×-gu).

deñ, + (in l. 9) mframa a emu ye deñ, *a fierce wind*. Ja. 3, 4.

e-deñ, + odén na ye na woanni mogya, *be sure that thou eat not the blood*. De. 12, 23. — *deñ-hye, *inf. strengthening, confirmation, invigoration*; gyidi mu d., *Confirmation*.

adénkúm, 2. *a play of women, s. agoru*.

adensá, *handcuff, manacle, s. ada-nsa*. (×=kapo). [1 Ti. 6, 5.

ade-nyā, + *property*, Pr. 4, 7. *increase, produce*, Nu. 18, 30. — *gain*.

*deñ-ye, *hardness*; anim d., *boldness, effrontery; stubbornness*.

*ade-paw, *inf. choosing, choice*; ad. hō tumi, *liberty to choose, power of choice, option, self-determination*. K. § 176. 195.

adé-pé, + *craving*, Pr. 10, 3. — *adepe-de, *means of worldly gain*.

*ade-santeñ, *all existing things in the world*. He. 1, 2.

*ade-sēre, *inf. petition*. 1 Sam. 1, 17. — *ade-siei, *treasury*. Pr. 8, 21.

*ade-so-di, *inf. government of the world*.

*ade-so-fŵe, *inf. preservation of the world*. K. § 152. 189.

*ade-susuw, *inf. measuring of length, measure*. Le. 19, 35.

*ade-ton-ne, *wares for sale*.

ade-to-wo-so, atowoso, *fainting fit, swoon, unconsciousness*.

*o-dew-so, *with grace*. Col. 3, 16.

ade-ye, + *operation*. 1 Cor. 13, 6. e-so ade-yo, *execution*. K. § 304.

di, 17.+ di kām, *to be damaged, deficient, lacking*. Ec. 1, 15. - 22.+ ode won dii anim, - dii ho, - dii akyiri, *hé put them foremost, - after, - hindermost*. Ge. 33, 2. - wadi me ahũnkañ. - didi so, *to follow in succession*. Ps. 89, 1(2). - 25.+ di mu akoteñ, *to be the main point, the principal thing*. - 27. di gyina, *to last*. - 32.+ di kom, *to be hungry*; di sukom, *to be thirsty*. - 37.+ atutrā (Ge. 13, 3). - 53.+ (after adehyesem) akokũrokosem. - 83.+ wodi mfew-āno, *they kiss each other*; wodi abogyafra, *s. this*. - 87.+ di nsusom', *to be joined or fitted together, to stick together*. - 88.+ nhũanim. - T. *To act in* (×a) *mutual ...* 96.+ wo-nè mo di ntetewmú, *they separate you from their company*. Lu. 6, 22. - A-W. b) abogyafra, mfew-āno, gyina, nhũanim, kām, akokũrokosem, kom, akoteñ, anadŵogua, sukom, nsusom', ntetewmú, atutrā, ayeware.

*di, Ak. contr. = de yi, ni.

*àdiàba, G. adiaġba, a precious coral or bead.

dibea, + situation, relation, state, K. §100. 236. (abakan d., the right of the firstborn, De. 21, 17.) — order, manner. Ps. 110, 4.

didì, v. — 2. + didì hō, to have the usufruct of. K. §110. — 5. to feed (of sheep &c.); red. didìdìdì, Jer. 6, 3. — adidí, + Awurade ad., the Lord's Supper. — adidi-bea, + pasture, Ge. 47, 4. cf. yem̄mea. — *adidi-dáká, crib, manger. Job 39, 3. — adidi-dé, 1. + provision, food, Ps. 132, 15. Pr. 6, 8. — 3. Awurade ad. = Aw. adidi. — o-didifo, + devourer, Mal. 3, 11. — adidii: *adidii-asefo, sing. -ni, persons at meal, partakers of a meal; Awurade ad., communicants. — *adidii-ase mpae, grace, prayer at meal.

*o-difo, pl. a-, one who eats &c. Ec. 5, 11. ruler, Mi. 5, 1(2). Na. 3, 12. so d., prince, Re. 1, 5. heir, He. 11, 7. 9.

o-difudé-pefó, greedy of gain. 1 Ti. 3, 3. 4, 8.

*o-dikañfo, pl. a-, author. He. 12, 2.

*o-di-mā, inf. intercession(s); cf. sere-mā. 1 Ti. 2, 1.

*o-di-mā-fo, intercessor, mediator; advocate; redeemer, avenger. [Job 19, 25. 33, 23. Is. 59, 13.]

e-diñ, (l. 5.) + eyi diñ na obo wui, to this end he died. Ro. 14, 9.

diññ, ode n'ani fwe no d., his eyes are fastened on him. Lu. 4, 20.

adinam, pl. n-, 2 Ch. 4, 16. flesh-hook, Ex. 27, 3. — adintrum.

adiñkārā, 2. a kind of amulet, otuo-suma. — adipū.

*adiyi-da, Kristo ad., Epiphany. — *adiyi-dwuma, prophetic office. — *adiyi-señ-kā, inf. (the gift of) prophecy. 1 Co. 13, 2.

*adiyisem-kāfo, prophet. Mi. 2, 11.

dō, v. 1. + Ge. 1, 22. 7, 17. — 3. + dō mmoawa, to breed worms. Ex. 16, 20. — 17. dō hō, a) to love, like, Ge. 27, 4. 9. — b) to spare &c.

*o-dō-so, willingly. 1 Pe. 5, 2. — *dō-adidi, love-feast. Jude 12.

ado-de, + delight, Ps. 119, 24. 92. Pr. 8, 30.

o-dódo-beñ, pl. a-, ... distills + (drops, runs) ... + spout, pipe, long tube, used as a conductor of water, oil &c. Zec. 4, 2.

*dodo-dodore, *dodore, red. v., s. dore.

dodoñku, ... abo d., it has blistered; Ak. donnoñ; cf. horonoa.

*dodow-pofo, stammerer; Is. 32, 4.

*dodow-nyā, inf. fulness. Nu. 18, 27.

*dodow-ye, inf. multitude.

adoe, + (in l. 1) mercy; — adoe-ye, + goodness, mercy. Ex. 34, 6f.

*adoeye-de, mercies. Is. 55, 3. — odoeyefo, + gracious (person).

o-dōfo, — 3. friend. Est. 5, 10.

adokodoko-de, + dainty; di ad., to feed delicately. La. 4, 5.

adokodoko-sem, + kā ad., to flatter. Pr. 2, 16.

dokōn-kāñkyee, bread of ripe plantains.

adokōn-ni, the manner in which odokono is eaten.

*o-dom-akyede, gift of grace, free gift. Ro. 1, 11. 5, 15f. 6, 23.

o-dom-maniñ, + the valiant, Am. 2, 14. syn. okōfoni, osabarima.

dom-máta, pl. n-, + 2 Ki. 3, 23. — *dom-di, inf. war. 1 Ki. 15, 6. 16.

- *o-dome, *inf. cursing*; nnome, *inf. curse*.
 dòn, + *to pervade, imbue*. K. §119.
 adòn-ne, + *mercies*. Ac. 13, 34.
 *dòn-nodow [dòm dodow] *multitude of a host*. Ps. 33, 16.
 *donnoñ, Ak. = dodoñku, *cf. horonoa*.
 dòre, bone adore ahye won so, *they are laden with sins*.
 ado-sase, + *field*. Ne. 11, 25.
 dote, + *swish, plastered clay*. — *dote-tow, *lump of clay*.
 *dotoyañ, As. *bog, morass*; s. dotō, dontori, denkyedenkye.
 e-dow, 1. 4. Alatafo na ede ñwene ntama.
 o-dowá, (2.×) - 3. (× the armpit).
 *o-do-yere, *beloved wife, favorite wife*. Ps. 45, 9 (10).
 *drako [Gr.] *dragon, monster, serpent, cf. otweasee*. Is. 27, 1. 30, 6.
 du, v. + 1. 5 memā adu, *I shall fulfill (the number of thy days)*.
 Ex. 23, 26. - + 1. 7 onnú, *he is the worse*, 1 Co. 8, 8. - Phr. + Ge. 39, 2. -
 du āno, *to be sufficient, to come to perfection*. K. §214, 1.
 dùá, v. 2. c) *red*. duadua, *to set*. Is. 62, 6.
 e-dùá, 6. + dua-mu, *pl. n-, in ward, in prison*. - 9. s. si 43f. Col. 2, 2.
 *dua-bo-dua, *ebony*. Eze. 27, 15. — *dua-dwumfo, s. duasenfo.
 duam', *pl. nnuam'*; duam' da, dua-mu-nna, *imprisonment, the state of being imprisoned*. Eze. 7, 26. - dua-mu-nna ntade, *prison garments*. 2 Ki. 25, 2.
 aduan, + (1. 3) *food for beasts, provender*. Ge. 24, 32.
 *aduan-kom, *hunger for or famine of bread*. Je. 42, 14. Am. 8, 11. -
 *aduan-kora-dañ, *corn-magazine, garner*; *aduan-kora-kürow, *city of store*. — *aduan-nōa-dañ, *house for cooking*. Eze. 46, 24. —
 *aduan-twa, *harvest*. Joel 1, 11.
 *dua-señfo, *pl. n-, carpenter*. 2 Sam. 5, 11.
 *dua-towfo, *feller of a tree, hewer of wood*;
 *dua-twafo, *wood-cutter*. Je. 46, 22. De. 29, 11.
 *adu-bēñ [aduru b.] *sulphur, brimstone*; s. sufre, atodu-dubēñ.
 adu-biri, *ink*. 2 Co. 3, 3. *lead-glance, eye-pigment*. 2 Ki. 9, 30. Eze. 23, 40.
 due, 1. 1. 4. *verb (× word)* - 1. 6f. *amulets, or ... worship, ...*
 *aduemme, = ahye-mme, *a kind of mouse (otew abe)*; s. akura.
 *adu-frae, *confection &c.* Ex. 30, 35.
 adu-huām, + *sweet incense*. Ex. 30, 7f. ... fwentēā, abēfo. -
 *aduhuām-hyew-muka, *altar of incense*; *cf. huām-aforemuka*.
 *adu-kokō, *red paint, ruddle, red chalk, (vermilion?)* Eze. 23, 14.
 dúkuduku, ebubuu d., *it was broken to pieces*. Da. 2, 34f.
 dum, + ani adum, *it is faded*, Le. 13, 6. 21.
 e-dum, 2. + *pillar inserted in a wall, pilaster, post*; *cf. afasudum*.
 [Eze. 40, 9. 14. 20.
 *du-mono, *a green tree, opp. duwui*. Eze. 20, 47. Lu. 23, 31.
 *o-dun-tiri, *pl. a-, [odum, otiri] capital of a pillar, ntāsotiri*. 1 Ki. 7, 16.
 duobo, v. [ebia efi "odua obo, " = óyè nea obi nyee bi da, óyè
 anuoden a etra so] + *to frisk*, Je. 50, 11. [Ps. 35, 26.
 aduradé, + abohora si no ad., *he is clothed with dishonour*.

duru, *v.* 1. + nsew aduru no, *a curse lies on him. De. 29, 20. — 4. d. mu afiforo, to dedicate (a new house). De. 20, 5.*

aduru hũāmhũām, *s. aduhũām. — *aduru-hye, inf. the act of embalming a corpse. Ge. 50, 3. — *aduru-titi, inf.?*

*du-wui [dua a awu] *a dry tree; opp. dumono.*

dwe, *F. = due.*

Dw̃.

*dṽabiri, *place of assembly. La. 2, 6. cf. aguabirim'.*

dṽae, *l. 4. odi (× obo) me so ah.*

*dṽae-ye, *inf. = dṽaebo. Is. 25, 5.*

dṽē, *l. 4. anká (× eñká) bi. — dṽē, l. 2. dṽēdṽēdṽē.*

dṽéá, *a fine girl, lady. — *o-dṽeā, hemorrhage, = atwamene.*

(o-dṽehene ×) *s. odṽennini. pr. 2472.*

*adṽem-mone [adṽene b.] *nipa hō ad., evil surmisings. 1Ti. 6, 4.*

*adṽem-pa, *reasonable, judicious thoughts; discretion. Pr. 1, 5.*

dṽeñ, *v. + dṽ. tirim, to devise, Ex. 31, 4. to meditate. Ps. 27, 4. — dṽ. adṽempa, to be discreet, soberminded, Tit. 2, 5f.*

dṽeññwēñ, *+ to muse. Ps. 39, 3f.*

adṽene, — n'adṽenem' tew, *+ he is soberminded, 1Ti. 3, 2. n'a-dṽenem' atew, he is in his right mind again. Mk. 5, 15. tew .. adṽenem', to teach, train. Tit. 2, 4. — adṽenem'hare-sem, + lightness. 2Co. 1, 17. — *adṽenemù-hárefó, lightminded, frivolous person(s). — adṽenem'tew, + 2. sound mind, sobermindedness, sobriety, female modesty. 1Ti. 2, 14. 2Ti. 1, 7. — *adṽene-nta-nta, double-mindedness; adṽene-ntantafo, the doubleminded. — *adṽeñ-hare, = adṽenem'hare. K. §44f. 48. — *adṽeñ-koro, unanimity; wode ad. yee, they did it with one accord, unanimously; ye ad., to be of one mind. Ro. 12, 16. Phi. 2, 2. Cf. nokoro.*

adṽennimma. — dṽenso-toá. — adṽeññwēre.

dṽerew, *+ to be broken in pieces. Is. 8, 9.*

*dṽerekuwa = takuwa ketewa.

dṽe-tiri, *b o d., + to hoard. Is. 23, 18.*

*o-dṽiin-honi, *pl. a-, idol. Is. 48, 5. Ho. 13, 2. — adṽin-nàdé, instrument. — adṽin-ne, + *dṽom ad., nsānkū-dṽinne, musical instrument. 1Ch. 16, 5. 42. — *adṽin-ni-hō-abofo, the Industrial Committee (of the Basel Missionary Society).*

dṽira, *(l. 12. adṽeññwēre) + 3. to dedicate. Ne. 12, 27.*

*adṽira-de, = odṽira hō ayeyede. Nu. 6, 10f.

*o-dṽira-tṽa, *inf. 1. s. odṽira. — 2. dedication. Ne. 12, 27.*

*o-dṽo, *inf. meekness, gentleness, mildness. Phil. 4, 5. 1Ti. 6, 11. Ja. 3, 17.*

adṽóbáw, *a (× the chief) branch ...*

dṽōdṽō, *+ safe, in safety, in peace; onam dṽ.. mu bae. Ge. 33, 18.*

adṽogu, *most probably adṽoku.*

*o-dṽo-koni, *pl. a- -fo, one sick of the palsy. Mt. 9.*

*dṽom-mone, *nasty song. — *dṽom-so-gye, inf. responsory singing, alternative song. Ex. 32, 18. — *o-dṽon-kyerefo, singing master. Ps. 4, 5. &c.*

*adṽow, *3. l. 1. amim (× anim) — 4. (× for one's own payment) thus paying oneself.*

*dŵow-ade, *prey*. 2 Ki. 21, 14.

dŵudŵo .. kōma, *to be refreshed*. Ex. 23, 12.

*adŵuma-dañ, *workshop*.

*adŵuma-de, *fruits of labour*. Ex. 23, 16.

dŵuma-di: asase-so-d., *earthly calling*; oꝑoro d., *heavenly calling*.

*adŵuma-tow, *adŵuma-ye-tow, *levy, tribute of bond service, tribute service*. 1 Ki. 4, 6. 5, 13. 9, 15. 21. — *adŵuma-ye-boafō, *helper in doing a work*. 1 Co. 3, 9. — *adŵuma-ye-nnua, *instruments*. 1 Ki. 19, 21.

o-dŵumfo, F. gŵimfo, + *craftsman*. Ac. 19, 24.

F.

fa, *v.* 16. + efa hē ara a, *in every respect*. K. § 132. *cf.* 21. b). — 20. fa ase, + a) fa ase ye, *to do secretly*. 1 Sam. 18, 22. *cf.* nam ase. — b) fa ase, ...

afā, *place, room, side*; afā da so wō hō, *still there is room*; Lu. 14, 22.

owō yeñ afā, *he is on our side*; Lu. 9, 50.

*o-fa-ba, *inf.* [de ba, fa ba] *the act of procuring, bringing*; ofaba adŵuma, *a positive task*. K. p. 63. § 221.

o-fabafō, + 2. = ofarebae, *inventor*; Ro. 1, 30.

*fa-bea: n'akwañ no f., *the paths of their course*. Job 6, 18.

afā-bó, + *rubbish*. — *fafiri-kā, *inf. absolution*. K. § 340.

fām, (× femfām) 2. + obo no fām fasu no hō, *he smites him to the wall*. 1 Sa. 18, 11. 19, 10. *Cf.* kā 43.

*fam'-ade, *matter, stuff; the world of matter (and mind), nature*; opp. honhom. K. § 173f. — mfāmā, + *bowls*. Re. 5, 8.

*fam'fam', *very low or deep beneath*; f. asase, *the land of the depths, the lower parts of the earth*, Eze. 32, 18. *cf.* 31, 14—18. 32, 24. a-sase ase (fām').

*fam'ni, *pl. -fo, a man from below, of the earth, earthly*. 1 Co. 15, 48.

*fam'-su, *physical nature*; f. mu nyiñ, *physical development*.

fāññ, + *openly*. Mk. 1, 45.

[K. § 185, 2.

o-fare-bae, + *inventor, author*, He. 5, 9. *heretic*; *cf.* ofabafo.

mfāre (not fāre). — mfāre, tu donkoro nè ... *betw. 1 and ...*

mfare-tu-bere, *from about 1 to 4 o'clock*. [Re. 9, 17. 17, 4. 18, 12.

*afase-biri, 1. = afasew tuntum. 2. *dark-violet colour, purple*.

mfā-só, + pe hō mf., *to make merchandise of*. 2 Pe. 2, 3.

*mfaso-de, *means of making profit*.

*afasu-dum, *projections of a wall*. Eze. 40, 16. 22.

afasu-siñ, *ruins*. Is. 49, 19.

mfa-to-hō, + *allegory*. Ga. 4, 24. — mfatohō-sem, *parable*. K. § 318.

*fatu-dade, *pl. f.-nnade, mattock*. 1 Sa. 13, 20.

fe, 4. fe nehō akyiri, + *to relent*. Ps. 135, 14.

afe, + woadi mfe du nè akyiri, *or, woadi mfe du de reko, they are ten years old and upward*. Nu. 3, 14. 4, 3.

fea, f. so, *to repeat, do again*. Pr. 19, 19. — mfeafeahō, K. § 7, 1.

afe-dañ, + *the year's end*. Ex. 34, 22. 2 K. 4, 16f.

*afe-di, *inf.* = few-di, *scorning*. — *o-fedifo, = ofewdifo. Pr. 1, 22.

- fefa, $\times$ better: fofa. — fēfēfo, *quarrelsome men*; cf. mfēfēwá.
 *fefew, s. few, fifew; *to suck; to feed sweetly on*. Job 24, 20.
 mfefew-ade, + ornaments. Is. 3, 18. — *mfefewe, *sprout, shoot*.
 *afe-foforo(-da), *New Year's day*. [Eze. 16, 7.
 fei, fēfei, *to consider closely*. 1 Ki. 3, 21.
 fékúw, + sect, Ac. 24, 5. — Kristofo f. bi, *Christians having the same creed or confession*. — *feku-bo, *inf. formation of a society &c., association; fellowship, companionship*. K. § 306. — *feku-sem, *sect*, Ac. 24, 14. *heresy*, 2 Pe. 2, 1. — o-fékúni, + *proselyte*. Mt. 23, 15.
 fem, 1. + (de.. fem) ... — fēmm, 2. + flat, Nu. 22, 31.
 *fentem, + *to plough*. — *fentem-bere, *ploughing time*. Ex. 34, 21.
 *o-fentemfo, pl. f., *plougher*. Ps. 129, 3.
 *afe-peñ, + pl. m-, *a series or period of 7 years, week of years*; cf. dapeñ. Da. 9, 24, 27.
 *fēre, v. [red. fērefēre] s. fre. — fēre, v. 2. f. or feri mu.
 e-fere, 1. + ahina a. s. asańka a abo fā.
 e-fere, + *cucumber*. Is. 1, 8. Je. 10, 5. — Amfere, pr. n., s. asafo.
 fērefēre, + wadi ne nhinā f., *he has eaten up every bit*.
 *fere-fuw, *cucumber field*; *fere-tūro, *garden of cucumbers*.
 *feri, v. = fēre 2. wode fitii f. dua mu tu mu tokuru, *they bore out a hole from a piece of wood with a gimlet*.
 *mfe-santeñ ntoatoaso nhinā, *for ever and ever, from age to age*.
 *fete, v. s. fetew. — *fete-kwañ, *a furrow drawn by the plough (of the length of an acre)*. 1 Sa. 14, 14. — *fetew-ade, *plough*.
 *o-fetewfo, pl. a-, *plougher, ploughman*.
 *mfetewē-kā, *furrow*. Job 39, 10.
 mfew-āno, + di mf., *to kiss each other*. Ps. 85, 10(11).
 few-di, o-few-difo, = afedi, ofedifo.
 fi, v. 15. fi gua Ps. 68, 24(25). — 24. efifi ntabań fa, *it makes itself wings*; Pr. 23, 5. fi wusiw, *to emit smoke, to smoke*. Ge. 15, 17.
 mfi-ase, 2. *determination, direction or tendency to some end*. K. § 182.
 *fiaso, As. a weight of gold.
 *fi-bea, *place from which a thing comes; mine*, Job 28, 1.
 *afi-de[ofiade] *household-stuff or goods, furniture, movable property*. Eze. 1, 4. Mk. 3, 27.
 *afi-de [efi ade] *uncleanness*. — *afide-ye, *inf. id.*
 *afide-yefo, *an unclean person*. Ep. 4, 19. 5, 3. 5.
 *o-fie-asetrā-sem, *the affairs of (this) life*. 2 Ti. 2, 4.
 *o-fie-asore, *family prayer, family devotion*.
 o-fie-fwē, + *management of a household, dispensation*. 1 Ti. 1, 4.
 o-fie-nipa, *household servant, domestic*. Lu. 16, 13. Ac. 10, 7.
 *fifew, red. v. s. few & fefew.
 *mfifii, *bud, plants, productions of the earth*. Is. 42, 5. 61, 11.
 afi-foro, duru mu af., *to dedicate*. De. 20, 5.
 *mfimufo, pl. id. *one that escapes*; cf. oguańfo.
 *o-fi-ni, *one of the household*, Ge. 15, 3. pl. (a-)fifo.

mfini-gyer, + *Cf.* asiñ, nsā-kawe, nsā nyīnyānyīnyā.

*o-fi-prama, a large yard, enclosed by 6—8 houses, not forming part of the main street.

afiri, (l. 2) + ohintimpraku. — *o-firi-sumfo, pl. a-, fowler.

*mfitiase-de, -sem, elements, rudiments. *Ga.* 4, 3. *Col.* 2, 8. 20. 2 *Pe.* 3, 10.

*afiti-fwerow, cf. fwerow.

*afi-trā, inf. family life; wo af. mu, when thou sittest in thy house.

*o-fitrāfo, pl. a-, one that sojourns in a house. *Ex.* 3, 22. [*De.* 6, 7.

o-fi-wura, + host, *Ro.* 16, 23. — o-fi-wurabea, hostess.

o-fō, wode n'ase titiriw (× ne ñhiñ) poma ad.

(mfoā, must be mfuā, mfuawa.)

fofa, + de nsa f. anim, to stroke one's face, soothe, flatter, make suit, cf. defedefe. *Job* 11, 19. *Pr.* 19, 6. *Ps.* 45, 13. — *mfofa-hō, (= afofare) mounting, framing or setting (of jewels), socket. *Ex.* 28, 13.

mfōfānā, sores (× on the sole ... and) between the toes.

afōfāntō, butterfly; kinds: odéfufū', gyahéne, ñkāní, akukuá, osófó, nsoromma, tumm-nè-hyēñ.

*afofare, setting, socket (of gems) *Ex.* 28, 11. compass, settle. *Eze.* 43, 14.

*o-fofo, pl. a-, [fow] plunderer, spoiler.

*fōfō, s. fō; home f., snorting. — *fōfō, mourning. *Ps.* 38, 6(7).

fōfō, l. 2. horo (× boro) — fōfoe, = foefoe, s. foe. *Job* 12, 23.

fófóro, + different, strange, ade-f. + some strange thing. 1 *Pe.* 4, 4. 12.

fóforó-yé, + newness. *Ro.* 7, 6. — fofrahá, a kind of shrub.

fomm, + in the twilight. 2 *Ki.* 7, 5. 7.

*afōm-mā, s. afono-mā. — afōm-akūm, better: ofōñkum, a-

fōmfām, f. hō, to be joined or cleave together or one to another; cf. kā 43. *Job* 41, 17. 23. *Da.* 2, 43.

mfōmfām-hō, border, *Ex.* 25, 25. raft, float. 2 *Ch.* 2, 16. s. nteñ-ani.

afōmfōn-sēm, di af., + to commit a wrong, to commit treachery. [*Le.* 5, 21(6, 2). *Eze.* 15, 8.

mfōmso-mu-sore, a rising or desisting from trespasses, correction, a setting to rights what was wrong, reformation. 2 *Ti.* 3, 16.

o-fōñ, + leanness. *Ps.* 106, 15.

*mfōnin-nuru, painter's colour. *K.* § 41.

*o-fōñkūm, a-, s. afomakum. — fōñdōfōno, + 2. feeble. *Ge.* 30, 42.

afonom', b o. af., to howl. *Ja.* 5, 1.

*afono-mā, mouth-ful, morsel, piece (of bread). *Pr.* 23, 8. *Eze.* 13, 19.

o-fōnonō, pl. a-, oven &c. — o-fōnto-biā, cf. atipateram.

afore-bó-dé, + sacrifice.

*afore-gya, an offering made by fire. *Le.* 23, 25.

*afore-muka, altar. *Ge.* 8, 20. — *afore-poñ, altar. 1 *Ki.* 6, 22.

foro, v. + womā woñ mu nokware foro, they enhance or increase the knowledge of truth believed and obeyed among them. *K.* § 293.

*mforo-só, inf. going up, ascending. *Ps.* 120—134.

forow, v. (1. G. fōlo, flo, = tñitwa.) 2. + G. flou.

fow, v. l. 3. ko afuw biara a wope mu ... *Cf.* fōm.

*afow-ade, spoil, prey. 2 *Ki.* 21, 14. *Eze.* 38, 12. *Cf.* asade.

mfówa-bere, usu. mfowa-pa.

fra, 1. + to mingle oneself, associate, keep company (with). 1Co.5,9,11. — 2. ofra, + he is approved; emfra, it is bad, Pr.20,14. womfra, they are reprobate, 2 Ti.3,8. — 4. ofra yeñ mu, he is one of us, belongs to us. He.10,39. ofra (mo) mu, he is within; omfra (mo) mu, he is without. 1Co.5,13. — *ofra, inf. ne fra a ofra no, his approved character. Phi.2,22. ne fra a omfra, his frailty, infirmity, feebleness, unfitness, worthlessness, baseness.

afrafra-duaṇ, mixed provender, fodder. Job6,5. Is.30,24.

*mfracrae, mixture, admixture, alloy, composition.

*afrafrafo, mingled people. Je.25,20,24. af. pī, a mixed multitude. Ex.12,38. Nu.11,4. asrafo af., auxiliary troops, hired soldiers. Je.50,37.

*mframa-tama, sail; sail-cloth, canvas, bunting, Eze.27,7.

fre, 4. red. to win; ne bra ye fe na efrefre, he is of a sweet and winning deportment; frefre .. kăra, to revive the soul. La.1,11,19.

mfremfrem-ade, + dainty morsels, Pr.18,8. cf. adokodokode.

afre-so, + in a moment. Nu.16,21.

fū, (okasa fū) in connection with kasa it is Gā (i. e. an Akraism).

fū, (× perh. ... up;) always connected with nū.

afū-afū, + crooked, Is.40,4.

fua, + sinapi-fua, a grain of mustard seed. Mt.13,31,17,20.

*mfuā, mfuawa, s. mfoā. — afuā, l. 3. even a bit.

*mfuakoko, a ceremony performed among the Aburi people on account of a woman in the sixth month of her first pregnancy.

mfúdŵè, 1. ode (F. dŵow) a woatōtō no afum'; 2. ode a woatōtō.

*afum'duaṇ, herb(s), vegetable(s). Ps.104,14. Da.1,12. Ro.14,2.

*afum-misa, inf. [bisa efunu] necromancy. — *o-fummisáfo, pl. a-,

*fun-naka, efunu-adaka, coffin; 2 Sa.3,31. [necromancer.

funu, v. + f. (fasu) mu, to dig through (a wall). Eze.8,8.

*efunu-adaka, funnaka, coffin; bier. Lu.16,14.

o-furafo, o-furaefo, pl. a-, = onifiraefo. Ex.4,11. Is.59,10.

*o-fura-tam [ntama a wofura] garment. He.1,11.

*afuru-fa, inf. [fa af.] pregnancy. Ho.9,11.

afūrum, + af. kakatefo, onager, wild ass; syn. sareso-af. Job39,5.

fusa, small animals, eating or destroying the thatch which had not been sufficiently dry when it was used to cover the roof.

*mfutumawa, dim. small dust, particle of dust.

futumerefūnu, a fabulous beast, having 2 heads & 1 body.

Fŵ.

*o-fŵan-nua, myrtle; = mirite. Is.41,19.55,13.

fŵe, 5. + wófŵè né fŵé, they keep his (its) charge. Nu.1,53.3,7.-
12. f) fŵe nehō so, to be chaste. Tit.2,5.

e-fŵee, a shrub &c. — fŵé, Jer.19,8. red. fŵéfŵē, Zeph.2,15.

fŵè, + omfá nye fŵē, he does not regard it, makes nothing of it; enyé mmā fŵē, it is to no profit. 2 Ti.2,14.

afŵéā, afŵéa, mole; odi fam' mmoa.

fŵēafŵēā, pl. nŵēa-nŵēā, + thin (of hair, Le.13,30).

*fŵe-adwuma, office, charge, function. Ac.1,20.

ñfwe-anim, + o-nè no di ñf. kasa, *he speaks to him face to face.*

*fwe-bea, *aspect, appearance, form.* Lu.3,22.

*afwe-de, 1. *object to look upon, thing for show; spectacle, gazing-stock; 1Co.4,9. Na.3,6. — 2. charge, 2Chr.31,16. wofwe m'af., they observe what is to be observed concerning me, they keep my charge. Le.22,9. Nu.9,23. — *afwede-fwefo, overseers over certain charges.*

*afwedefwe-sem, *instruction for an observance or for the performance of some office or function.* Ne.13,33.

afwee, + *lofty place, 2Chr.20,24. watch, Ha.2,1. theatre, Ac.19,29.*

o-fwefo, + *officer, Jos.3,2. pedagogue, child-tender, Ga.3,24f.*

*fwefo-dwuma, *the office of a bishop. 1Ti.3,1.*

fweŵe, + fwe. mu pesepese, *to make search, rack one's brains.*

*fweŵe, s. fwe. [Ep.3,8. K.§206.]

*fweŵe-bea: enni or emu nni f., *it is unsearchable. Ps.145,3.*

*ñfweŵe-mú, *inf. investigation, examination, inquiry.*

fwenakron, fweneukron (× a-, × pl. ñ-)

*fwen-sin, *one who has a mutilated nose. — e-fwentēā, (× o-)*

fwe re, 2. + *to be deprived of. Ge.27,45.*

(o-fwerem, fweremukyew, fwerema, × s. fwi...) — fwētī.

fwi, + *with violence. Re.18,21.*

fwie, 5. + *to pour a drink-offering. Ge.35,14.*

*fwie-gu, *inf. pouring out; Honhom kronkron f., effusion or descending of the Holy Ghost.*

afwie-sā, + *all the wine used during the festival, s. afwie.*

fwin, 1. *to catch away, Ac.8,39. to rescue, Am.3,12. f.ko, to take away, Job9,12. — fwinfwim, to lift up, brandish, flourish. 2Sa.23,18.*

o-fwirem', *a creeper with large thorns; hama a ehō wo nsoe.*

*fwirema-bo, *inf. whistling; object of hissing. 2Ch.29,8.*

fwiren, v. cf. donnōn. K.§180.

fwiren-fwiren: obotan āno f., *the crag of the rock. Job39,28.*

G.

*gangaga, = garega.

ago, + *Damask silk. — ago-bone, + revellings. Ro.13,13.*

ago-de, + *a light thing. De.1,41. — *ago-fō, a nasty play.*

o-go-hye-ase, *warning (promise of a play). — goro, Ak. (× Gy.)*

goru, red. gugoru. — agoru, l. 6. pēwá (× bēwá).

*goru-kyere, *inf. play, drama, performance of a play. K.§104.*

ago-sanawa, *a small earthen pot in which palm-oil is kept.*

o-go-soafo, pl. ñ.

gow, 3. b) cf. 7. — 4. l. 5. ne nsam' gow, *he is open-handed, liberal. — 5. + ñnow wo amirikatu mu, slack not thy riding. 2Ki.4,24. 7. gow mu, to mitigate, alleviate, soften, allay, assuage, soothe; to lessen, diminish, temper.*

granāte, ... būrokūrúwá (× buruk.)

gu, 10, 1. gu asu, *to make or suffer shipwreck. 1Ti.1,19. — 3. + to unite by oath. — o-gu, inf. falling, casting; sowing &c.*

- e-gua, 1. + fi gua, *Ps. 68, 24 (25). s. fi 15.* — ada gua (= ada adi), *it is manifest, evident, public, notorious. K. § 114.*
- o-guabén, *a thorny creeper.* — aguábìrim, + *broadway. Pr. 1, 21.*
- guaha, 2. fig. *earnest. 2Co. 1, 22.*
- guam, 1. + *to be closely united. Ro. 6, 5.* — 3. *to prance about.*
- *aguãmãñ-ba, *pl. ag.-mma, bastard. He. 12, 8.* — *aguamammo-de, *aguaman-ne-ye, *whoredoms. Eze. 15, 22, 23, 29.* — *aguaman-sem, *fornications. Mk. 7, 21.* — *aguaman-tam, *attire of a harlot. Pr. 7, 10.*
- *aguamantōa, *a kind of tree; s. oquantōa.*
- *o-guam-miri [oguañ, biri] *a brown or black sheep. Ge. 30, 32.*
- *guañe, *a. dried (e. g. grapes). Nu. 6, 3.*
- o-guañfo, + *one that flees or escapes, Je. 44, 14. Am. 9, 1.*
- o-guañ-fwēfo, *pl. ñ-; cf. ñnuañyēñfo.*
- *o-guañ-hama, *pl. ñ-, a cord with which sheep and goats are tied.*
- o-quantōa, *aguamantōa (D. As.) a kind of tree.*
- *guañ-toa, *inf. refuge. P. 43, 2. cf. guañdōbea, guañkōbea.*
- *o-guañ-yēñfo, *s. ñnuañ-y.*
- guare, 1. 4. *fa no koguare no ... 3. g. asum', to offer sacrifice to one's (own) soul. — 4. to own (acknowledge) a fetish as one's family fetish.* — *aguare-ō, a word of thanks for a meal presented to one (× politeness ... eat). — aguare-anni, okyi ag., = wañnuare a, on-nidi, he observes the fashion of not eating before he has washed.*
- o-guarefo, *usu. osuguarefo. — guare-nsra (× a-).*
- *aguasem'-panyiñ, *chief counsellor, chancellor; (royal) prefect, governor. Ezra 4, 9.* — *aguaso-de, *a public show, spectacle. He. 10, 33.*
- *o-gufo, *pl. a-, 1. sower, Mt. 13, 3. — 2. founder, caster; melter, silver-smith. Pr. 25, 4. cf. onāñfo.*
- gugow, + *m'aniwa ag., my eye is wasted way. Ps. 88, 9 (10).*
- *o-gu-honi, *pl. a-, or gu-ah., molten image. 2Ch. 28, 2. 34, 3. Ho. 13, 2.*
- aguma, + *di ag. kō, to strive in the games. 2Ti. 2, 5.* — *agumadi-bea, *a place of public contest or exertion, race-course, stadium, arena.*
- *agumadi-kane, *si -, to contend for the prize in the public games. [1Co. 9, 24f.]*
- *gu-po, *the molten sea (in Solomon's temple). 2Ch. 4, 2.*
- gurow, [red. gurogurow] + *to languish. La. 2, 8. — wag. go-roww, + he is brought very low. Ps. 142, 6 (7). — tr. ogurow no, he defiled, humbled her.*
- gyā, 7. c) *gya .. mu kyene, to throw away. 1Ti. 1, 19.*
- agya-noho, *beyond &c. — gyàbágyàba. — gyàbea, = gyama.*
- *gyabum, *a kind of amulet. — *gyabuñ, hell, the Gehenna. Ja. 3, 6.*
- *gyā-gyà, *coal-fire. Is. 54, 16. — gya-hánè × (kente).*
- gya-hene, (× o-) 2. *a butterfly spotted like the leopard.*
- agyāmu? *perh. = gyabum. — *agyañ-boha or -kotoku, quiver.*
- agyañka, *orphan. — agyansāko, a kind of grasshopper.*
- *agyantow, *inf. shooting arrows. = *o-gyan-tofo, pl. a-, archer.*
- *agya-panyiñ, *pl. agyanom-mp., patriarch. Ac. 7, 8. He. 7, 4.*
- gyapatiá, *a small bushknife (× sandals &c.)*
- gyapim, *elephantiasis (× gyapem &c.)*

gyase-héne, + *commander of the guard*. Ac. 28, 16.

*gya-so-ade, *censer*. Le. 10, 1.

*gyata-biri, *the fierce lion*. Job 28, 8.

*gyata-sefo, *pl. id. a lion-like or lion-hearted man*. 2 Sa. 23, 20.

gyaw, + 6. *to leave (out), omit, translated by without (pr. 221), rather than*. (Pr. 8, 10). — 7. *odidi gyaw ne yere ase, he eats by himself, without his wife*. St. § 101.

*o-gyaw, *inf. forsaking, desolation*. Is. 6, 12.

gyaw, *a gap between the two upper or lower front-teeth*.

gye, 4. a) *migye ntam makā, I take (the) oath; b) mede ntam migye wo, I take your oath, I administer the oath to you, bind you by an oath*. 1 Ki. 8, 31. (Wode ntam gye onipa, na onoara de, onnyé, gye-se “kâ“batahō). — 6. *to draw in, inspire, inhale*. — 8. *gye aware, to enter into a matrimonial engagement with a woman*. — 11. *to ask, demand (a price &c.)* — 14. F. = *ennyé se woko*, — 16. + *they have fined him heavily*. — 23. *gye..awo, to welcome*. — 23, 1. *gye .. awo, to do the business of a midwife*. — 31. d) *by their lives (× life)*. — 43. *gye ntem, to summon up haste i. e. to hasten*. Ec. 1, 5. — *o-gye-adwuma, *work of redemption*. — *agye-de, *ransom*.

gye-dua, 1. *a shady, umbrageous tree &c*.

*agye-nnare [gye adare] *wasp; s. kotokurodu*.

gyene, l. 5. × *wasopa nehō*.

gyeneññeneñ, *pure &c*. Ps. 119, 140.

*agyeñkuku, *pr. 2800*. — *agye-nsu, *a place into which water pours*.

*gyepi, *s. nnyepi, cf. abogyé*. — *gyewgyew, + *uncouth*.

agyew, *mannyā hō agyew, I have not got time for it*.

*gyidi-ani-daño, *gyidi-sakrafo, heretic, heterodox*.

*gyidi-kā-sem, -ñhōmā, *written confession, symbol*. K. § 7.

gyigya, *v. 2. + to stagger, go astray*. Is. 19, 14. Je. 48, 26.

gyigye, p. 165. l. 1. *he persuaded him to do wrong, led him into evil*. — 4. *from me (× my mouth)*. — 5. b) *to entrap (× catch)*. — 6. *to begin to ripen; emu gyigye, it is reddish*. Le. 13, 24. — 8. + *to give a sound*, + 1 Co. 13, 1. 14, 7. ... *comes (× rings) ... the sound (× of it is in) strikes on my ears*. — ogyigyefo, 1. + *nursing-father*. Is. 49, 23.

o-gyimfo, + *incompetent, imbecil; āno fām'g., a prating fool*. Pr. 10, 8.

*agyimi-sem, *foolishness*. — *gyin [Eng.] *gin, brandy*.

gyina, 1. *intr.* — *gyina .. mu, a) ... + nsem yi gyina mu no, meanwhile*. — (p. 166) b) ... (l. 2.) + *gyina .. anañ mu, s. anañmu*. — (l. 3.) + *gyina si, to stand for some time; se odompiafo guañ a, ne dom ntumi nnyina nsi, ... cannot keep their ground*. — *gyina .. so, + f) to continue, last*. K. § 217, 1. — 2. *tr. to raise up, cause to stand*. Am. 9, 11.

agyina, + *deliberation, conference; council, advice, counsel, purpose*; — *tu agy., + to deliberate, to take advice with; to give advice*.

*agyina-kese, *general conference*. St. III. § 10,

gyina-bea, + *state; attitude; K. § 318. order*. Cf. *agyinae, sibeā*.

*agyinae, *standing-place, stage, Ne. 8, 4. haven, Ps. 107, 30*.

*agyinafo, *pl. id. counsellor; associate in office, colleague, companion; Ezr. 4, 9. 7, 14. Da. 3, 24. — presbyter, pl. presbyterium*. St.

- *agynagyíná, *inf. repeated standing together*; wo-nè no agy. no, agyínám'fo, + pāpa agy., *cardinal*. [wobegyaē a, gyaē. agyínamoā, + *pr.* 506-8. 497. 1283-86. — *agyina-nañ, *pr.* 1795. agyina-tu, + *consultation; resolution, determination, counsel*.
 *agynatu-sem, *counsel*. — o-gyinatufō, + *counsellor, adviser*.
 agyirae, + Eli hyē n'āno agy., *Eli marked her mouth. 1Sam. 1, 12*.
 agyiratwē, *As. börofo*.

H.

- e-ha, l. 4. me ha ... i. e. *it pains me here, this is the seat of pain*.
 o-hā, *a bat*. (× ... *monkey*.) — ahā, ... mahā, + *good day!*
 hā, + obue n'anom' hā, *he opens wide his mouth. Ps. 119, 131. Cf.*
 ñhabàmmá, + ñh. ñkyekyeree, *pl. id. garland. Ki. 7, 29.* [hāhrā.
 ahabañ, ... nnuru bi ye ñh., *some medicines are prepared of leaves, others of roots*. — haban-sem, *1. an agreement decided upon or determined in the bush, ... 2. a dispute about land*.
 habodóm, *gregar. (going in flocks or companies); wolf, cf. pa-*
 ahabùsú, oye no ah., *he spoils the game — by charms.* [taku.
 hāi hāi (× hāe hāe).
 *aha-furum, *better: sareso-afurum, q. v.*
 haha, *v. fr. hānāhānā, v.*
 hāhā, *v. inf. a-, to speak through the nose.*
 hāhrā: asase yi da mo anim h., *the land is large enough for you*.
 hahyē-hahyē, : ohome h., *he breathes with difficulty, audibly;*
 abufuw amā ne home aye h.; home h., *blast of the breath. 2Sa. 22, 16.*
 hām, + *1. to strive, contend. Ge. 26, 20. Ex. 17, 2. [Ps. 18, 15(16).*
 hāmā, *1. + hye h., to cast a snare upon. 1Co. 7, 35. — 4. kā h., to decoy or call animals by imitating their cry through the nose.*
 *hamahama-ye, *inf. raging. Jon. 1, 15.*
 o-hāmāni, *pl. a-fo, captive, prisoner. Is. 24, 22.*
 *ha-mu-bodom, *wolf. Is. 11, 6. cf. habodom, pataku.*
 *ha-mu-afurum, *ahafurum, wild ass; better: sareso-afurum.*
 hàñ, *v. last words: no longer (× no more) go into it.*
 hāññ, *cf. + fē, pefē, ketē, petē; — ohũũ ne ñhīnā h., he saw every thing clearly. Mk. 8, 25. — hānāhānā, v. s. haha, v.*
 hāñkàre, + *rim of a wheel. 1Ki. 7, 33.*
 ñhanōá, *the border, edge or verge of ... a plantation.*
 hārāñ, *2. + to glorify. K. § 247. — o-harāñ, + radiance.*
 *hārān-ne [ade a ehārān a. s. wode hārāñ] *ornament, glory; syn. ahyehyede. Da. 11, 20. = Jerusalem.*
 *aharawa, = ohurututu. — *ahare, *inf. rowing. Mk. 6, 48.*
 *hásidā, = (anômā-)kásidā, *stork. Job 39, 13.*
 *o-ha-so-panyiñ, *centurion. Ac. 21, 32.*
 hatā, l. 2. sonhōmā (× a-). [raisins. 1Ch. 12, 40.
 *ñhatae, *something spread out for drying; bobe-aba ñh., cake of*
 hatē, + *Ju. 4, 21. wada h., he is (or was) fast asleep.*
 haw, l. 6. + *you are yourself the cause of your trouble cf.*
 okwadwēfo (× okwadwero) *Red. behaw.*
 o-háw, + *cumbrance, De. 1, 12. oppression.*

- *o-hawá, *dim. a small trouble, stir &c. Ac.12,18.*
 *ahayo-de, *an animal hunted or to be hunted. Eze.13,21.*
 ehē-fā, ... *where did he lead him to? — *hehaw, red. v. haw.*
 o-hemma, + — *a rich woman.*
 ahem-mañ, ... (× Akp.) *Cf. ahen-kūro, the town of a king.*
 ahemfi-soafo, *carriers from the king's house. D.As.*
 *ahem-motiri [ohene abotiri] *diadem, crown.*
 *ahem-mó [ohene obo] *diamond, adamant. Je.17,1. Eze.3,9.*
 *ahem-poma, *sceptre. — *o-hempoma-kurafo, sceptre-holder.*
 *ahen-nam, *arm-chair; cf. abūroguā. [Am.1,8.*
 o-hene, l. 4. (osee). l. 6. (Agyakwa).
 ahene, l. 3. (adiagba, G.) l. 4. (abia), + berede, —
 ahen-kwā, 1. + *courtier, John 4,46. — 2. a kind of play, s. agoru.*
 *ahen-kyew, *pl. ñ-, crown; cf. ahemmotiri.*
 ahéènsiá, (As. ayensā) ... *ne hō ye tumm.*
 *ahen-sem, *manners, doings, matters, stories of a king; history of kings; majesty. Ps.45,3(4).*
 *ahen-tade, *royal apparel. Est.6,8. 8,15. Ac.12,21.*
 *ahen-nuañ [ohene aduañ] *the king's food. Da.2,15.*
 *ahen-ñwuma [ohene-adwuma] *kingly office. K. §235.*
 hī, l. 5. *my departure is at hand.*
 ahī, l. 6. *I am tired or weary of it. — ahī, l. 2. bō birim.*
 hīa, + kā .. hīa mu, *to besiege, invest (a town). Da.1,1.*
 o-hīa, + *ne hīa a odi, his neediness.*
 *o-hīa-da, + *time of need; h. bi, if need be, in case of need.*
 o-hīani-ago, *Damask silk. — *ohīa-atoro, shift, fib, white lie.*
 *hīawa, As. = *nsaŋkyiri, aŋiriwa, mmām', adafae.*
 ahīm, l. 3. *to be a lunatic.*
 hīma, 3. *Ne.9,29. — to turn off, cast out. — 6. to reach the age of maturity; — to menstruate (in general).*
 hīñ, l. 2. + *mihīñ ... ntam', I am in a strait betwixt. Phi.1,23.*
 ñhīnā, 2. + *completeness.... wannyaw me bi, &c. + yeñ bānu ñh., both of us; me-nè no ñh., we two together.*
 *ahīñ-asā-ade, *triangle. — *hīñhim, to be unsteady. Ja.1,8.*
 *hīñhini, *red. v., s. hini; h. āno, to shut up. 1Sa.6,10.*
 *ahinta-de, *hidden thing(s). — *ahinta-dua, the bread of secrecy. Pr.9,17. — *ahinta-sem, hidden truth, secret, mystery. Lu.8,10.*
 a-hintawē, + *covert, Ps.27,5. — ah.-mu = a-hintaw-mu.*
 hintí-bó, *Is.8,14. Je.6,21. Ro.9,32. 1Pe.2,8. *hinti-de, = h.-dua.*
 hintí-dúa, + *to h., to offend, i. e. cause to stumble or sin; ye h., to cause offence. — *h.-to, inf. offending, offence(s). Mt.11,6.18,6f.26,33.*
 hó, *wohuro no h., they hoot him (× deride ... with shouts).*
 hó, l. 2. *his wound is very deep.*
 e-hō, 1. a) + *colour (cf. ani). Nu.11,7. — A. 3. l. 8. + he has recovered. — ne hō worow (× worow). — 4. p. 182. l. 6. ne hō afom no, he is anxious, terrified &c. — l. 10. + he has a competence. — 5. + Ne hō du ne hō, s. du, p.93. — B. l. 3. i. e. you are an unlucky fellow (× your ... you) — l. 5. i. e. you are not very helpful. — D. p. 182. last*

line: maběre no hō, *I have had much trouble on account of him* (cf. ne hō afono me, *I am tired of him*);

hoa, l. 4. *his lips are pale and pinched with hunger.*

*ahoahoa-de, *something to boast of*. Ro. 4, 2.

*ahoahoa-sem, *prating*. Is. 16, 6,

*ahō-akyi-pa, *inf. self-denial*. K. §33.

ahō-bā, -bae, *Le. 15, 16f.* — ahōboa, l. 2. *he is flushed with ...*

*ahō-běre-ase, *inf. self-humiliation, humility.*

*ahōbrease-adwene, *humbleness or lowliness of mind*. Phil. 2, 3.

*ahōbrease-mu, *humbly*. [Col. 3, 12]

*ahōbrease-ni, *pl. -fo, a humble, lowly person.*

ahō-dañ', *Ac. 15, 3. K. §271. Cf. adwensakra.*

*ahōdaso-de, *confidence*. Pr. 3, 26.

ahō-de, + *substance, goods*. Lu. 8, 3. 15, 12f.

ahō-dé, e-, *independence, liberty*. 1 Pe. 2, 16. K. §1.

ahōdén, + h y e ah., *to strengthen, invigorate*. — *ah.-hye, *inf., invigoration*. — *ahōoden-nodow, *great strength*. Ps. 33, 17.

o-hō-dōmfo, + *one given to pleasure*. Is. 47, 8. 1 Co. 6, 9.

*ahōdŵiriw-de, *astonishment, horror; wonder(s)*. Je. 42, 18. Ps. 105, 5.

hodŵo, ... + *not diligent at his work*.

hodŵow, ... + *to melt away*. Ex. 15, 15. 1 Sa. 14, 16. Ps. 112, 10.

*ahōfadi-nhōma, *bill of emancipation*.

*e-hō-fām', *outward, -ly; eh. aban̄nua, the outer court*. Eze. 10, 5.

ahō-fa-mā, *inf. + dedication*. K. §33, 295b.

*ahō-ofe-de, *a thing of beauty or glory*. 1 Ch. 22, 5.

ahō-fom, + *astonishment, numbed or motionless state*. Ezra 9, 3.

ahofŵi, + *wantonness*, Ro. 13, 13. (× *lavishness*). — b o ah., *to luxuriate &c.* ah. abrabo, *licentious behaviour*; ah. asetrā, *luxurious living*.

ahō-guañ, + *oppression*. [ing. 2 Re. 2, 7. 13.]

*o-hōharefo, *pl. a-, a swift person, the swift*. Am. 2, 14.

*ahōhīa-da, *day of adversity*. — o-hōhīafo, *pl. a-, adversary, enemy*.

*ahōhīahīa-bere, *troublous times*. Da. 9, 25.

ahō-him, + *terror*. Is. 28, 19.

ahōhoahoa, + *boasting, glorying*, 1 Co. 9, 15f. *pride &c. arrogance*.

*o-hōhoahofo, *pl. a-, boaster*. 2 Ti. 3, 2. [1 Jo. 2, 16.]

*hohobea-asetrā, *pilgrimage*. Ge. 47, 9. — hohobea-trā, *sojourning, temporary residence in a foreign land*. 1 Pe. 1, 17.

ahohodañ, + *guest-chamber, reception-room*.

ahohora, + *reproach*. — *ahohora-de, *lewdness*. Eze. 23, 44.

o-hohorani, + *unhonoured, despised, exposed to contumelious treat-*

*ahohora-sem, *reproach*. Ps. 74, 10. [ment.]

*hoho-trābere, *lodging*. Phile. 22.

*ahō-hurá, *inf. the act of defiling oneself at a dead person*. Eze. 44, 25.

ahōhyeso, + *modesty*. K. §349.

*o-hō-kāfo, *companion, neighbour*. Iudafo-hō-k., *proselyte*.

*ahō-kata-de, *long shield, buckler*. Eze. 23, 24.

*ahō-kūm, *inf. uncleanness*. Zec. 13, 1. Cf. efi, buru &c.

o-hōkwāfo, + *bachelor, obaniñ-h.; spinster, obā-h.*

- *ahōkyere-de, *pride*. Je. 12, 5. — ohōkyerefo, + *proud, insolent*.
 hōm so, + *to oppress*. Eze. 18, 7.
 ñhōma-hū, *inf. learning*. Ac. 26, 24.
 *ñhōma-hye, *inf. tanning (leather)*. — *ñhōmahyefo, *tanner*.
 hōmañ, + *to be proud*; l. 4. *spoke roughly & angrily to them*.
 *ahō-mā-so, *inf. exaltation of one's self, pride*. Ec. 7, 8.
 home, l. 1. *he has ceased to breathe (× breathes no longer)*.
 o-home, 4. + *quietness*, Ec. 4, 6. *I have got well (× rest)*.
 ahome, 1. + *blast*. Cf. ahohow, ahuhuw; ahum.
 *homé-bèá, *place of rest*. — *home-bere, *time of rest*.
 *hómé-dá, *pl. h.-nna, day of rest, sabbath*. — di h., *to keep the*
 *homé-dá-dí, *inf. observance of the sabbath*. [day of rest.
 *ahomee, *resting-place*. Ru. 3, 1. — *ahomegye-da, *F. sabbath*.
 *ahomegye-home, *a sabbath of rest*. Le. 25, 4.
 *ahōmekā-tūro, *paradise*, K. § 208.
 ahome-tew, + *anguish of spirit*. — hye ah., *to disquiet*. Je. 50, 34.
 ahomete-tra-so, *excessive trouble, despair, desperation*. K. § 272.
 o-homo, + *shouting in hunting game*.
 hōñ, *to (extirpate or) eradicate, pull up by the roots*.
 o-hoñ, *marrow*, Ak. amemene, *brain*.
 o-hōnām, 1. + ne h. a onni, *his incorporeity, immateriality*. K. § 165.
 *o-hōnām-ade, hōnam-mu-ade, *member(s)*. Ro. 6, 13. 19. 12, 4. Ja. 3, 5.
 4, 1. o-hōnam-ani, + bu h. nteñ, *to judge after the flesh*. John 8, 15. —
 *o-h.-ani-hayi-nipa, *outward man*. 2 Co. 4, 16.
 *hōnam-mu-ba, *inf. incarnation*. — *o-hōnam-mu-ni, *pl. h.-fo, a carnal person*. — o-hōnān-new, + *love of comfort*.
 o-hōnam-nipa, *a servant who is always near his master, body-servant, personal attendant, valet (× person ... people)*.
 *hoñhom-ade, -de, -mu-de, (that which is) *spiritual*; 1 Co. 14, 1. 15, 46. Ro. 7, 14. — h.(-mu)-ni, *a spiritual man*; h.-nipadua, *a spiritual body*, 1 Co. 2, 15. 14, 37. 15, 44. — h.-ye, *inf. spirituality*. K. § 165.
 e-hoñi, *pl. -fo, a man from that place*.
 o-hoñi, + *effigy*. — oh.-huhuw, *idol*. Eze. 18, 6.
 ahō-nim, 4. = adwene, *thought*. Ec. 10, 20.
 ahoni-som, *inf. idolatry*.
 hono, l. 4. + *steeped or soaked*. — l. 5. *he made us drink much*.
 *ahōnūfo, *pl. a-, repentant, repenting*.
 *ahō-nyā. — ahōnyāde + *substance*, Pr. 3, 9.
 o-hō-pefo, + *self-willed, lover of himself*. 2 Ti. 3, 1. Tit. 1, 7.
 ahō-popo, + *quaking, shaking, shuddering*. [1 Co. 5, 2.
 horañ, l. 1. + *be exalted*, Ps. 12, 7. 13, 2. — l. 4. + *is puffed up*.
 hore kuw, *to lay in a heap*; h. nsem, *to heap up words*. Job 16, 4.
 ahoro ... de guare asē. — horonoa, dodoñku, Ak. donnoñ.
 *o-hō-seefo, *pl. a-, self-destroyer*. Job 36, 14.
 *ahō-sēñ, *issue, flux, running from one's body*.
 *o-hōsēñfo, *one that has an issue*. Le. 15.
 hotiri, + *to undo, loosen (bands)*. Is. 58, 6.

- *ahōto-ni, *pl. -fo, a happy, blessed person, saved in heaven.*
 ahōtosó, + *confidence.* — ohōtrāfo, + *companion, Ju.5, 29.*
- *ahō-tua, *inf. [tua nehō] separation, vowed abstinence from certain kinds of food, drink &c.*
- *o-hōtuafo, *pl. a-, = nasirini, a Nazarite.*
 how, 1. + *to wither; abūro no ah. Ge.41, 23.*
 *ho-wō, *inf. existence; dā h., eternity. K.148, 165.*
- *ahō-wosow, *inf. shaking, trembling, shuddering. Eze.12, 18.*
 *hō-ye, *inf. hubbub, bustle, tumult, riot; pomp; confusion; noise;*
 *ahōyeraw-de, *wonder(s) &c. Ps.105, 27. [s. hō, hūye.*
 *ahō-yi, *inf. [yi nehō] appearing, appearance, manifestation.*
 *ahōyi-da, *Kristo ah., Epiphany.*
 hū, 1. 1. 3. ye hū, *to roar. Je.51, 55.*
 hú', + *ho, Is.55, 1. Zec.2, 6(10).*
 hū, 1. 4. *he perceived (saw) ... p. 193. l. 1. onhū akyiri ade, he cannot see afar off, 2Pe.1, 9. onhū akyiri, he does not know how it will end. - 5. l. 3. take care of (× guard) - 6. connection (× commerce with). - 7. 8. + hū amanne trā mu, to endure. He.12, 7. - 9. hū mā, + to spare. Je.13, 14.*
 hū, *to singe (× burn) ...* — *o-hū, *inf. knowledge. Pr.1, 4.*
 ehū, 1. 1. *fear has overtaken (× befallen) him. — ye hū, + yi hū.*
 hūā, 1. 1. + *or pare ... 3. to crave for (food only).*
 ahúàhá, + *all sorts of plants.*
 hūām, 1. + *to take by force; to rescue. Ac.23, 10. - 2. + to flow off.*
 o-hūām, 2. *krobowu, ... abēfo (roots & bark of a creeper), fwen-tēā ... ye or sra h., to perfume or anoint (× apply p. to) ...*
 *o-hūām-fufu, *frankincense.*
 *hūām-afore-muka, *altar of incense. — aduhūāmhyew-muka.*
 o-hūām-mō, *di h., + to fail; to be deceitful; Is.58, 11. Je.15, 18. 10, 15.*
 *ohūammo-ade, *deceit. Is.30, 10.*
 *ahūammo-dwuma, *work of mockery.*
 hūāñ, 1. 1. 1. *to drag away. — 4. belongs to hūāñ', Ak. fwāne. — 9. so hūāñ, + to abate, Ge.8, 3. h. so, opp. to mu, K. §324. — 7. ohūāñ dwonku, he halts upon his thigh. Ge.32, 31.*
 *ñhū-anim: *me-nè no adi ñh., I have seen him face to face.*
 *ñhū-ase, *inf. understanding.*
 ohūā-sú, + *boro h., to brush off the dew in passing-by.*
 *huātu-huātu, *s. hutūhutū.*
 hū-boā: *bō h., to be panic-stricken, discouraged.*
 ahūde, 1. + *terrible things. Ps.106, 22.*
 huhā, *numberless (× opedu — opehuhā).*
 ahuhude, + *vanity. — ahuhu-dwuma, useless work.*
 *ahuhu-honi, *idols. — *ahuhu-kasa, speaking evil. Is.58, 9.*
 o-huhuni, + *a profane person. He.12, 16. — *ahuhuseñ-kāfo, vain talker. 1 Tit.1, 10. — *ahuhu-som, inf. idolatry.*
 huhuw, + *Oh. me mā me hō dwo me, he refreshes me (fanning & cooling me). 2Ti.1, 16. — ahuhuw a ehuw kō, a fleeting breath. Pr.21, 6.*
 ahum, 1. 3. *too (× guu).*

*nhū-mú, *inf. understanding; discernment; nim nh., to be endued with understanding.* 2Ch. 2, 13.

*nhūmufo, *a wise, understanding, skilful, expert person.* 1Ch. 25, 8. ahūnahuro, = wuhū no a, na wuhuro no : ō!

*hunu-ye, *inf. vanity.* Ep. 4, 17. — ahupō, *boastings.* Ja. 4, 16.

o-hupōfo, l. 2. *as if in the kings name without his authority.*

ahupō-sem, *great swelling words.* Jude 16.

hura, 3. h. hō, + *to profane.* Eze. 23, 38f. — ohurī, *horse-fly.*

huroñhuroñ, *a. flourishing; ye h., to flourish.* Is. 66, 14.

huru, + h. hye, *to fret against.* Pr. 19, 3.

*o-huruhuro, *breath, vanity.* Ps. 39, 5. 6. — oh. fi or tu señ mu.

*ahurusi-anigye, *exceeding joy.* Ps. 43, 4. — ahurusi-dwom, *rejoicing, shouting with joy, jubilation.* Ps. 126, 6.

hū-se, l. 2. *moara na mokofaa asem no bae.*

ñhu-so, s. ñhuwso. — hūtūhūtū, *better: huātūhuātū.*

*huw, *v. to cut down.* Is. 10, 34. huw .. gu, *to cut off.* Ps. 76, 12(13).

huw, + *to fan; h. so, to winnow; h. atosem, to speak lies.*

*o-huw, *inf. breath.* Is. 30, 33. — *o-huwfo, *fanner, winnower.*

*ñhuwso-apawa, *winnowing fan.*

*hū-ye, *inf. sound, noise; roar; rumbling; bustle, tumult, stir.*

*hūyefo, *people making a humming, tumultuous noise, mob.*

hwānyāñ, *v. 1. tr. to raise up; to stir, rouse, disquiet; to urge on.*

*hwanyāññ, *a. disorderly, irregularly outspread.*

añhwēa-tañ, *large sandbank, shoal.* Ac. 27, 17.

ahweñhema, = afweñhema. — ñhwentēā = fwentēā (× o-).

*ñhwī-pempeñfo, *those who pluck the hair, the beard.* Is. 50, 6.

hye, 3. + hye mu, *to repay.* Luk. 10, 35. — 8. (× or, - colour). — 9. l. 2. in (× into) an inf. — 11. + *to establish.* Pr. 15, 25 — hye aho-metew, *to trouble, disquiet.* — 16. p. 203, l. 1. hye dotewofo, *or hye abewow; l. 2. + hye dñumayefo, hye abetow.* — 18. hye da: Onyañk. nnuabo a ohye da boe, *the actual or positive divine curse.* K. § 203. — wañhye daañware no, *he has not properly married her.* St. § 93. — nea woahye ato no ho (cf. bo .. to no ho), *his destination.* K. § 178. 180f. — 27. hye nehō so, + *to govern or control oneself.* — 31. prepp. against, with, for, = *on account of: ... he is angry with me, he is sullen on account of me; wokasa hyee no, they spoke for (× against) him, i. e. instead of one forbidden to speak, but so that it is as if the one spoke who is forbidden to speak.* — 34. + *heap up riches,* Ps. 39, 6(7). hye-hye ademude, *to heap up treasure.* Ja. 5, 3. — 40. hye okasa, *to speak, i. e. to annoy, vex, provoke, anger.* — 41. hye .. mu aduru, *to embalm.* [Ge. 50, 2.

hye, (× 4. *to reach, border*) eha ne (× na) m'akurā hye, = ohyé.

hyew, 2. + okom behyew asase no, *famine will consume the land.* Ge. 41, 30. — 6. *to wither,* 1 Pe. 1, 24. — 7. ode mo behyew, *he will cause you to perish in a war.* — 8. hyeee (× ahye). — ohyew, *inf.*

o-hye, 2. + ne dōm a ohye nni hō, *his free grace; opene a ohye nnim, voluntary assent, spontaneous concurrence.* K. § 172. 182.

*o-hyé-sò, *by constraint.* 1 Pe. 5, 2.

o-hye, + ne hō wō ohye, *he is limited, confined, finite.* K. § 174.

- *hye-ade, *measure of liquids or grains*. 1Ch. 23, 29.
 ahye-anaimu, ñ-, + *reward, recompense, requital*; cf. akatua.
 hye-bañ, b o hy. 1. *to set bounds*. Ex. 19, 12. 23. — 2. = b o hye.
 hye-bea, (x o-) + *decree*. Da. 4, 24.
 ahyede, + *statute, ordinance*. Ge. 26, 5. Ex. 8, 16. 20.
 *hyeden-māfo, *pl. id. comforter*. 2 Sa. 10, 3.
 *o-hyèègyá, = *gyata*. Ho. 5, 14.
 hyehye, 3. + hy. pōnko, *to saddle a horse*. Nu. 22, 21.
 hyehye, 2. *to become* (caus. *to make*) *known, famous, far-famed, renowned*. — 4. + (de) hy. n'akyi, *to boast of one's past doings*.
 *hyehye-bea, *place for inserting, fixing, thrusting through*. Ex. 26, [29.
 ahyehyede, + *glory*. Eze. 20, 6.
 ahyehyee, *place on a plantation where loads are packed*.
 *ahyehye-kuru, *burning wound*. Ps. 38, 7(8).
 *ñhyehyemu tere, *panel*. 1 Ki. 7, 28.
 *hye-kwañ, *barrier*. Eze. 40, 12. — *ahye-mme, *a kind of mouse*;
 *ñhye-mu-dua, *axle*. 1 Ki. 7, 30. [s. akura.
 hyèññ, + ehārañ hy., *its brightness is excellent*. Da. 2, 31.
 hyén'hyén', woabere aŵowa no hō hy. 2 Ch. 4, 16.
 *hyeñ-asafo, hyeñhorow &c. + *navy*.
 *ahyeñē, (*place of*) *entering*. Ju. 3, 3.
 *hyeñ-dannañfo, *steersman*; *hyeñ-kwañkyerefo, *pilot*.
 *hyeñ-gyinabea, *harbour, haven*.
 *hyeñ-mu-ni, *pl.-fo, shipman, sailor, mariner*.
 ñhyenōá, + *utmost border*. Nu. 22, 36.
 hyereba-hyereba, *adv. hotly*. Ge. 31, 36.
 hyerehyere, 3. wahyia me ñhyia hy. bi.
 *hyerehyere-fām', *South*. Ec. 1, 6. Eze. 20, 46. cf. kesē-fām', nifā.
 hyereñ, ñño kakra gu gya so a, na ahy.
 *o-hyereñfo, *lucifer*; nsoroma hy., *bright star, morning-star*. Is. 14, 12.
 hyerenne *pl. stars? precious things?* Zec. 14, 6.
 ñhyesode, + *passions*. — *ñhyesofo, *oppressor; ruler, despot*.
 hyew, a. 2. + ne hō ye no hyew, *he is warm*. Ec. 4, 11.
 *ahyewē, *place of burning*. Je. 7, 31.
 hyia, 4. + *to be contrary to*; mframa hyia yēñ, Mt. 14, 24. — *to bear up against*: hyeñ no tumi hyia mframa. Ac. 27, 4. 15. — 11. in connection with a preceding verb: *to surround, encompass, pass around, go round, adv. & prep. round about*. 1 Ch. 22, 18. fŵe wo hō hyia, *look round about*. Is. 60, 4. Je. 50, 14 f. — 12. ohyiaa no otoo no, *he married her (and found her) a virgin*. St. § 94.
 ñhyia, + *convocation* (Ex. 12, 16. Le. 23, 1); *session*, = ñhyiam'.
 hyira, 6. c) *to devote &c.* — 7. b) l. 5. *curse* (x *course*).
 ahyirade, + *a devoted or dedicated thing*. Le. 27, 28. Eze. 44, 29.

K.

ka, v. 6. aka dokono, *there is not any bread here*; + eñká hō bi, *nothing is wanting, it is perfect, complete*. K. § 267. — 7. eka n'ano, *he has it at his tongue's end*.

ka, v. nenneyee a eka a. s. otā ye, *his ordinary activity*.

kā, *v.* 1,1. kā akoko to, *to feel a hen* whether it will soon lay an egg. — 4. *to fall upon*, 1Sa.22,18. 1Ki.2,29. — 7. 1. nehō kā mméá abien yi, *he has this twofold position*. K.§180. — 8,1. *to touch* i. e. *affect one's feeling, make an impression on*: omā m'amanne kā no, *he sympathizes with me*. He.10,34. — 13,1. kā abe gya, *to warm a palm-tree* (felled to obtain palm-wine) *with fire* for the first time. — 22 d) kā hō, *cf.* bō hō; Mt.25,17,20. — 31. kā nkwan, *to take out* (× *deal* or *serve out*) *soup* and throw it back repeatedly while it is boiling on the fire. — 34. + kā.. kō, *to lead*. 1Co.12,2.35. + kā aniwu, *to cause shame*. Pr.17,2. — 40,1. kā.. gu, *to knock or put down; to defeat; to disappoint*. Pr.10,3. — 40,2. kā.. hia, *to narrow in, limit, confine, restrain, restrict, stint, check*. K.§144. Cf.49,1. — 42. + kā.. ti pira, *s. pira*. — 43. + kā won ani fōmfām, *close their eyes by plastering over*. Is.6,10.29,9. — 48. kā.. hye, + *to oppress, distress, afflict, vex*. — 49. kā.. hye mu, + *to beset*, Ps.139,5. — 49,1. kā.. hia mu, *to besiege, invest* (a town). Da.1,1. 49,2. kā.. to mpa so, *to cause* (one) *to keep one's bed*. Ex.21,18. — 50. + wakā n'asō nè nekōma ato mu, *he has shut his ears and heart*. — 50,1. kā.. ani pam, *to close or shut the eyes*. Ge.46,4. — 50,2. kā bobom', *to smite one against another* (of trembling knees). Da.5,6.

kā, *v.* (p. 213) l. 5. deñ asem na mokā, *what are you talking about?* — + kā di m'akyi, *say after me*.

o-kā, *e-, pl. a-, + furrow*. Ps.129,3.

o-kā, *inf. concord*. 2Co.6,15. — o-kā, *inf. confession*. 1Ti.6,12 f.

nkā, 3. ade a ohōnam te nkā, *a thing perceptible through the* ankā, l. 5. *made impossible* (× *excluded*). [senses. K.§322.

kā-beá, + enni k., *it is unspeakable, indescribable*. Ro.8,26.

*kabere-kyere, *inf. enchantment*. Is.47,9.12. [K.§305.

nkābom', + *totality*; nenneyee nh. nk., *his activity or operations in general*; nsa nk., *folding, joining or clasping of hands*.

akabu, = abosommo, *giving oneself up to a patron spirit*.

nkáé, + *memorial*. — *nkāe-ade, -de, *memorial*. Ex.12,14.13,9.

*nkāe-bo, *monument(-al stone), pillar*. 2Ki.23,17. [Le.2,2.

*nkāe-ntamabamma, *frontlet*. Ex.13,16. — kafirimā, *pr.3114*.

*kafo, *one that remains*. Je.44,14.

o-kāfo, I. Ex.3,7.5,6. Job.39,7. Is.60,17. ok. poma, *goad*. Ac.9,5.

*o-kāfo, III. *pl. a-, speaker, preacher, herald*. 2Ti.1,11.

kaguam, *paying a part of a debt*.

káhiri, *pl. a-, (× n-) l. 7... broken off all intercourse*.

*nkā-hyem', *inf. [kā hye mu] siege*. Eze.4,7.

*akakaben-sem, *violence*. Je.20,8.

kakate, + wabebome k.

*kakatefo, *an unruly, unmanageable beast or person*. Job39,5.

kakrasaw. — *o-kā-kyerefo, *messenger, informant*.

nkā-akyiri, kā -, *to ruin one utterly*. — kāmā [Eng. common].

kā me, l. 7. + okamee won ne were kyekye, *he refused to be comforted*. Ge.37,35. — l. 10. by almost, nearly, after a negative *v.* by scarcely: l.11. *we can almost hear...*, yenkame ate, *we can scarcely hear it*. — *akamekame-sem, *controversy*. Eze.44,24.

nkā-mfūaw, l. 3. *exclusive of*. — kañ.. kyerew, *to register*. Lu.2,1.

- ñkañē, + *register*; enni ñk., *in abundance*. 1Ch. 22, 4.
 *kañfo, *the former, first*. Mt. 20, 10. *forefathers*. Ps. 79, 8.
 *o-kañfo, *pl. a-, he that counts*. Je. 33, 13.
 O-kanni, l. 6. Ntafo (× Nnoñkofo). — akañkā, akenkā.
 o-kañkañ', *pl. a-.* — okañkrantañ, *a lean tall man*.
 ñkáñkyé, *prayer, invocation*. Ps. 119, 108.
 kãntãñkãñkyĩ, l. 2. Ntafo. — kãráwá, l. 2. aboa.
 kari kōma, *to ponder the heart*. Pr. 24, 12. — *o-karifo, *weigher*.
 *kasã, *a kind of carpet*, used only by the king of Asante, said
 to come from Marewa.
 *añkasa, Gr. § 59. *self*, Ak. ara; cf. m'añkasa, woañkasa, nañkasa
 (meara, woara, oñoara), *I myself &c.* mañkasa medañ, *my own*
house; oñene añkasa, *the king himself*.
 akasaguã, l. 6. + *he scolds or chides him openly without mention-*
ing his name.
 o-kasamãfo, + *interpreter, intercessor*. Is. 43, 27.
 *kasa-mmãra, *grammar*. D. As.
 o-kasasie, + *appointed sign*. Ju. 20, 38. 2Co. 6, 15.
 *o-kasa-sũa-ti, *faculty or talent for languages*; owo ok.
 *kasa-twãree [twã kasa] oðansefo di nsew a, na k. neñ.
 *kasee-bofo, *bearer of tidings*. 2Sa. 18, 20.
 *kásidã [Heb.] *stork*. — o-kasie, akekaboa bi; cf. odompo.
 kata, 1. + k. ãno, *to muzzle*. De. 25, 4. — k. anañ hõ = gya nañ.
 1Sa. 24, 4. — 7. ok. n'ano so, *he indemnifies her* (a dismissed wife)
 St. § 95. — *ñkata-anim, *veil*. — *ñkata-ãno, *a hanging for a door*
 katabañ, *hard*; syn. denneñ (× large). [(of a tent). Ex. 26, 36.
 ñkata-hõ, + *raiment*, Ex. 21, 10. *greaves*, 1Sa. 17, 6.
 *akatakram', onipa a. s. aboa ahañmu pa ara ho.
 ñkata-só, 1. + anim ñk., *veil*. — 2. + awning. — 3. + *excuse for*.
 kate, + ok. n'anim kyere .., *he has a form of*. 2 Ti. 3, 5.
 ñká-té, 1. + ade a etra ohõnam ñk. so, *an immaterial thing, being*
above the appreciation of the senses. — 2. *report, rumour*.
 kàtirikatiri, pere k. *to pant*. Ps. 38, 10 (11).
 *katirikatirifo, hoñhom mu k., *one that is hasty of spirit*. Pr. 15, 29.
 *o-katuafo, *rewarder*. He. 11, 6. — akatutu, *postponement or &c.*
 kaw, + *to leaven*. 1Co. 5, 6. — kãwú, [Marewa: kãwua].
 kekã, + *untameable, irrepressible*. Ja. 3, 8.
 akekaduru, + *ginger*. — o-kekãfo + *fierce*, 2 Ti. 3, 3.
 *kekaremãfo: atoro k., *forgery of lies*. Job 13, 4.
 kekate, better: kakate. — okekrebese, a kind of tree.
 *akeñkā, -kawa, = akañkā, s. añkā.
 *kerefua, *a piece of board fixed in the corner of the walls of a*
room, to place things on; cf. kyerebiã-so, kyereso.
 kese, + *majestic*; ... kakrasaw. — kesēm', cf. nifã, 4.
 ñkesewa, *a shrub*; its fruit. — *kese-ye, *inf. greatness, majesty*.
 kesrēkesrē. — kete, + boadekana. — *aketefo, *a kind of bird*.
 ñketeñkété, + won hõ ñk. kitaa won, *they stood in dread of them*.
 kirididi, bo-, *to make an onset*. Ac. 14, 5.
 *kīsākīsā, red. v., *to ponder, consider, reflect upon*. K. § 310.
 kitadén = apésow. — akitereku, *pl. id.*

kitikiti, otu ba no so k., *he rushes or hurls himself against him like a whirlwind. Da.11,40. — p. 232. l. 3. vigorously (×vehemently).*

*kitikiti-ye, *inf. tumult; rage. 1Sa.14,19. Job 39,24. Am.3,9.*

kō, 7. c) woadi mfe du de rekō, *they are ten years old and upward. Nu.4,3. — 10. + koso boro so, to abound more and more. Phi.1,9.*

- 17. kō (obā, oyere) hō, *to go in unto. Ge.6,4.*

ekō, ekóo, *buffalo. — okō, + oryx.*

kōa, 3. mu, + *to be closely connected with, accompany. He.6,9.*

- ekōakōae, ekōakōa mu, *it is fitly framed together. Ep.2,21. 4,16.*

ñkōá, + *the highest branch; cf. ntentenōa. Eze.17,3 f.*

*ñkoa-bañ, *form of a servant. K. §235. — *akoa-som, inf. serving*

*as a slave. — *ñkoa-toñ, inf. selling as a slave or bondman. Le.25,*

*42.46. — *akoa-ye, ñ-, bondage, servitude, slavery.*

*kōbere-dwumfo, *coppersmith. — *kobi, s. nsā.*

*o-kō da, *day of battle. — *akōde-kurafo, armour-bearer.*

kodiawuwa. — o-kódóm, Ky. = koródóm.

kódòso. — ñkoekoe, *a beetle.*

(kofahyeow, kofirimā, × better: akufahyeew, kafirima.)

kófi, 2. *furrow. Job 31,38. — kofwēàbā', better: kwafw.*

*kofwē-kofwē, *the sound of cutting something as by sawing.*

kōgyáñ, + *Turkey red. [pr. 2143.]*

*o-kō-húnu: wokoo ok., *they went in their simplicity. 2Sa.15,11.*

Kokó [G.] & Dedé: *fig. used to show the relationship between*

o-koko (×e-) hill. — akóko: ntwiwa. [Akuapem & Akem.]

kókóa, *pl. ñ-, a gold weight = 4s.2d. — akokobane, = daban.*

kokobe, *leprosy.*

*o-kokobirifo, *violent man. Ps.140,1(2); pl. a-, strong ones, stout-*

*hearted. Ps.59,3(4). Is.46,12. — *akokobirisem-di, inf. acts of vio-*

*lence. Is.59,6. — *akokodurufo, stout-hearted. Ps.76,5(6).*

kókodwé, 1. 2. mmofra tu ase (×tia so).

ñkoko-ñhwī, *hair on the breast of a man.*

akokonimpā, *a large cock. — akoko-aniwa.*

kókóra, (×or — bayere) — kòkoram (×kwak.)

kokōrow, *the inner part of roasted yam, put into the fire again*

o-koko-só-ní, pl. - fo. [to be roasted.]

*akoko-tade, *a garment covering the breast and back. Ex.28,4.*

kokoté, *wild hog; by-name: onnów-nà-ódì. — kokote, = awi.*

kokotékó. — kokowa, s. kókóa. — kokoyéréd. = kromporo.

akokūrokósem, di-, *to magnify oneself, to act proudly; kã-, to*

speak haughtily. Je.48,26. Ps.35,26. 73,8. dweñ ak., to be highminded.

kokwaw, 4. *to be exercised or disciplined in; Phi.4,12. He.5,14.*

sareso ak. no, *she is used to the wilderness. Je.2,24. — 5. to become fat,*

kōm, + *to prophesy. 1Ki.18,29. [fleshy, strong. Job 39,4.]*

kōm, + *to turn aside. Ex.23,2. — n'ani kōm, s. kūm 12 c).*

kōmm, 1. 8. atramat. — 4. *genuinely, sincerely. Phi.2,20.*

kōmá, 2 d) k. bone, a bad i. e. heavy heart, Pr.25,20. — e) nek.

tu, *he despairs, Ec.2,20. s. tu 18 c).* — *kōma-koro, *one mind, Ro.15,6.*

*cf. adwēñkoro, nokoro. — *kōmam'-pirim, inf. hardening or hard-*

*ness of heart. Ro.11,25. — kōma-mu-tew. — *kōma-pirim, *kōma-*

señē, *obduracy, induration of heart*. K. §285. — *akōma-to-yam', *rejoicing of heart*. Je. 15, 16. cf. abotoyam'. — *akōma-tu-de, *terror*. [Le. 26, 16.]

*ñkōmmānā, *mine, gold-mine*. — *okom-mere, *famine*.

akomfo, wə ak., *to commit suicide by hanging oneself*; syn. señ.. Akómfode, s. under asafo. [mene.]

*akomfo-sem, *magic arts*, Ac. 8, 11.9. cf. asumansem.

*kómpase [Eng.] *compass*. Is. 44, 13. — akompiwere.

ñkompow [ekon, pow]. — *ñkom-to, = ñkó-tó, *slumber*.

*komm-ye, *inf. silence*. Ps. 115, 17.

kon, the noise of a bottle or pot full of liquor set up.

e-kon: nek. aseñ, + *he is stiff-necked*; oseñ ne k., *he hardens his neck*. Pr. 29, 1. — kón-akyi: wokura yeñ k. káyeñ ko, *by our necks are we driven*. La. 5, 5.

kōnā, + *bead-row*, Ca. 1, 10. — *kon-dua, *yoke*. Scr.

ako-nè-aba, de.. di ak., *to drive and toss*. Ja. 1, 6.

*ñkōnīm-bo, *reward or price of victory*. Col. 2, 18.

ñkōnīm-di, *victory*. — koniabo, *better*: kwaniabo.

kón kó, fr. G. ko, miko, = wofa a, mefa, = wonom bi, me nso [menom bi.]

konkon, + ok. ne nanškroma nè ne nsa so, *he couches or covers on his knees and hands*. Da. 11, 10.

ñkónkon, *dry cough* (× *asthma*).

ñkonkonéné, l. 2. to too much sitting ... eye wo nan hō ñkokō-ñkokō, na woda hō a, eye wo akyi nso sã.

o-konkonsani, pl. ñ-fo, + *treacherous*. — o-Kóñkorini, pl. -fó.

kōñkrōñ, *waist-cloth*; syn. amōase. — kōñkrōmā, (+ o-)

*akonno-ñhyeso, *passion; desire, lustfulness*. Ps. 78, 29. Col. 3, 5.

*akonno-duañ, *savoury meat, favourite dish, dainty food*.

kónsèpre. — ñkonsiaw, ... osum n'atiko.

akonsontew, *the Calabar bean*. — akuwaōnsuro.

*akontáhyede, *number*. Re. 15, 2. — *akontā-kyerewē, *figure*,

*akontā-ntoāno, *number, sum*. Re. 13, 17. [numeral.]

ñkonteñ, obo ñk. — ñkontimmā, cf. asabā.

kōntíwa, (× for calabashes and). — okontomponi, pl. ñ-fo.

kōntōñ, + *to be perverse*. — de.. konton, *to lead about*. Ex. 13, 18.

kōntōñkyé, 2. + *perverse*. — *o-kontonkyeni, -fo, pl. a-, a *perverse, froward, unjust person*. — akontonkyē-sēm, + *perverse things, perverseness, wrong-doing*. — k. āno, a *perverse mouth*. Pr. 8, 13.

o-kontoro. — o-kòntónō. — akontoro. Je. 20, 6. 27, 10. 14 ff.

kòntromfī, l. 2. obi-adee-wo-no, [G. adu] ... asesáboa.

konnuasofo, pl. ñ-. — ñkonnyābí (× ñkónyobi).

korā, pl. ñ-. — nsania-k., *scale, dish of a balance*. Eze. 5, 1.

ánkòrá, pl. id. — korábèá, + *treasury*, Ps. 135, 7. cf. adekorabea.

*akora-bo, *inf. old age*. — *akorade-dañ, *store-house*. Is. 39, 2.

*akorae, *place to hide or keep things; cellar, store-house, treasury*.

akora-sã [nsã a wokora] *store of wine*. 1 Ch. 27, 27.

o-korefá (× bird?) — kóródóm, Ky. okōdóm.

kǒròkúma, *osram atwa k.*, the moon is full. *k.-twa, inf.* Ps. 81,3.
 akǒrômá, *mrañ:mpeteakwa. ñkoroñ-huane*, snorting. Job 39,20.
 o-koropatu, *an owl*. — kóròpéé, + *stud. Ca. 1,11* — kórów, ×2.×1.3.
 kǒrowbén, + with which charms and amulets are dyed.

*ñko-so, *inf. progress; furtherance; success, prosperity; edification*;
 — mǎ ñk., *to cause to prosper, to edify*; — nyǎ ñk., *to prosper, be
 edified, receive edifying*; kǎ ñk., *to speak to edification*. 1Co. 8, 1.10.

*akō-tade, *war dress*; aboñ ak., *coat of mail*. 1Sa. 17,5. [14,3f.

*kote-wui, *obsc. an impotent man*. — kotobañkye, × a kind of.
 kotodwé (with full o). — *ñkotofo, *one that sleeps*. Pr. 10,5.
 kotoko-sabire, = kamesekwakye, a kind of bird.

*kotoku-atade [kotoku 4] *cloak*. 2Ti. 4,13.

kótòkú-sǎabòbé, ... *climber* (×tree ... bird).

kotokúròdú, *pl.id. cf. agyennare*, — kotóromũá, (s. kut...).

*kōtu [Eng.] *coat*; s. atade. — okotwēbērefo, *mischievous person*.

kra, 3. + *to send on an errand*. — krǎ, 1.2. + *to divine* (Ge. 44,5).

*o-kra-de, *that which pertains to the soul* (the animal or natural
 mind and affections), *that which is animal, natural*. 1Co. 15,46.

krádòwa. — *okra-fwēfo, *pl. a-, curate, pastor, minister*.

o-krāmāñ, 1.2 + epe, opén, kwapén, eperebegyebi, ahūnahuro.

krāmo-sem, *soothsaying*. St. §126. — krāmpōñ, s. kromporo.

*o-kra-mu-ñi, *pl.-fo, an animal, sensual, natural man*, 1Co. 2,14.

*o-kra-nipadua, *an animal or natural body*. 1Co. 15,44.

ñkra-ñhōma, *a woollen stuff &c.* Re. 17,4.18,12.

*kromporo, D. As. krāmpōñ. — kroñ, *inf. height*. Ge 6,15. Ep. 3,18.

krōññ, + *unmixed; sincere, artless, harmless*. Mt. 10,16. Ro. 16,19.

kōma kr., krōññ-ye, *inf. singleness of heart, simplicity*. 2Co. 11,3. Ep. 6,5.

krōñkrōñ, n. 2. ne k. so (×enye & it was not done), *sincerely*.

— *kroñkroñ-bea, kroñkroñmu-ho, *holy place, sanctuary*. —

*kroñkroñkroñ-bea, kroñkroñmu-kroñkroñ, *the holy of holies*;

s. mpiakyiri. 2Ch. 3,8. He. 9 3. — *kroñkroñ-di, *inf. homeda k., holy*

observance, sanctification of the sabbath-day. K. §64. — *akroñ-

kron-ne, *a holy part*, Eze. 45,1. *holy things: eye ak. mu adekronkron,*

it is most holy. Ex. 28,38 &c. — kroñkroñ-ye, 3. *simplicity*. 2Co. 1,12.

*akrón-ne [krōno ade] *a stolen thing*. Ex. 22,4. — akronnoi.

krũfo, *pl. (×a-)* — eku: wo anim ye tañ (kusũ) se ku anim!

*kua-de, *sowing-seed*. Le. 11,37. — Akuapém, Kyiriamim (×Kye-

*kubesǎ, *a strong drink obtained from the fan-palm*. [remim).

kúdò [G.] dua a wosom' twē de kyere hyeñ a.s. korow kwan no.

*akufahyeew, Akw. = mpofirim. — ñkufe, .. wokuru (wokura).

kũhǎ, + *bushy*. Ca. 5,11. — kofwēkofwē (not kufwēkufwē).

kúku, 1) l. 4. kutuwa, l. 5. × sikakuku, 2) l. 4. × ayawá.

o-kúkubàn', *a kind of squirrel*; cf. amoakua; s. ntomme-nt.

kukuw, ne bogyese ak, *his beard is clipped*; akyi ak., (the cloth)
is bare on the backside. Le. 13,55. — kukuwa, + *censer*. Nu. 16,6.

*o-ku-kyekyefo, *pl. a- [nea okyekyere kuru] healer; surgeon*.

kũm, 6. + wak. n'anim, *he is sullen, vexed, moody*. 1Ki. 21,4. -
 12. c) n'ani kōm (×kum), *his eyes (eyelids) bend, are dull &c.*

*ñkũmãfo, *the husband's or wife's sisters (relations)*.

*o-kūmfo, *pl. a-*, *killer, slayer, destroyer.*

*akūmī, *place of killing, slaughtering-place. Is. 14, 21. Je. 11, 19.*

*kumpraka, *a kind of rum or brandy (stops the nose); s. nsā.*

kūnā, + kotrā kunam', *remain a widow. Ge. 38, 11.*

kūnābā, *l. 3. + he marries her as his brother's widow. Ge. 38, 8.*

*akūn-ne [okūm ade] *a thing worthy of death, cause of death.*

kūnini, + *principal; .. opp. mfetewa-mfetewa.*

*o-kuñ-kese (okum wōñ k., *he slew them with*) *a great slaughter.*

kuñkum, *red. v. kūm. — kunsúñkùnsúñ (× m).*

o-kuntumpā', *pl. ñ-*, *Is. 13, 22. — kùntūñ, 1. + to pervert. Ex. 23, 8.*

*o-kūntū-tām, *woollen garment.*

kura, *1. + k. mu, to hold, keep, keep up, maintain, sustain, support; to continue. — 3. l. 2. + to be absolute, self-existent; hoñhom a okura nehō, an absolute spirit. K. § 174. — 4. nekra kura nensam' na okofa n'aduan aba, he brings in his bread at the risk of his life.*

akuranto. — kurennyen, + *sincere. — *k.-ye, inf. sincerity.*

ñkūro-bo, *accusation. — *ñkūrobofo, accuser. Jo. 8, 10 Ac. 25, 16.*

*ñkūrofo-kuw, *pl. ñk.-akuwakuw, multitude.*

*kūrokūrowa, *Job 7, 6. = akorokorowa.*

*kūrom'hofo, *people of the (or that) city. Lu. 7, 12.*

kūroni, + *one home-born. Ex. 12, 49.*

kurududu, *k.-ye, *a great crashing noise. Job 36, 29. 2 Pe. 3, 10.*

kurukyerew, + *to engrave. Eze. 4, 1. Zec. 3, 9. to pourtray. Eze. 23, 14.*

*ñkurukyerewē, *carved work; engraving. 1 Ki. 6, 35. Zec. 3, 9.*

*o-kurukyerewfo, *pl. a-*, *(sacred) scribe. Da. 2, 2.*

kusū, *pl. akusukusū, Eze. 6, 13. — kusukûkû, Ge. 2, 6. Ac. 13, 11.*

kusukusu, *n'ani ye k., his eyes are dim. Ge. 27, 1.*

kusúm, *k.-ara-ne-kurum. — *kusum-di, inf. deceptiveness, trickery, sleight, versatile artifice. Ep. 4, 14.*

*kusū-ye, *inf. dimness, gloom.*

kutūroku, = *aketewa. — kuturukú, b o -, to buffet. 1 Pe. 2, 20.*

kotōromūá (× kuturumōa), *cf. kutruku, nsákotò, tñwere.*

akututu, *cf. kokoram. — *kutuwá, a small pot; asēā, nsemma.*

kuw, *2. + okuw n'ase, he cuts him off. Is. 48, 9 [Je. 48, 37.*

kuw so, kukuw so, *to clip (the beard); eso ak., it is clipped.*

akuwa, *pl. ñkuwa-ñkuwa. — *akuwaōnsuro, a kind of fowl.*

kwā, *pl. a-*, *4. Ro. 12, 4f. 1 Co. 6, 15. 12, 12ff. — *ñkwā-bere, lifetime.*

kwā-beten, *a high palm-tree in the forest.*

kwā-bo, *G. = oboabo, nea woaboa e. s. woahye da abo.*

akwadā, × 2 &c. — kwaduamponkyerefo, *a beast living on kwadu-bakua, the stalk of a banana-tree. [high trees.*

akwadwóro (× o & é). — *kwae-fwēfo, *keeper of the forest.*

*kwafwéabā', *better than kofw. q. v. — cf. okwanihumani.*

akwagyansā, *a kind of wild dog.*

*ñkwā-gye, *inf. salvation. — *ñkwāgye-sem, saving truths.*

ñkwāgye-ñhyehyee, - *kwañ, way or order of salvation. K. § 266.*

o-kwáhá (× okoha) = *oséñmù.*

akwāhōsañ-mu, *safe and sound. Lu. 15, 27.*

- (kwakoram $\times$, s. kok.) — kwā'kwā'dàbí, G.
 ñkwammanōa, *side(s)*. — kwāme-tābi, + or apetebi.
 akwámfó, used only in the *pl.*, *rowers*, *canoemen*.
 o-kwamfō ($\times$ a-) — akwammō, *the cleaning of a road*.
 akwammōé, *a well-cleared road*.
 o-kwañ, 1. l. 3. mpotam'. — 2. okwañ da mu, or emu da okwañ, *it is hollow*. Ex. 27, 8. Je. 52, 21. — Phr. nam kwañ, *to be on a journey*.
 akwañfānu, akwañfo, okwañfō, &c. s. akwamf. &c.
 o-kwañfwe: (Kristo) kw.-bere, *Advent-season*; kw. mu kwasida, *Sunday in Advent*.
 *kwa-ni-abo, s. p. 244. koniabo, *a one-eyed man*.
 o-kwañ-kyere, a-, *guidance*. Job 37, 12.
 o-kwañ-mā, + ompeneno k., *he will not let him go*. Ex. 13, 15.
 akwañmusem, ... *from the road*; *rumour*; = akwañsosem.
 *o-kwañ-prekō: wokogya no nekw. a oreko yi, *they follow him on his way to his last home, attend his funeral*.
 *akwañso-dua, *provision for the way*. Ge. 42, 25.
 ñkwan-ta, II. usually: ta. — akwanteá, Ky. = akwantweá.
 akwantemmerefua, nemenewa nè ne yam' kō, n'akyi tumm.
 akwantemfo-asafo, *syn.* akwantu-kuw. Is. 21, 13.
 *o-kwan-to, *inf.* release. De. 15. — okwan-trēnē, *a straight path*.
 *akwantu-kuw, *caravan*. Ge. 37, 25.
 akwantwea, *a kind of squirrel* = apetebi.
 o-kwapae, *pl.* ñ-, ñk. ñk., *to dote*. Je. 50, 36.
 ñkwapae-sem, + *brutishness*. Is. 19, 11.
 *kwasafode-ye, *inf.* community of goods. K. § 112.
 *ñkwasea-so, *foolishly*. Ge. 31, 28. — *okwasea-ye, *inf.* folly.
 *ñkwā-siānka-fō, *restorer of life*. Ru. 4, 15.
 *kwasiare-bo, *inf.* kw. mu, *contemptuously*. Ps. 31, 18(19).
 kwaterekwa, *a. bare, naked*. — *n.* bareness, nakedness. Eze. 15, 7.
 o-kwati-kwañ, *pl.* a-. — *akwā-ye, *inf.* membership. K. § 312.
 *kyafóròbi, *a young shark*. [G. tšaflobi; s. tšwaf. p. 523.]
 kyē ade, *to prolong one's days*; *to prosper*. De. 4, 40. Eze. 17, 10.
 kyea, *v.* + okyea n'anom, *he is perverse in his lips*. Pr. 19, 1.
 kyea, *n.* perverseness. Pr. 15, 4. — (ñkyea, pr. 2853. *neg.* *v.* kyea.)
 *kyēawkyēaw, *the most common sandals*; s. mpaboá.
 *akyede-pefo, *one who loves gifts (bribes)*. Pr. 29, 4.
 kyé-èdwo, + *umpire*. Job 9, 33. — kye-fā, + *lot, inheritance*.
 *ñkyee-so, *inf.* sparing, indulgence, forbearance, mercy, pity.
 kyekye, *v.* 7. ky. ... hō, *intr.* to be bound to. 1 Co. 7, 27. [size.
 o-kyēkyē, *a kind of iguana*, between mampam & deñkyem in
 akyēkyēa, *a fruit like a melon*. [He. 11, 10.
 *o-kyekyefo, *pl.* a-, *binder of sheaves*, Ps. 129, 7. *builder of a town*.
 *ñkyekye(re)-mú, *band for girding, girdle, belt*. Ex. 28, 8. 27.
 ñkyékyere, Ak. *a thick low bush with thorns (in general)*.
 ñkyékyere, Akp. *a kind of grass or weeds, rush*. Job 9, 26. Is. 35, 7.
 kyekyere, 3. *to be wrapped about*. Jon. 2, 5. ky... hō, *to be knit with*, 1 Sa. 18, 1. kã.. ky. hō, *to knit or tie to*, K. § 282. — 4. *intr.* to congeal. Ex. 15, 8. — 5. *tr.* to charge, convict. Ro. 3, 9.

- akyekyeré, *cf.* awuru, apowuru. — ñkyekyeree, *s.* ñkyeree.
 *ñkyekyere-anim, *bandage, plaster on a wound.* Je. 46, 11.
 kyekyerehú, ... prepared of roasted flour of maize.
 *akyekye-tiri, *a garland about the head.* = abotiri. Pr. 4, 9.
 Akyemfo, *pr. n.* — *o-kyem-kurafo, *shield-bearer, armed man, one who handles a shield.* Pr. 6, 11. Je. 46, 9.
 *ñkyemú-abiesā mu biakō, *the third part, one third &c.*
 *ñkyemu-du mu biakō, *the tenth part, one tenth.* Eze. 45, 13.
 o-kyemwa, *pl. a-, + buckler.* Ca. 4, 4. Je. 46, 3.
 ñkyene-ñkyene, *nsu ñky., salt water.* Ja. 3, 12.
 *ñkyen-habañ, *a saline plant, orach, Atriplex halimus.* Job 30, 4.
 kyeñkyen-be-mū, *the whole cluster of palm-nuts.*
 kyēñkyēntakyi-kūrow, *town of obstinate people.*
 *ñkyen-so, *inf. [kyen] excellence, preference, preeminence, su-
 kye-pa, inf. s. kyéw-pá. [periority; prerogative. K. § 113. 118.*
 kyépé = pídua, *the root of the tail of an animal.*
 kyere, 1. + ahōpopo kyereno, *trembling takes hold on him.*
Ex. 15, 14. cf. ñketenketé. — 5. ky. mu, + to embroider. Eze. 27, 7.
 kyere, 1. yi.. ky., + *to profess, pretend; cf. '9. — 9. to profess.*
1 Ti. 6, 21. — 10. Phr. enyé obi na okyere, it is a matter of course.
 *o-kyere, *inf. binding, bonds.* Ac. 20, 23. 23, 29.
 kyeree(×e), *batten.* — ñkyeree, 4. *a weaver's spool; cf. dodowa.*
 *kyere-abodō, -pānō, *F. shew-bread.* Mt. 12, 4.
 ñkyere-ase, + *discernment.* Lu. 12, 46. [prumo.
 *kyerebeññ-ye-bo or -hama, *plummet.* Am. 7, 7. Zec. 4, 10. *cf.*
 akyérekye, *a small kind of squirrel; cf. opurow.*
 ñkyeremú, + *embroidered work.* Eze. 27, 16.
 *ñkyeresó, *throng, crowd, press, multitude.* Lu. 8, 19.
 kyerew, ky... diñ, *to register.* Lu. 2, 3.
 *o-kyerew, *inf. 1. writing, written document; title; John 19, 20. —*
2. Scripture. — kyerew-ase, word of the Scripture. Lu. 4, 21.
 kyerewá, *screw.* — ñkyerewe, 2. + *superscription.* Mt. 22, 20.
 *kyerew-peñ, *verse.* K. p. 120. (§ 340).
 *kyerew-poñ, *writing-desk, -table; ky. ketewa, writing tablet.*
 *ñkyerew-so-dwom, *Ps. 16. 56—60.*
 *kyew-dade, *pan for roasting or baking.* Le. 2, 5.
 kyĩ, 1. 2. gu (×agu); — kyĩ nsu, *to trickle down.* La. 3, 49.
 akyi, 1. + bepo no akyi nohōā, *beyond the mountain.* Ge. 35, 21.
 — 2. *the time and events behind, the end.* Mt. 26, 58.
 ñkyia, + *suretiship.* Pr. 11, 15. — akyide, + *abomination.*
 kyidom, + wobowon ky., *they are their rear-guard.* Is. 52, 12.
 o-kyifo, 2. *one that hates.* Ps. 69, 14(15).
 kyĩma, + ehō nto ky., *in sincerity.* Ep. 6, 24.
 *kyĩmī, ñ-, *wheel.* Ec. 12, 6. Eze. 1, 15. Ja. 3, 6.
 *o-kyini, *inf. going to and fro.* Job 1, 7. — kyinii, = bamekyinii.
 kyĩn-hyia, + ahuma edi ky., *whirlwind.* Ps. 77, 18(19). Je. 30, 23.
 — ky.-mframa, *Is. 5, 28. stormy wind.* Eze. 13, 11.
 kyĩnkyĩm, 1. *s. kyim.* — 2. mehō ky.me, *I writhe.* Is. 21, 3.
 m'ayam'de ky., *my bowels yearn.* La. 1, 20. — 3. *to pervert, subvert.*
Pr. 19, 3. — 4. to tarry.

*ñkyĩñkyimii, *windings*; atrapoē ñky., *winding stairs*.

kyĩñkyiñ, + *to rove about*. Ge. 27, 40.

*o-kyiñ-nsoroma, *pl. id. planet*.

*akyinnye-sem, *question, dispute; oppositions*. 1 Ti. 6, 20.

*akyi-pa, *inf. cf. mpaakyiri*. — *akyipafo ñkontompofu, *those who perfidiously depart (from God), the wicked*. Ps. 119, 158.

akyiri, 2. + aky. trābea, *the lowest seat*. Lu. 14, 9. — 7. woadi afe nè aky., *they are a year old and upward*. Nu. 3, 15. — o-kyiridifo, *the last*. — *akyiri-fām' po, *the hinder or western sea*. Joel 2, 20.

*Kyiri-amim, *pr. n., s. under Akuapem & asafo*.

*akyirikyirifo, *pl. inhabitants of distant countries*. Is. 8, 9.

*o-kyiri-pafo, *pl. a-, deserter, forsaker, apostate, renegade*.

akyiri-sañ, + *returning; turning back or aside*. Je. 5, 3. Pr. 1, 32.

*akyiri-si, *inf. exit, final event*.

M.

mã, 5. mã asem, + *to tell lies*.

amã, + *bitumen*, Ge. 14, 10. Ex. 2, 3. coal-tar; cf. m̃anno, *pitch*. Ge. 6, 14. mmae, wanyã ha m. — *o-mamma-ye, *inf. citizenship*. Ac. 22, 28.

*mām-māñ, *red. v. māñ*. K. § 294 a. [Da. 4, 27.]

*amāmfō-ye, *inf. desolation, devastation; *-yefo, desolator*.

*o-mām-poñ, *pl. a-, a (comparatively) large town or city*. Mt. 10, 11.

amāmmui: nnipa (or, abode) am. hō nsiesiei, *the moral system or the invariable moral laws of the world*. K. § 132 f. 189.

o-māñ, 6. *pl. + Gentiles*. — *o-māñ-gyirae, *postage-stamp*.

*amāñ-amāñ-mù-ní, *pl. -fo, a gentile, heathen*. Ro. 2, 14. Ga. 2, 14.

amannehunu mu boaseto, *patience, endurance*. Ja. 5, 11.

*amanne-nyã, *inf. a getting into trouble; peril*, Ro. 8, 35. — am-ntam, *an oath causing detriment (to the swearer)*, Ps. 15, 4.

*amañ-frafo, *pl. mingled people, allied or admixed to a ruling nation; cf. afrafrafo; s. omamfrani*. Je. 25, 20. 24.

*mmā-ñhĩnā-wo, *inf. [s. bā] omnipresence, ubiquity*. K. § 165.

*amañ-hyia, *imperial diet*. K. § 7. II, 1.

o-māñhéne, *king of a nation, adakũro, chief of a town or village*.

mmanín-yé, + *power, virtues; *mm.-de, mighty acts*. Ps. 106, 2. 8.

mañkrādo, (×o-) G. mañkralo.

o-māñkuw, + *province*, 1 Ki. 20, 14. *people assembled*. Ac. 12, 22.

mānnó, 1. cf. amã. — *o-māñ-panyiñ, *pl. a-m-, prince, chief*.

*amāñ-sānteñ asafo, *the catholic (not the Roman) church*.

*amansẽmu afeforo, *civil New-year's-day*.

amansesew, + *a setting right, successful arrangement of governmental or political matters*. Ac. 24, 2.

*o-mānsiñ-hene, *tetrarch*. Lu. 3, 1. Ac. 13, 1.

o-mānsõfo, *pl. a-, + rebel, seditious, one given to change*. Pr. 24, 21.

māntām, + *to tether*, — l. 4. *are entwined about*. Job 8, 17.

o-māñ-tām, + *district; om. mu panyiñ, president of a district*.

*o-māntam-hene, *pl. a-, prince, satrap*. Da. 3, 3.

o-māntañ, + *tribe*. Ps. 74, 2.

amāñ-yé, oye amanyo-pá, *he observes decency*. K. § 349.

mm̃ara: obra hō m., *moral law*; asore hō m., *ceremonial law*;

omāñ hō m., *political law*. — *mmāra-ase_m, *commandment*; cf. ahyede. — mmārahye, + *legislation*. — *mmāra-nimfo, *lawyer*. Tit. 3, 13. — *mmāra-so-difo, *doer of the law*; *mmāra-tefo, *hearer of the law*. — *mmāratō-(a)de, *iniquity, transgressions*. Ro. 6, 19.

mmārāññuāñ, *pieces of bronze or brass for abrammo &c.*

maremare, 1. 2. afra (×afa).

mātāmātā, okasa m., *stammer, stammering speech*. K. § 318.

*mma-ye, *inf. s. oba-ye*. — *mā-ye, *inf. fulness*. [§ 225.

*mma-yeñ, *inf. education*. — *māye-trasó, *infinite fulness*. K.

*mmea-mú [bea mu] *bar, cross-bar, cross-beam*. Ex. 26, 26.

memmene, *to swallow up several things*.

amemene, Ak. *brain*; s. hoñ. — amemem (×amemim).

mene, + *to consume*. Ex. 32, 10. — 1. 3. wosaw (×wosow).

*mene-twa, *inf. cutting of the throat, slaying*. Is. 22, 13.

*menewam'-siw, *inf. strangling*. Job 7, 15.

amere, 1. a *tree*, ofram kokō, (×plant).

mmerehua, pr. 885. *the finest part of gold dust*.

*mereken [=American?] a kind of *rum or brandy*.

mmere-nsoñ, 2. a *period or week of 7 years*, cf. afepēñ. Da. 4, 24.

*mmere-santeñ, s. bere-s.

*mmere-w-ni, pl. -fo, a *weak, feeble person*. Ps. 105, 37. 1 Co. 8, 9.

mmesā [(×?); esā ho se abe (berew)]. — 3. *wreathen chain*. Ex. 28, 24.

mēsēmēsē, sare m., *chopped straw, chaff*. Ex. 5, 12.

*mme-su [abe su] s. *under ñno-ye*. — mmew, 2. *better*: bew.

mmewa, *the fibres of the palm-tree (not of the leaves)*. × a... trees.

mīa, 1. + *to choke*. Mk. 4, 7, 19. — 2. c) *he strengthens himself*.

Ge. 48, 2. — mīa wo ani hū amanne, *endure hardness, suffer affliction*,

2 Ti. 2, 3. omīa n'ani trā mu, *he endures*. — 3. a) + *to confirm, strain, strengthen*. Is. 35, 3. — 4. *to gird oneself*. Is. 8, 9. — amīa-de, + *armed host*. Job 39, 21. — *amīade-dañ, *armoury*. — *amīafo, *armed men*.

*mmibi-tama, *blue or violet purple*; s. bibiri, bibitama. [Is. 15, 4.

amim, di a., + *to oppress*. — amim-di, *-ye, *inf. oppression*.

*o-mim-difo, pl. a-, *oppressor, violent man*.

amirikadēñ, tu-, *to run very fast*. *mirikatufu, pl. a-, *runner*.

mōa, 2. 1. 4. + *are straitened*. Job 18, 7.

*mmoa-bañ, *fold*. Ge. 49, 14. — *mmoa-adidide, *manger*. Lu. 2, 12.

*mmoa-fwēfo, pl. id. *herdman*. Ge. 46, 34. Am. 7, 14.

*mmoā-gye, *inf.* = mmoādi, *taking of gifts*. 2 Ch. 19, 7.

*mmoa-kuw, pl. m-a-, *herd, flock, cattle*. Nu. 32. Lu. 2, 8.

*mmobo-hū, *inf. pitying, commiseration*; cf. mmoborohunu, *pity*.

*mmobo-mmobo-ye, *inf. sadness*. Ne. 2, 2. Ec. 7, 3.

mmobom', 3. *roaring of a lion*. Pr. 19, 12.

*mmoborohunu-ade, *alms*. — mmoboroni, + *miserable*.

*mmobowe, *scroll*. Je. 36, 2. Zec. 5, 1. — mmodēñ, bō-, + *to study to*.

*mmofra-yeñ, *inf. education, discipline of children*.

*mogya-kā-gufo, *shedder of blood*. Eze. 16, 38.

*mogya-pefo, pl. id. *bloody(-minded), murderous man*.

*mogya-tow, *clot of blood; embryo*. Ps. 139, 16.

- mommono, + *moist* (e. g. grapes), Nu. 6, 3.
 *momonotō-ye, *inf. uncircumcision*.
 *mmoñ-bo, *inf. neighing*. Je. 13, 27.
 *mmonse [oboñ ase] *valley, lowland* at the foot of mountains.
 *mmonsefo, *inhabitants of the lowlands*. Ju. 1, 19, 34.
 *mmore-mú, *inf. [bore] searching (out), investigation*. Job 11, 7.
 mmoro-so, + *plenty, copiousness, plenteousness*.
 *mmoson-kom [abosom ñkom] *hye m., to use divination*. De. 18, 10.
 mrāmra, *red. v., s. mǎnā*. Re. 11, 10.
 mūa, 3. s. anim 7A; anim mūa a, anim remūa no, *in the dark*.
 mmu-ānó, *edge, edging &c.* [Eze. 12, 6, 7].
 *e-mu-ba, *inf. coming in; fulfilling, fulfilment, realization*.
 *mū-di, *inf. integrity*. — *mūdifo, *one who is perfect*. Job 37, 16.
 *e-mu-do, *inf. depth*. Ep. 3, 18.
 *e-mu-fām', *inward, -ly; em. abaññua, the inner court*. Eze. 10, 3.
 *e-mu-fifo, *one that has escaped, fugitive*. Eze. 24, 26.
 *mmukaw-mu, *inf. [bukaw] bent or folding part*. Eze. 41, 23.
 *e-mu-ko, *inf. the act of going in, entrance*. He. 10, 20.
 *amumo-de, : ye-, *to live ungodly, act impiously*. 2 Pe. 2, 6.
 *amumoye-de, *iniquities, Is. 64, 7. 65, 7. ungodly deeds, Jude 15*.
 *amumoye-sem, *ungodliness(es)*. Ro. 11, 26.
 *e-mu-nipa, *the inward man*. Ro. 7, 22. 2 Co. 4, 16.
 mmuñkam-so, K. § 163. — mñnum, 2. *to roll* e. g. a stone.
 *amū-siei = asiei, anisiei. — mmu-só, + *exuberance, excess*. Ja. 1, 21.
 mmusú, 1. 7. mekobisa me ti (×hō). — tñwētñwē m., *to make oneself accursed*. 1 Sa. 3, 13. — *mmusu-ba, *son of wickedness*. Ps. 89, 22(23).
 *mmusu-bofo, *blasphemer*. 1 Ti. 1, 13.
 *mmusu-kyere, *soothsaying, fortune-telling, prophesying*.
 mu-tñwa, + Ps. 77, 8(9). — eñkyé m., *it is temporal, transient*.

N.

- o-nā, p. 313 l. 3 from below: mepe (×mape) meberee.
 nnādā, + *guile*. — nnade-dñworō, *pieces of iron, used as money*
 anadñwofā, F. anofā (×anafoa). [(×gold currency).
 *anadñwo-gua, *trade in the night; di an., to deceive, delude*.
 anafó (×ā). — *anago, *Guinea sheep [Marewa]*.
 *nna-ho [nea eda ho] *pl. nnedaho, space*, 1 Ki. 7, 36.
 nnakokō, ... a week after the wedding (×before.... with him).
 o-nákwá, oyee on. mǎā mmā, *she became a name among women*.
 *nna-kyi, *inf. shunning (evil) days, observing of times*.
 nā m, v. 1. + nam kwan, *to be on a journey*. 1 Ki. 18, 27. — 6. Phr.
 e-nè no nam, *it is closely connected*, K. § 190.
 e-nām, 1. + kokum nām, *to hunt for venison*. Ge. 27, 5.
 *nām-di-nñomā, *ravenous, carnivorous birds*. Eze. 39, 4.
 *namfi, anamfisuru, As. *certain weights of gold*.
 *nām-gua, *shambles, flesh-market*. 1 Co. 10, 25.
 *nammoñ-hunu, *bare-foot*. Is. 20, 2-4. — *anammoñfo, anam-
 moñmufo, *foot-men*. Nu. 11, 21. 1 Ki. 20, 29. — nammoñkoro, -kwan.
 *nna-mu-nsem (ñhōma), *chronicles*. — *nna-nna, s. eda.

- e-nān, 2. stalk e. g. of the maize plant, s. būronān. *Ge.* 41, 22. — anānāde, + a foreign thing. *Ne.* 13, 30. [3. tenon. *Ex.* 26, 17.]
- *anānā-gya, strange fire. *Le.* 10, 1.
- nnañ-ani, + overturning, *Eze.* 21, 27. frowardness, *Pr.* 6, 14
- nān-anu [nān abien] two-legged; si n. to be undecided in a matter, double-dealing, double-tongued.
- anānā-tén, yi an., to reprove a friend.
- *nnañē [dañ, v.] turn; n. ñhīnā mu, every way. *Ro.* 3, 2.
- *anāñē, smelting-place or -house, crucible. *Ps.* 12, 6(7).
- *o-nāñfo, pl. a-, melter, smelter; cf. ogufo.
- nāñ-koro, a single leg; one-legged. — anañkoti, a kick.
- nāñkrómma [enān, kroñ, ma = wa].
- anāñmù, nnadewa no an., the print of the nails. *John* 20, 25. — si an., + to make good. *Ex.* 22, 11. — anañmu-hye, retaliation.
- *nansua, As. a certain weight of gold.
- *nān-tam', between the knees. *Ge.* 48, 12.
- o-nántefó, + passer-by. *Eze.* 39, 14f. syn. okwantenni.
- anante-nante, inf. walking up and down. *Job* 1, 7. [Je. 50, 4.]
- *o-nante-sū, inf. wode n. fñefñe no, weeping they go and seek him, nnantñwerem' [odañ, tñwaremu]. — *nantñwi-kā-poma, ox-goad. [Ju. 3, 31.]
- nañ-ññweā-so-kā, anklet. *Is.* 3, 18.
- *nna-oha, a hundred days: eha ara n., for a considerable time.
- *nna-santeñ ñhīnā, all successive days. *Ps.* 93, 5.
- *ana-se, or; Gr. § 251 b. 253, 2. *R.* p. 147b; s. ana.
- *nasīreni, pl. -fo, [Heb. nazīr] a Nazarite, = ohōtuafo, oyi-nè-dñira-ba, anyamekwā. *Ge.* 49, 26. *Nu.* 6, 2. *Am.* 2, 11.
- e-ne, + Ofi hyiraa me enyē'ne, he has blessed me this long time (not to-day or these last days only). — *nneda-ho, s. nnaho.
- *nnedua-dañ, -fi, (house of) prison. *Ge.* 42, 19. *1 Ki.* 22, 27. *Is.* 24, 22.
- anēm, + pedantry; constant use, exercise or practice, *He.* 5, 14.
- *nennāñ, s. nāññ. — anéné, pl. id. (×n-) [G. kwākwādabi,] anene-duru, + stacte, *Ex.* 30, 34. — nnénkyénēm, *La.* 4, 7.
- ani, 7. a) opening for a well, *Ja.* 3, 11. cf. aniwa 3. — b) key-hole &c. — p. 323. l. 4. n'ani (so) da ho; + ani a enna ho, intemperance, incontinence &c. *1 Co.* 7, 5. — n'ani gyina, he longs after or for, earnestly desires... — n'ani kōm (×kum). — n'ani so asem terew, *K.* § 318, 1. his thoughts are absent or dissipated. — p. 324. n'ani tra, he overlooks. — ani a ewu ade, modesty, bashfulness, shamefacedness. *1 Ti.* 2, 9. — 13. bo ani, to join battle. *Ge.* 14, 9. — p. 325. to (×tu) wo ani kyere Sidon; to wo ani fñe ha, look here! — otu n'ani sã no, he eyes him.
- aní-aní, + inconstantly; okō an., he fights superficially, here a little and there a little (×he has ... side). — *aniani-ha-yi, s. ani hayi.
- anibere, 1. + lust, cf. akonno. — aniberesem, 2. covetousness.
- ani-bi-annà-só, + thoughtlessness. — n'an.-so, in his simplicity, at a venture. *1 Ki.* 22, 34. — ani-bu, + ennui, tediousness. *K.* § 305.
- anidaho [ani a eda ho] 1. + temperance, soberness. *Ac.* 26, 25.
- *ani-dañ, inf. [dañ .. ani] change; perverting; perverseness.
- nĩfã, 4. cf. hyerehyere-fãm', kesē-fãm' (*Eze.* 20, 46), po-fãm',
- *anigyefo, pl. a-, one that rejoices. *Ro.* 12, 15. [epom.]

- *anigyina-de, *desire, desired thing*. Pr. 13, 12.
 o-nihūmāni, + *stranger*. Nu. 18, 4. — *anihumafō-de, *a thing or place belonging or accessible to common people, profane*. Eze. 42, 20.
 o-nikañfo, *a. live, living*. Ex. 21, 35. 1 Ki. 3, 22.
 ani-kōm [ani a ekōm] (xū). [they return.
 nim, + *se* wonnim nna na wodañ a, *if at any time (or in case)*
 anim, A) l. 12. n'anim amuna or ase (Ge. 40, 7). — anim tua anim, *face to face*. — B) fwe anim yiyi nnipa mu, *to have respect of persons*.
 *nimdee-hū, *inf. knowledge*. Pr. 10, 14. [Ja. 2, 9.
 *anim-fām', *eastward, cf. apuei; an.-f.-po, the East Sea. Scr.*
 *nimfo, *knower, one who knows*. Ac. 1, 24.
 *animfwe, *inf. respect of persons*. 2 Ch. 19, 7. Pr. 24, 23.
 animguase-de, *mockings*. He. 11, 36.
 animharesem, + *boasting*. Je. 23, 32. — *animhare-so, *slightly*.
 *animtia-bu, *inf. contempt*. Est. 1, 18. Ps. 107, 40. [Je. 8, 11.
 *animyo-bea, *gesture, carriage, bearing, mien, look, air, manner, external appearance*. K. § 318, 2. [Ro. 11, 11.
 ninkunu [onini, koro, Ak.]. — n.-twē, *inf. jealousy, emulation*.
 *aninseñ-sūmāñ, *amulet used in the state of pregnancy*.
 nipa-bañ, 1. + *person, personal appearance or circumstances*.
 *o-nipa-bone, *a wicked person, villain, rogue, knave*.
 *nipabone-de-yo, *inf. wickedness, villany, roguery, &c.*
 *o-nipa-kumfo, *slayer; cf. okumnipa, owudifo*. De. 19, 3.
 *nnipam', *in the way or after the manner of men, as men do*.
 *nnipa-mu-nyiyim' (nè animfwe), *respect of persons*. Ep. 6, 9.
 *nnipa-animfwe, *id.* Ro. 2, 11. Ja. 2, 1. [Col. 3, 25.
 *nnipa-santeñ, *all men from the first to the last, all mankind, the whole human race*. K. § 185, 1.
 nipa-su, 1. = nipabañ. — 2. *human nature*. K. § 229.
 o-nipa-ye, *inf. incarnation (of the Son of God)*.
 ani-siei, *syn. asiei, amūsiei*.
 *ani-so-ade, ani-so-ade-hū, *inf. vision*. Ac. 2, 17. 9, 12.
 *ani-so-biri, *inf. giddiness*.
 ani-so-de, + *an acceptable thing; loveliness*. Ca. 5, 16. *good pleasure, desire*. 2 Th. 1, 11. — *ani-so-sōm, *inf. eye-service*. Ep. 6, 6.
 ànitew-mù, *with guile*. — anitore [nea n'ani atore].
 *aniwabu, *inf. moment*. Eze. 26, 16. — *aniwodeñ, *s. anuodeñ*.
 aniwu-de, + *lewdness*. Eze. 23, 29. — *aniwu-hye, *inf. contempt*.
 *aniwu-sem, *vile or obscene language, foul talk*. Col. 3, 8.
 āno, 4. a) + *selvedge*, Ex. 26, 4. — f) nna nhinā āno, *the end of days*.
 — B) du or sō āno (4. a. d. 6.) *to be sufficient; to suffice*. K. § 214, 1.
 — wakum obosom no āno, + *he has made the power of the fetish in-*
 nno-bae, + *fruit, produce, increase*. 1 Co. 3, 5. [effective.
 ānoboa, + *ingathering*. — *ono(boa)boafō, *one who gathers*.
 ānobow, + *bitterness of speech*. — *āno-bu, *inf. counting, number*.
 nōhōā, + kusū-fām' āno nohō toññ, *the farthest North*. [Eze. 38, 15.
 *āno-hunu, *wanton lips*. Le. 5, 4. [39, 2.
 o-no-kō, twa —, *to strive about words*. 2 Ti. 2, 14.
 nnokonnokoadē, + *dainties, delicacies*. Ge. 49, 20. Je. 51, 34.

- *anokwa-de, *the true riches*. — *nokwa-kwañ, *the right way*.
 nokwasem, + *truthfulness*. — *nokwa-ten, *faithful judgement*.
 *o-nomfo, *pl. a-, one who drinks, drinker*. Is. 24, 9.
 *nnōmā-sū, *inf. chirping*. — *o-nōmā-yifo, *pl. n-, fowler*.
 anomē, + *trough*. Ge. 24, 20. — Nnoñkom', *prop. Ntamañ mu*.
 nnoñko-besā, *a kind of red chintz (not of country-cloth)*.
 *āno-pem, *inf. the goings out*. Nu. 34, 12.
 āno-sēm, + *vain words, vain talk, talk of the lips*. Pr. 14, 23.
 *āno-sōm, *lip-devotion*. — *āno-nta, *double-tongued*. 1 Ti. 3, 8.
 *āno-tewfo, *ready speaker, eloquent man*.
 *āno-tōrōfetōrofe, *a glib tongue, blabbing out secrets*. K. § 122.
 ānó-yí, *inf. + excuse*; an. bi nni ho mmā wo, *you are inexcusable*;
 ewo an., *it is excusable*. Ro. 1, 20. 2, 1. K. § 123.
 nū, 6. nū..fū, a) *to take away*; b) *to take away by force or*
without permission.
 *nnuaba-tew, *inf. harvest of fruits (figs &c.)*. Je. 48, 32.
 *nnua-tow, *inf. hewing timber*.
 *nufusu-dae [nufusu a ada] *curdled milk, curds*. Pr. 30, 33. Is. 7, 15.
 *nūmanūma, *v. F. to baptise*; enūmanūma, *baptism*;
 *nūmanūmanyi, *baptist*. Cf. asubo.
 nūnū, + *wonnūnū no, he is blameless*. Phi. 2, 15.
 o-nuodeñfo, + *stubborn, outrageous, headstrong*.
 anuonyam, 2. + *manyā n'anim an., I have found grace in his*
sight. — *anuonyam-hye, *inf. glorification; transfiguration*, K. § 243.
 — *anuonyamhyefo, *one who honours another*. La. 1, 8. — anuo-
 nyan-ne, + *benevolent, kind treatment*, Ac. 27, 3. — *anuonyan-sem,
 *nusuatetew, *s. anisuatetew*. [id. Ps. 87, 3.
 anyáàdo, *in reply to a certain class of people (×the sal. &c.)*.
 O-nyame: *nyame-do, *divine love*; *nyame-dōm, *divine grace*.
 *o-nyameferefo, *pl. a-, a pious, godly, religious, devout person*. —
 *anyame-gua, *a seat of gods*, Eze. 28, 2. — *Onyame-hō-ahōnim,
the (innate) knowledge of God (of his existence). K. § 149. — *o-nyame-
 kyere, *theology*. — *o-nyame-nipa, *God and man, God incarnate*.
 K. § 229. *onyame-nipa-ye, *theanthropy*. — *nyame-nyansa, *divine*
wisdom. — nyame-so, + *in a godly manner, right*, = nyame-mu.
 K. § 221 f. — o-nyame-sōm, + *piety*; *nyamesōm-bra, *godly life*.
 K. § 273. — *nyame-su, *divinity, divine nature*. Ro. 1, 20. — *o-nya-
 me-tebea, *form of God*. Phi. 2, 6. K. § 237. — *o-nyame-toro, *a false*
God. — *Onyame-tumidi, *theocracy*. — *o-nyame-ye, *inf. god-*
head, divinity. Col. 2, 9. [s. agoru.
 *nyāmōnyāmōfo, *feeble persons*. Ne. 4, 2. — mnyāne, 2. a *play*;
 anyāñkōn-ne, + Ps. 77, 10(11); *event, chance*. Ec. 9, 2. 11.
 *nyāñkōnne-kyerefo, *pl. id. soothsayer*. Da. 2, 27.
 nyāñkōn-nūru [duru, v.]... *trees*; (×and) *it may be used...*
 nyansa-dōñ(×a-). — *anyansa-dwuma, *skilful work*. Ex. 28, 6.
 cf. adwini. — *o-nyansa-dwimfo, *pl. a-, a wise, skilful man*. 2 Ch. 2, 14.
 — *nyansa-hū, *inf. knowledge*. Pr. 1, 7. — *nyansa-hye, *nyansa-
 kyere, *inf. admonition*. Ep. 6, 4. — *anyansa-pām, *crafty counsel*.
 Ps. 83, 3(4). — *nyansa-pe, *inf. philosophy*. Col. 2, 8. — *anyansa-
 sem, *wisdom*. Ps. 37, 30. 49, 3(4). Col. 2, 23.

*nyannyámfòrowá, s. osataduā.

*nyātŵom-ye, *inf. hypocrisy. 1 Pe. 2, 1.*

nnyenenyemma, *pl. id. a small bell.*

nnyigye, 2. *deception, delusion; seduction; cf. nsisi, nnādā.*

*nnyigyei, *persuasion: mapene n., I was persuaded.*

nyiiñ, 2. + *to develop, be formed by growth. K. §181 ff. 214. 226.*

o-nyiiñ, + *development; ib.*

[§188.

*nnyina-hó, *inf. [gyina ho] existence, continuance, duration. K.*

nnyina-só, + *socket, Ex. 26, 19; natural capacity or disposition (to), K. §182; nnyinaso-pá, a good standing or degree. 1 Ti. 3, 13.*

nyinam, + *to glance. Ca. 2, 9.*

N.

*ñño-bepow, *Mount of Olives. Scr. — *ñño-dua, olive tree.*

*ñño-hũām, *ointment. Ca. 1, 3. — ñño-toá, + oil-vessel. Zec. 4, 2.*

ññuadañ, *giving back what has been bought.*

ññua-hāmā [egua, h.] *a cord with which a load of trading articles is bound; cf. oguañhama.*

*ññuam-mañ [bañ] *pl. id. sheepfold. Nu. 32, 16.*

*ññuañ-fŵe-atade, *shepherd's dress.*

*ññuañ-kuw, *a flock of sheep. — ññuan-nyā, leg of a sheep.*

*ññuañ-yeñfo, *shepherd, sheepmaster, herdsman. 2 Ki. 3, 4. Am. 1, 1.*

ññuare, 1. *a creeper (×shrub) ... — ññugusó, + ephod, Ex. 28, 4.*

Nw. Nw̃.

ñwansana-biri, *a green species of fly.*

ñwēñ, 3. + *to rebel. Ge. 14, 4.*

*añwen-né [ade a woañwene] *a thing framed, formed; earthen*

*añwīñwī, *inf. murmuring(s), grumbling. [vessel.*

añwōñwāde, + *wonder, marvellous work(s).*

*añwōñwāde-yefo, *one doing wonders. Ex. 15, 11.*

ñwōrām, 1. + *to sharpen, Job 16, 9. — 2. + tŵēñw., to be refractory, to shun or avoid (one's duty).*

añwórāmmañ, bō-, + *to go round about. Ps. 59, 6(7).*

ñworañ-ñworañ, 2. = ñwrāññwrāñ, *cf. ntokowa-nt. Ge. 30, 32.*

*ññwēñhō-dŵom [dŵēñ] *an instructive psalm, pious meditation.*

añwò, also the bark of a tree used like gyēne. * [Ps. 32.

ññwónkóro, 1. 2. ... *to de bobo ...*

P.

pa, [red. × pepa] 5. f) + pa ahyiae-ntamadañ no, *to take down the tabernacle. Nu. 1, 51. — 8. + Ps. 118, 22. Mt. 21, 42. to forbear (e.g. to keep the Passover), Nu. 9, 13. — 14. srēti — Ac. 3, 19. De. 29, 20. — 18. a-*

nyinam pa, *pl. popa, lightning flashes. Ex. 20, 18. — 20. akuwaōnsuro.*

ampá, aye me ampa, *I am persuaded. Ro. 14, 14. Cpd. ampa-ampá.*

pā, 2. wapae poñ no hō. — pā, × *pl. a- l. 4.*

*apā-de, *hire. Is. 23, 17. — *o-pādifo, worker for hire, s. opāni.*

pae, 2. + p. asase, *to furrow the earth. Ps. 141, 7. — 3. + to cleave asunder, Nu. 16, 31. — 5. + p. ntam', to put a difference between. Ex. 11, 7.*

— 6. esēñ pae ... sanebena ... + p. ñhyia, *to proclaim a convocation. Le. 23, 2. 37. — 14. + Is. 56, 8.*

- pae, = tekrekyi. — mpáé, l. 7. bohýe (× o-).
 *mpaemu-kā, *inf. open confession*. — *Apagya, *pr. n., s. asafo*.
 o-pakañni, *pl. a-fo*. — mpa-akyiri, + *backsliding*. Ho. 14, 4(5).
 pam, [*red. × pemp.*] 3. + asu no ani apam, *the surface of the river is frozen*. Job 38, 30. — pam hō, *to be doubled*. Ex. 26, 24.
 pām [Gā]. — e-pām, *pl. id. mekoḃo pam*.
 o-pām-àgó, + *repairer of the breach*. Is. 58, 12.
 *mpamē, *seam, joining*. John 19, 23.
 mpām-hō. — *apām-hýe-de, *sacrament(s); better: adōmmānāde*.
 *ampampá = ampa-ampá, ampá-nè-ampá.
 apampá', + *shovel*. Is. 30, 24. — o-pampañ, *pr. 2588*.
 *apām-seefo, *trucebreaker; implacable*. Ro. 1, 31. 2 Ti. 3, 3.
 pāñ [*red. × pemp.*] + *to crop (off)*, Eze. 17, 4. — dadewa na wóhōñ.
 pāñ .. ntam', *to separate between*. Is. 59, 2.
 pāñ, m-, + *abura no da mpāñ*, Ge. 37, 24.
 ámpāñ', *cf. fwenakron*. — o-pāñí, *syn. opādifo*, Is. 19, 10.
 pañkyérè, + Nu. 22, 23. *cf. pare*. — apanta, *a kind of grass*.
 *o-pan-yi, *inf. banishment*. Eze. 7, 26. La. 2, 14.
 *panyin-ni, *inf. eldership, office, government*. Is. 22, 21. — mp., *principalities*. Col. 1, 16. 2, 10. — *mpanyin-akoññua, *chief seat*.
 *mp-trābea, -trābere, *the uppermost place, highest seat*. Mt. 23, 6. Lu. 14, 7. — *mpanyin-ñwuma, *eldership, office, charge*. St. II § 5.
 mpapaem', + *rupture, schism*. Mt. 12, 25. John 7, 43. 9, 16.
 apapafo, + *the good*. — *papani, *a good, righteous person*.
 *papa-ye, *inf. well-doing; syn. yiyeye*. — *papayefo, *well-doer*.
 o-papo, *pl. m- (× a-)* Ak. aberekyinini. — apapowa, + *kid*.
 papū, (× pepūñ) Ak. F. + *catarrh*; *cf. opakum*. Lu. 15, 29.
 *paradīse [Heb.] *paradise, orchard, pleasure-garden*. Ca. 4, 13.
 *pasa, *v. s. pasaw, pase*. Ex. 2, 5.
 pasā, waye p., + *he is utterly undone, he is desolate, destitute, starving, perishing, pining away*. La. 4, 5. Re. 18, 17. — mpasa-mp.
 *o-pasare, *a thorny tree, used for building purposes and fuel*.
 *pasā-ye, *inf. destruction*. Ro. 3, 16.
 mpasūa, + *rank*. 1 Sa. 17, 22. — bā or bae mp., + wōbae kurow no hō mp., *they set themselves in array against the town*. Je. 50, 9.
 patā, + wōap. abom' ahye..mu, *it is comprehended in*. Ro. 13, 9.
 patā, + botāñ p., *a bare rock, cf. ferefere*. Eze. 24, 7f.
 mpátá, 2. + *ransom*. — *mpata-ade, *ransom*. Ex. 30, 12. — *mpata-afore, *expiatory sacrifice, atonement*. — *mpata-agua, *mercy-seat*. He. 9, 5. — *mpata-da, *day of atonement*, Le. 23, 27. — mpata-de, + *a propitiatory thing, gift or sacrifice*. Ro. 3, 25. — *mpata-dwuma, *expiatory work*. K. § 232. — *mpata-wu, *expiatory death*.
 *mpatā-bom', *comprehension*. *mp. mpaebō, *general prayer*.
 patabubu, + *with a crash*. Ps. 35, 8.
 o-pataku, *by-names: + obonú, obonukyerefo*.
 mpatuw-mu, + *unawares*. Job 9, 5. — apàwá, + *fan*. Is. 30, 24.
 *pāwō, *peacock*. 1 Ki. 10, 22. (not kōhā).
 *pawpaw: bō p., *to do a thing quick and carelessly*. pr. 2308.
 ampá-yé, + *true knowledge, sound wisdom; safety, sincerity*.

- pe, 1. + orepe me asem, *he seeks an occasion against me.* 2 Ki. 5, 7.
 - 2. + kōma a epe, *a willing mind.* 1 Pe. 5, 2.
- pé, a. 3. ne pe a oŵie ye, *his perfection*; cf. peye; ne pe a onye
 a. s. onŵie ye, *his imperfection.* K. § 166.
- apê, + *check in growth, stunt*; to apê, *to be stunted.*
- pē, *syn. ankasa.* — pēa, *v. must be changed into pīa.*
- apēá, wura bi a n'aba hō nhwī (×emu nsu) keka henehh.
- pēdua, = pīdua, *coccyx, root of the tail.*
- *pefē, a. *open, plain, clear*; *adv. openly, plainly, clearly, freely.*
John 7, 4. 11, 14. 13, 26. syn. fē, fānn, ketē, petē, hānn.
- mpekuá: b o -, + *to set light by, slight, despise.* Eze. 22, 7. — 1. 3.
 ode me ye se ne yonkō. — mp.-sem, ope me de me aye ne yonkō.
- p em, 4. + epem no, *he stumbles i. e. takes offence at it*; obu nea
 epem no so di, *he eateth with offence.* Ro. 14, 20.
- pème, + *javelin*, 1 Sa. 17, 6. — *peme-kurafo, *pl. m-, spear-man.*
- pēmē, me tekrema ye p., *I am of a slow tongue.* Ex. 4, 10.
- pempem anim, *to push at each other (of hostile armies).*
- o-pempensifo, + *usurer.* Ex. 22, 25.
- *apempen-sika, *gain of oppressions.* Is. 33, 15.
- pempeñ, 1. 4. + *to intimate, suggest, hint, insinuate; to foreshadow.*
 K. § 171. 175. — last 1. + *her calamity is near to come.*
- pempēñ nhwī, *to pluck the hair.* Ne. 13, 25. Is. 50, 6.
- *apem-so-safohene, *captain of a thousand, chief captain, tribune.*
- peñ, (s. hūam, pēñ) 1. s. *red.* pempeñ. — 2. Ak. *to watch one
 in order to get occasion to ruin him.*
- peñ, p. 371. 1. 4. onyaree peñ.
- peñ, 1. *distinctly*; pae asem nom' kâ kyere no peñ! — 2. *at once*;
 dua nom' abu peñ; 3. s. *red.* peñpeñ 1. gyirase ye peñ peñ.
- mpennā', 1. 2. wofwe or wobobo .. 1. 3. ntama a ani ye ñk.
- o-pene, 3. *contentment.* 1 Ti. 6, 6. — mpiñkyireñ (×e).
- *pensere [Eng.] *pencil, style.* — *pentekoste [Gr.] *Pentecost.*
- pentemmerēfu, *a fabulous animal having two heads.*
- *penteñkwaw, b o -, *to skip.* Ca. 2, 8. — *pepe, *red. v. pe.*
- apēpē, *a small bird, wren?* — opepehâ (×many ... mult.)
- *pēpē, *inf. inquiry, investigation.* — apēpee, *inf. searching.*
- *pepēpe, s. pe; n. *accuracy, regularity.* — *pepe-ye, *perfection.*
- mpepewa: tase mp., *to glean.* mp.-tase-so, *gleaning, as it were.*
- peré, 1. p. katirikatiri, *to pant.* Ps. 38, 10(11).
- père, 3. mpere hō mmu nteñ, *do it without prejudice.* 1 Ti. 5, 21.
- peredē, mpampa p., *bare hills.* Is. 49, 9.
- *apere-di, *inf. strife.* De. 1, 12. *o-peredifo, *adversary.* 1 Ki. 11, 23.
- mpere-hō, + *precipitation, hastiness, rashness.* K. § 130. Hos. 11, 11.
- mpéremē, *small shot.* — aperenteñ, tu or b o ap.
- aperesem, + *(written) defence.* — opesare, (better opasare.
- mpese, *pl. id. + lock of hair.* Ca. 5, 2. — opesere, (
- apese-būrow, (not ab.) + *maize of the second crop in December.*
- o-pete, by-names + obrótea, opusu-anini, hūhū-nyé-wò-hū, kwasi-
- *mpete-akwa, *a by-name of the akörōmā.* [tipae.
- *apê-to, *inf. stunting, stunted growth*; afumduan ap., *failure of crops.*

- pew, n'asō ap., *his ear has become dull?* s. asō.
- *o-pēwani, opēwadifo, nea ototo nneema nkakra-nkakra ton.
- *pe-ye, *inf. integrity, perfection*; aŵie p., *it is perfect*. K. §305.
- *peyefo, *the perfect, upright, blameless*. Pr. 1, 12, 10, 29.
- pīa, v. 1. *to grow thick, stout &c.* see pēa(×) p. 368. — 2. *to press onward &c.* p. 377 f. + mframa pīa hyen, *the wind drives ships*. Ja. 3, 4.
- o-pīafo, + *task-master*. Job 3, 18.
- *apiafo-hene, *chief of the eunuchs*. Da. 1, 3, 18.
- *mpia-kyiri, *the hindmost room; oracle*, 1 Ki. 6, 5.
- *o-piamni, pl. m-fo, *eunuch*; s. opiadifo. 2 Ki. 24, 12.
- apiapow. — pīdúà, + *backbone*. Le. 3, 9.
- o-piēsie, *elder child, firstborn child*. — pimpini, *to go backward*.
- piñ pin, *the sound of approaching steps*. 2 Ki. 6, 32. cf. pāñ pāñ.
- *mpinkyireñ = mpokyere, *iron fetters*.
- pinnó, *a dish of mashed bananas, green or ripe*.
- pintīññ, + *steady*. Ex. 17, 12. — apīpī, *better*: apēpē.
- pira, l. 4. *they lay or knock ... troop, gather, or ...* Is. 54, 15.
- o-pirá, pl. apirakuru; ... n'apirakuru fifi mogya.
- pirapiram', + *to jostle one against another*. Na. 2, 5(6).
- *apirapira-hunu, *wounds without cause*. Pr. 23, 29.
- pīrim, p. 380. l. 7. nea opirim ne kōma, *the courageous*. Am. 2, 16.
- last l. op. n'anim pe ne nkŵāgye akyi kwan, *he earnestly strives for his salvation*. K. §257. — pīrim = piriw, birim.
- piriw: bō p., bō birim. — *piriw-bō, *inf. terror*. Is. 17, 14.
- o-pititifo, + *a fainting person*. Job 22, 7. — mpī-ye, *stubbornness*.
- po, 4. + *to set aside, make void, frustrate*. Gal. 2, 21. — 6. + *to fall away* (of a flower). 1 Pe. 1, 24.
- e-pò. Cf. po-fām', pom'. — pó, l. 2. wonyé mè se (× ē).
- pō, l. 4. + *rebukes me sharply*. 1 Ti. 5, 1. [by him.
- *po-bone [pōw b.] wabō mehō p., *evil is determined against me*
- *po-fām', *south*. Ps. 107, 3. cf. epom', kesē or hyerehyere-fām', nifā.
- apòhúru, *better*: apòwúru; ap. bōñ. — pōkōwa, pl. m-, (×mpokō).
- o-pokuwani, pl. m-fo. — e-pom'. Cf. nifā, 4. po-fām'.
- o-pōmāfó, pl. m-. Is. 18, 2. — *pompan, *red*. v. pām.
- *pompan, *red*. v. pām; p. .. hō, *to prune* (a tree), *to dress* (a vine).
- pompon, *better*: pompon, s. poñ'. Joel 1, 7.
- pompōno, 1. + p. .. nsa, *to fold one's hands together*. Ec. 4, 5.
- *o-poñ-ba, *an untimely birth*. Ec. 6, 3.
- *o-poñ-āno-fwēfo, (pl. a-) *porter, doorkeeper*.
- *poñ-ase, pl. a-, *threshold*; cf. aponnua-ase. — *opoñ-kese, *gate*.
- o-poñkó: *poñkō-bā, *horsewhip*. — *o-poñkō-biri, *a black horse*.
- *o-poñkōfo, *opoñkō-so-(te)fo, pl. a-, *horseman*. — *opoñkō-gua, *saddle*. — *apoñkō-nañ-ase, di..ap., s. asapāte. — *apoñkō-tama, *horse-cloth, housing, covering for riding*. Eze. 27, 20.
- apoñ-nta, pl. apoñ-nta-nta, *folding doors*. 2 Ch. 3, 7.
- *aponta, *wing or door of a gate*. 1 Sa. 21, 13.
- *apontow-dañ, *banquet-house*. Da. 5, 10.
- *apón-nuá, + *side-post of a door*. Ex. 12, 7. — *ap.-ñkyenmu, *door-post*. Eze. 43, 8. — *ap.-ase(-de), *threshold*. 1 Sa. 5, 4. 1 Ki. 14, 17. Eze. 46, 2. 47, 1. cf. poñ-ase. — *aponnua-tifi, *lintel*. Ex. 12, 7. 22.

- popa, s. pa 14. ($\times 12$): *to destroy*, Ge. 7, 4. — p. hô or mu, *to cleanse*.
 *mpopa-hô, *towel*. — ô-pópaw, *box-tree*. Is. 41, 19.
 pópô = akûmá &c. — popópòpó, l. 3. sa ($\times$ so).
 pör ow, 1. + p. ñnodua, *to beat an olive-tree*. De. 24, 20. — 5. + *to break up* (any food) *into bits, to distribute in order to feed*. 1 Co. 13, 3. — 9. poroporow gu, *to overthrow*. Ps. 136, 15. — *porow-ade, *threshing sledge*. Job 41, 30. — *aporowē, *threshing-floor*.
 po-soro-samini, a kind of *sea-fish*. — apó-tam', La. 1, 3.
 pôtē, ne p., *the certainty about it*. 1 Sa. 23, 23.
 o-pótoni = opótofo. 1 Co. 14, 11. — potōro-dôm. — potow, l. 7. T'wī.
 pow, 6. l. 2. + pow .. so, *to vaunt oneself against*; Ju. 7, 2. — *to wax wanton against*, 1 Ti. 5, 11. — l. 3. opow ($\times$ nehō).
 pow, *to appear*, is puw. [grove &c.
 e-pow, pl. a-, 6. *island*. Is. 11, 11. s. nsupow. — epow, pl. a-, ($\times$ m-),
 e-pow, pl. m-, *lump &c.* s. pokowa. — *pow-bo, *inf. resolve*. Ju. 4, 15.
 *apo-wuru [epo aw.] *sea-tortoise, turtle*; ap. bōñ, *tortoise-shell*.
 (powpaw, $\times$ s. pawpaw.)
 pra, 2. pra .. kō, *to destroy*. Pr. 13, 23. — e-pra, pl. id. ($\times$ a-).
 mprā, better: mpñā, 1. + *sweet-heart*.
 *mprā-aware, *concubinage*; waware no mp. kwa, St. § 93.
 *mprā-awarefo, obea mp., mprā-yere, *concubine*.
 o-prae: wope asem se oprae. — *mprako-kuw, *herd of swine*.
 mpraé-sò, *street, square, broad place*. 2 Ch. 18, 9. 29, 4. 32, 6.
 Mprae-so ($\times$ mpramā-sò) *pr. n. &c.*
 pramā, 2. *court-yard; large yard &c.* = ofiprama. — 3. *a place, street, broad way* (Ac. 5, 15 = abonten), or *open space in a town*.
 mprapiriwa-so, + *jestingly*.
 prapra sika ñh. *to gather up all the money*. Ge. 47, 14.
 prekō, 3. *happened or done but once*: kō-p., ye-p., asubō-p.
 preminti, better: prīmín'tī, *pomatum*. — prête. [K. § 325.
 *primprim: woye pr. = kamkam, *they are lively*. Ex. 1, 19.
 pròm or *prum, prumprum, *the report of a cannon*.
 prumo = kyerebenñye-bo, -hama, sūmpībo, tāhama.
 *-pū, a. *much*; adipū, awupū. pr. 938.
 *apuei, aŵiapuei, *the quarter where the sun rises, east*.
 púm pā, G. kpuñkpā.
 *o-pumpuñ, *inf. the rising of the smoke*. Is. 30, 27. cf. pūñ 3.
 o-pumpuní, *one holding the highest place in government or power, occupying the supreme rank in a country*. 1 Pe. 2, 13.
 *apūn-nuru [puñ, aduru] *fumigating-powder, articles for fumigating, frankincense, perfume*. — *pupu-pupu, s. yafumyare.
 o-purow: op. pa, op. ankasa, ne hô kōkō; cf. apetebi, apeterebi, akwantea, akwantwea, kwame-tabí, akyerekye(ree); amoakuwa.
 *puruw-twa, *inf. osram p., the getting full of the moon*.
 puw, 1. + *to cast up*, Is. 57, 20. puw gu, *to foam out*, Jude 13. p. anuodensem, *to breathe out violence*. Ps. 97, 12. — *to come up, come forth, appear*; dua aba no apuw = apue; anāmmono repuw nsoae no mu, *living raw flesh appears in the rising*, Le. 13, 10. — 9. p. wusiw (= puñ wisiw), *to smoke i. e. to be angry*. Ps. 80, 5. — (-puw, a. $\times$ s. -pū.)

S.

sa, sã: sã fã, *half so much*. Ex. 30, 23.

sã, 2. + de aponko sesã teasegnam, *to put (tie) horses to a carriage*. 1Sa. 6, 7. — 11. sã so, *to be connected, uninterrupted, to follow in a train*. K. § 244. — sã, p. 400. l. 8. + ne nyansa asã ne tirim, *he is at his wil's end*. Ps. 107, 27.

o-sa, + kyere sa (bone), s. kyere 7. 1Sa. 20, 7. 9. 33. — ásà, l. 3. ehē.

nsa, 1. l. 2. obo ne nsam', *he smote his hands together*. Nu. 24, 10. — nsam b) scil. ade, — l. 3. ode ne nsa aso (×ato) adwumaye mu. — 3. b) *axle-tree*, 1Ki. 7, 32f. — p. 401. l. 10. ne nsam' tēe, + *he is open-handed*. — ne nsa ye den, a) l. 11. *he is rigorous &c.* — b) l. 12. (×nsam'), *he is not generous, illiberal &c.* — *ne nsam' ye, *he is well off*. — ne nsa ye hare (×or duru). — ođan' or ođan' nān ne nsa, s. dan'. — owo me nsam', *he is in my power; he is in my charge (given in charge to me), I care for him*.

sã, (×willow); s. esiã. — o-sã (×o), *cat*.

nsã, l. 3. + beso; l. 4. kumpraka; — nsakawe, nsã-nyinyānyinyā, asin, mfinigyer. — l. 8. mase (×mise) sã a, ...

*nsa-āno-ñkyerewe, *handwriting; cf. nsakyerew*.

*asabaw-mu-gye, *inf. hinderance, disturbance*.

*sa-bea, *manner of healing; enni s., it is incurable*.

*Asabi, *pr. n., s. under asafo*. — sabire, *blue cotton cloth*.

asāfo-kūmā, *pl. -ñ-, underparochial congregation*. St. § 38.

*asafo-bo, *inf. formation of a company or congregation*.

*o-safo-fwēfo, *pl. a-, pastor, parson, curate, minister*.

asafo-kuw, 2. + *section, course*. Lu. 1, 5. 8. — 4. *multitude*. 1Ki. 20, 13.

*asafo-mu-ni = osafoni. — *nsã-foro = nsã foforo. Ps. 4, 8.

*asafo-sore, *public worship*. K. § 350.

asafo-tow, + *horde*, Eze. 38, 6. *legion*, Mt. 26, 53. *band, cohort*, Ac.

*nsã-fra, *inf. mingling of strong drink*. Is. 5, 22. [27, 1.

nsã-fufu: l. 8-12 × 1) - 4) + Woapow de bom agugu ase n'ade-kyēe de a ebebam' ye nsusā a. s. nteteasā; ne nnanu so de ye ntunkum; ne nnansā so de ye ntunkuntiri; efi ne nnansā so ko nhinā ye nsā-pa kopem adapen 3 nè 4; na afei aye kok ūro.

o-sa-afunu. — asā-gua-ase. — *sāguaasefo, *reveller*. Am. 6, 7.

*nsa-gu-so, *inf. laying on of hands*. He. 6, 2.

*o-sā-gyefo, ohene mmārañ. — nsā-hye, + *butlership*. Ge. 40, 21.

sakasaka, + *dissoluteness*, 1Pe. 4, 4. — *s.-bo, *inf. Onyame diñ s., profanation of the name of God*. K. § 43. — *s.-yefo, *worker(s) of iniquity*.

*nsã-kawe [nsã a akaw] *vinegar of strong drink; s. asin*.

sakra, Ak. sakyira, + *to go over to another party or religion*.

*nsakra-hō, *change; atade ns., change of raiment, a dress for change, festal garments*. Ge. 45, 22. 2Ki. 5, 22. Zec. 3, 4.

sakraka, a large sea-fish. — sakrañ, + *stubble*. Is. 5, 24.

nsa-kyerew, cf. nsa-āno-ñkyerewe. — sakyi, s. omunuñkum, 2.

*nsã-kyifo, *pressman*. Is. 16, 10. — nsakyi-nsayam', Ps. 89, 33f.

sam, 2. s. hō, *to surround, entangle*. Ps. 119, 61.

*nsa-mã, *handful*. Le. 5, 12.

sāmā : oyiyii mmā no hō nsāmā fītafitā, *he peeled white streaks in the rods. Ge. 30, 37. yiyi kerubim ns., to carve cherubim. 2 Ch. 3, 7.*

o-sāmān, l. 6. na wonam, dā woabo hyirew...

asāmān, l. 17. *In negro Mythology it is said :*

asāmān-amanehunu-boñ, *Tartarus. 2 Pe. 2, 4.*

*o-sāmān-frefo, *pl. a-, necromancer. 1 Sa. 28, 3. 2 Ki. 21, 6.*

*sāmānhwī, *the hair with which a child was born; abamfo ti ñhwī a wonyi kosi mfrihyia du.*

sāmānsew : hye wo fi s., *set thy house in order. 2 Ki. 20, 1.*

*nsam'bo-nnawuru, *cymbals. 1 Ch. 16, 42.*

*nsam'gow, *inf. liberality.*

*nsam'hye, *inf. delivery, installation. Ex. 29, 22. 27.*

*nsam'hye-afore, *consecration. Le. 8, 22. 28. s. asofode.*

*nsam'hye-de, *tradition(s). Ga. 1, 14.*

*sa-momono [sare m.] *fresh or green grass. — samsam.*

sāñ', 3. + Mā me kōmam' nsāñ me, *refresh my heart. Phile. 20.*

nsāñ, 2. *denial of a committed act. — sannā (× o-).*

(nsaneafō, nsanee, × s. nsenee.)

nsāñā, *balance &c. (× nsēñā) ns. ada, p. 425.*

*nsāñā-korā, *scale or dish of a balance. Eze. 5, 1.*

nsāñā-kwāñmù, *just weight, scales of justice. Job 31, 6.*

*asañkawa, *pl. n-, bowl. Ex. 25, 29. — asañkason, laver. Ex. 30, 18.*

sāñkū-hāñ, 2. *a creeper used for the chord of a musical instrument. nsāñkyiri, Aky. cf. hiawa, As., adafae, Akw. [strum.*

*nsāno, *As. a weight of gold.*

o-sānomfo, + *winebibber, tippler. — nsā-nsā.*

sānteñ : mmere-s., nna-s., *the times or days in succession, the whole length of times or days, eternity. 1 Ti. 1, 17.*

sāpiéu. — *nsā-poñ, *banquet of wine. Est. 5, 6. 7, 2. Je. 51, 39.*

Sàraha, *Salagha*, the largest of the towns of Nta-fufu, renowned for its traffic in human beings, animals, manufactures &c.

*sārasāra, sārāsārā, *s. srasra, srāsra.*

*sare-so-afurum, *the wild ass, onager. Job 11, 12. 24, 5. 39, 5.*

*asase-bere, *fat soil, fruitful ground or country. Is. 5, 1.*

*asase-fō, *waste-land, unproductive or wild country.*

*asase-ase-fo, *beings under the earth.*

*asase-so-fo, *beings on earth. Phi. 2, 10.*

*asāsewá, *pl. n-, piece of land, plot of ground, field.*

*asase-wosow, *inf. earthquake.*

*asā-si, *inf. [si nsā] the solemnization of a heathen marriage.*

*asāwà-ññwérá, *fine linen, byssus; asāwà-tām, linen garment.*

nsa-wo-so, di -, *to put the hand with. Ex. 23, 1.*

sā-wusa, [w. a esā hō, opp. w. a. egyina] *black pepper; cf. sesā.*

*asa-yé, *easiness of curing; enni as., it is incurable. Je. 30, 12.*

se, 5. + wose so nam, wofi adi a, wose so, *they walk together, go side by side (by the side of each other), when they go out. St. § 101.*

o-se, *inf. equality, similarity, fitness &c. ne se a onse, his unworthi-*

e-se, + a small artificial elevation of earth; syn. sūmpí. [ness.

ase, 11. l. 5. fa ase nè no kasa speak to him secretly. 1 Sa. 18, 22.

asěǎ, + *pan* (for the ashes). *Ex.* 27, 3.

*o-se-awuo [nea ne se awu] 1. = ayisǎ, *orphan*. *Job* 24, 9. - 2. name of a certain company of warriors in Akem. *pr.* 3288.

o-sebere-bo-ntu, aseberEKyi = aberekyi.

o-se-bo, hyeñ os., to blow an alarm. *Nu.* 10, 5.

ase-de a oregye, the right which he claims. *K.* § 80.

*ase-de, the under part; apoññua as., threshold; s. apoññua.

aseduá, cf. asewa. — *ansěe, anōmā bi, s. aketefo.

see, 5. n'anim asee, = wamuna, he looks sadly. *Ge.* 40, 7.

O-see, *pr.n.* of the king of Asante. — *o-seefo, *pl. a-*, destroyer.

ase-gu, + destruction, *Eze.* 7, 25. — *ase-hũ, *inf.* understanding.

asé-hyé, 3. warning. — nseku-di, + defaming. *Je.* 20, 10.

O-sekyere, *pr.n.* 2. the district of Dǎwabeñ.

*ase-kyere, *inf.* explanation, interpretation, exposition; discernment; cf. ñkyerease. — *asekyerefo, interpreter, expounder.

asem, 1. ehō asem, title, *John* 19, 19. emu asem or ns., content(s) = nea ewom', nsem a ewom'. - 3. *pl.* nsem-nsem. - 6. + Wonnyā hō asem bi ñkā, it cannot be condemned, is unblameable. *Tit.* 2, 8.

nsemmoá-fòá, + confirmation; *Phi.* 1, 7. — gye ns., to ascertain, to have corroborated.

*asempa-akyidifo, *pl. id.*, an evangelical Christian.

*o-sempa-kāfo, *pl. a-*, evangelist. — asempa-mu-terew, mission. asempa-mu-terewfo fekuw, missionary association.

*asempaterew-hō-aseñkā, missionary speech; as. (hō adǎwuma) mu mpanyimfo, the committee of the missionary society; as. hō dǎwe-tiri, missionary fund; as. hō ñhyiam', missionary meeting.

o-sempéfó, + adversary; *1 Ki.* 5, 4. *Ps.* 71, 13. *Je.* 50, 34. - os. wo ebi-nom nsem mu, a busybody in other men's matters. *1 Pe.* 4, 15.

señ, 1. woñkwā beseñ ahinñhim, thy life shall hang in doubt.

señ, 2, 1. oseñ ne koñ, he hardens his neck. *Pr.* 29, 1. [*De.* 28, 66.

sěñ, 6, 1. ne hō sěñ gu, he has a running issue. *Le.* 15, 2. - 7. won-sěñ asase no so, the land could not bear them. *Ge.* 36, 7. (×dañ mu hō

señ, p. 423. wo dine de señ (×see). [ansěñ &c).]

e-señ, *pl.* nsěneafó. — *o-señ-adǎwuma, carved work. *2 Ch.* 3, 10.

nsenee, *pl. n--fo* = eseñ, herald.

*asen-nenneñ [asem d.] rough word or answer. *Pr.* 18, 23.

*o-señ-honi, *pl.* señ-ah. carved image or idol. *2 Ch.* 33, 7. 34, 3.

*nseñ-horow [asem, h.] articles. *K.* § 146, 1.

*nseñ-hũ, *inf.* [hũ nsem] knowledge, understanding.

asení, + seed. *1 Ch.* 17, 11. *Ro.* 1, 3. *Ga.* 3, 16.

*asenni-agua, seat for judgment. — nsennii, + dealings. (nseníá, better: nsǎníá, balance &c.)

*o-señkāfo, *pl. a-*, speaker, preacher. — aseñkā-agua.

aseñkekāe, + occasions of speech. *De.* 22, 14.

nseñkekāe, nsoroma mu ns., astrology. *St.* § 7.

o-señkyeni, + outcast. *Is.* 11, 12.

asénsám-ase, the edible fruit of the asensam.

senseñ, 1. nām a.s.ǎwere a es. hō, dewlap, flakes of flesh. *Job* 41, 23.

senseñ, Ak. = sinsen, Akp. cramp, convulsions.

- *nsensenē, *shavings brought off by the plane*. [G. srolo.]
- *asen-tiā, *pl. n-* [asem t.] *a short sentence*.
 asen-titiriw, + emu as., *the chief contents*.
- *asentrēnē-di, *inf. to do justice*. Pr. 21,3.
- *o-sen-nura, *a kind of tree (cedar)*. — aseredewá, *cf. atakuru*.
- *aserehyehye-bo, *inf. neighing*, Je. 8,16. *better*: mmon-bo.
 nserekyiri, + *thighs*. Ex. 28,42. — sēre-mā, *cf. odimā*.
 sēréne, p. 428. l. 3. — *o-sēresērefo, *pl. a-, beggar*. Jo. 9,8.
- *serēti, srēti [Eng.] *slate*. — serew-serew, *drollish, laughably*,
 sesā, *v. 3. to redeem*. Ex. 13,13. — sesā, *cf. sāwusa*.
 asesāboa, + ote se onipa; tetefo se: asamaño na edań sā aboa.
 o-sesafó, + *wicked, perverse*. Pr. 11,7. 2 Th. 3,2.
 nsesāgua-de, *merchandise*. Eze. 27,24. [shovel.]
 sesaw, 1. + s. .. ko, *to sweep away*. Je. 8,13. — *sesaw-ade,
 sese, *to be equal, right, straight*. — ade a esesee, *equity*. Pr. 2,9.
 nea or nsem a esesee, *right things*. Pr. 8,6. 23,16.
- *sese-bere: okyēna s., *to-morrow about this time*.
 o-sésé, + *pavilion, shed*. — *asese-afāhye, *feast of tabernacles*.
 o-sése, *holm-oak*. Is. 41,19. — *sesew-bere, *time of reformation*.
 *ase-te, *inf. understanding*; cf. asehū, ntease, nhūmu.
- *ase-tim, *inf. certainty*. Pr. 22,21. — *asetrā-bere, *time of life*.
 *sē-twēre, *gnashing of teeth*. — *nsew-hye, *adjuration*. Pr. 29,24.
 o-sewá, + *uncle, father's brother*. Je. 32,7-9.12. — *sewā, *uncle's son*.
 *asēwa, *lentiles*. Ge. 25,34. *cf. aseduá*. — ose-awuo.
 nsewē, *inlaid work, tessellated, checkered, mosaic work*.
 si, 1. l. 6. asrāfo no gyinagyina (×sisi) hō ... 21. l. 2. si ntama-
 dań, *to pitch a tent*; osii trābea no, *he reared up the tabernacle*.
 Ex. 40,18. — 36. l. 2. + *to credit slaves*. — 43.c) l. 3. *to agree to*. Ac. 15,15.
 — h) *to be built up*. Ps. 89,2.4. (3.5). — 45. + *he deceives him*. Job 13,9.
 e-siā, pr. 3622. (mframa bō no a, eye fā).
 siāde, di s., *to prosper, do prosperously*. 1 Ki. 22,12.
 *siāde-ade, *gain*. Pr. 31,11. — siāde-boā, okame aye se ap.
 *siāde-kwań: ne kwań ye s., *his way is prosperous*. Is. 48,15.
 *siāde-sem, *a good omen*. 1 Ki. 20,33.
- o-siām, 1. + *meal*, Ho. 8,7. *cf. asikresiām*.
 siāmō, 3. *softly*; nam s. s., 1 Ki. 21,27.
- *asiām-mone [asiāne b.] *mischief, evil, calamity*. Je. 44,23.
 siāne, 9. *to happen, befall*. Ec. 2,14. — asiāne, + *evil occur-*
rence, 1 Ki. 5,4. *event*, Ec. 2,15. *accident*; as. bi asiāne no, *he has met with*
an accident. St. III § 17.
- *asiānē, n-, *descent*. Jos. 7,5. Je. 48,5.
 siāńka, + *to hold back, to hinder*, Ge. 24,56. *to restrain, refl.*
to refrain, Is. 63,15. 64,12. ontumi ns., *he has no rule over*. Pr. 25,28.
- *asi-di, *inf. [di asi] onam hyia me asidim', he walks contrary to*
sie, l. 3. wontú mmere &c. [me, Le. 26,21.]
- *asie-bere, sie-bew, *place to bury*. Ge. 23,4. Je. 7,32. *cf. asiei*.
 asie-dé, + 2. *expenses of a funeral*.
 nsiesiei, + *ordinances*, He. 9,1. 1 Pe. 2,13. *precepts*, Ps. 119,4. *charge*,
 Ge. 26,5. *preparations, purposes*. Pr. 16,1.

*nsiesie-hō, *preparation*. *nsiesie-mú, *arrangement, disposition, regulation, institution, ordinance*. K. §5.206.214. Cf. nsisii, ñhyehyee. nsifahō, + *deceit*. Job 13,9. — sigyaw, l. 5. + a. s. ote hō kwa.

sika, l. 3. s. kuku, *a pot full of gold-dust (× lump)*. — *sika-da-hō, dñetiri mu s., *deposit, capital, stock, fund*. — *sika-frae-bo, (piece of) *gold-ore*. Je. 6, 27. — *sika-korabea, *treasury*; *sikakora-fo, *treasurer*. — *sika-mû, *fund(s), stock*. — *sika-nāñfo, *goldsmith, founder*. Is. 40, 19. Je. 10, 9. — osikapefo, *lover of money*. — sika-tam, + *brocades of gold*. — *sika-tañ, -teñ, *capital, principal (capital), nsim', 2. the stock of a tree*. Job 14, 8. [stock.

*asiñ [G. ašin, Ger. essig] = nsākawe, mfinigyer, *vinegar*.

*sinapi, -aba, -fua, *mustard, mustard seed*. Mt. 13, 31. Lu. 17, 6.

sinsen, 2. ne nañ as., *he is lame of his feet*. 2 Sa. 4, 4. — 3. (inf.)

sipiripī, + *fearfulness, terror*. — sireñ (× siriñ).

*asisi, inf. ye as., *to be wont to push with the horns*. Ex. 21, 29.

sisi, pl. id. bear; *s.-nsoroma, *the constellation of the Bear*.

sisia, + *the flanks*. Le. 3, 4. [Job 38, 32.

*nsisii, *arrangement, institution*; cf. ñhyehyee, nsiesiei &c.

*nsisi-hō-adum [adum a esisi hō] = ntābō-adum, *boards (of the Israelites' tabernacle)*. Ex. 39, 33.

*nsisi-mú, 1. *the calyx of the flower (of a pomegranate tree)*. Ex. 25, 31. — 2. *setting (of jewels)*. Ex. 28, 20. — *ns.-adum, *pillars, at the entrances of the Israelites' tabernacle and its court*. Ex. 39, 33.

asisi-sem, pl. n-, + *error*. Is. 32, 6. *feigned words*, 2 Pe. 2, 3.

*nsiso-nañ, *foot standing upon the axle*. 1 Ki. 7, 30.

siwabiri, + *flax*. Is. 19, 9. — asiyé, l. 2. *place (× stile)*.

nsiyefo, pl., *men of activity*, Ge. 47, 6.

sō, 7. l. 2. dâgeré. — o-sō, inf. *the soldering*. Is. 41, 7.

sō: sō mu, + *to appropriate to oneself, to confess*. K. §8, 1.9.II.

— oso ne nsa mu, *he holds up his hand*. Ex. 17, 11.

sō, 2. + osō neti, *he is wayward, wilful, stubborn, obstinate, unruly, without restraint*. Eze. 16, 30.

sō, 1. + nea nnipa te kosō ñhîñā wō asase sō, *as far as men dwell on earth; de kosō se, as far as, inasmuch as*, K. §152. — 1, 1. *to attain to*. Pr. 2, 19. — sō sō, *to overtake*. Am. 9, 10. — 2. yeye asafo a yensō okañ, *we are few in number*. Ge. 34, 30. — sō āno, *to be sufficient; syn. du āno*. K. §232. — 4. sō aware, *to be fit to marry, marriageable (1 Co. 7, 36)*. asō se wōbebu hō nteñ, *it is ripe for judgment*.

asō, Phr. 18. okenkañ guu mañ no asōm', *he read (it) in the audience of the people*. Ex. 24, 7.

*sō: ye sō, *to hiss*. 1 Ki. 9, 8.

soa, better: sowa. — soa, 1. + *to bear up*. Ge. 7, 17. cf. mā so.

soa-fā, soafakoro, better: sowafā &c. — nsōam', *tache*. Ex. 26, 33.

*nsō-āno, inf. *sealing; seal*; ns.-de, *signet*; ns.-kā, *seal-ring*.

asō-asō. — sōbe × s. sope. — sōbo, l. 6. *na wanto ...* — osóboasó.

*so-di, inf. [di 43.]: s.-ade, s.-asase, *possession, inheritance*.

*e-so-dua-si, inf. [si 43f.] *assurance*. 1 Th. 1, 5.

soe, 5. s. .. ñkyen or mu, *to sojourn with or among*. Ex. 12, 48f.

nsœ, l. 4. opàsare. — *nsœ-haṅkare, *crown of thorns*.

*osofo-boafɔ, *pl. a-, helper of a minister, catechist; cf. senkyereni.*
 — *asofɔ-de, *things belonging to a priest; as. nsam'hye, consecration.*
Ex. 29, 9, 22. — *asofɔ-di, *inf. ministering as a priest, priesthood;*
 *asofɔ-dwuma, *a priest's office.* — *osofo-hye, *ordination of a priest*
or minister. — *asofɔ-nhyia, *council. Hist.* — *asofɔ-kuw, *priest-*
hood, congregation of priests. 1Pe. 2, 5, 9. — *asofɔ-kwā, *pl. n- [akoa],*
servant of the priests. 1Ch 9, 2. — *sofopanyin-nwuma, *highpriestly*
office. K. § 232.

*sofwɛ-bere, *time of temptation.* — *o-sofwɛfo, *tempter. Mt. 4, 3.*

*sofwɛ-mu-yiyeye, *proof, tried probity, approved integrity. 2 Co.*

*so-fwɛ, *inf. [fwɛ so] protection, guard. K. § 158, 1. [2, 9.*

*asō-korā, *auricle, external ear. Am. 3, 12.*

*nsō-kukuwa, *snuff-dish. Ex. 25, 38. [1 Th. 3, 1, 5.*

som', + misom' a, enyé yiye bio, I can no longer forbear.

sōm mframa, to snuff up the wind. Je. 14, 6. cf. 2, 24. sow mf.

*e-so-mā, *inf. exaltation. K. § 236.* — *so-mā-ade, *-afore, -aye-*
yede, offering, heave-offering, oblation. Ex. 29, 28. 30, 13.

*asomafo-dwuma, *apostleship. Ac. 1, 25. [35, 5. Eze. 44, 30. 45, 1.*

o-sōm-adwuma, service; charge, office; administration.

*somañkām, *onipa atiko ntini akese 2 no ntam' tokuru no.*

*asōmdwɛe-de, *prosperity. Je. 33, 9.* *asōmdwɛe-sem, *words of*
nsōmé [Akw]. — som-mé (× a-). — asomorofi (× e). [peace.
nso-mú, handle, e. g. of a door-lock. Ca. 5, 5.

soñ, 2. + to sift. Am. 9, 9. — 5. Eze. 24, 23. — soñē, + sieve.

sōññ, oremfá nêhó s. nni, he will not go unpunished. Je. 49, 12.

*asōñé (× sand-fly?) — *asōñ-fē [esonno afē] ivory comb; s. ñwēfē.*
*nsoñño. — *Asoñko, O-ni, s. asafo.*

sono, to differ. 1Co. 4, 7. — e-sono, Akw. = korobén. — nsoñño.
nsono-kese, better: dawagua, dawadwa. [them. K. § 159.

nsonsonnee da won ntam', there are distinctions to be made among
asónsūā, 2. gonorrhoea? — e-sōñ-wéré (× o-).

sopa, + oto wo pē = ode wo asem mone a. s. wo hō ade a eye
tañ ode kã kyere wo guam'. — sope, (× sobe) p. 446.

sòré, l. 4. sore hye, to rise up against. Ge. 4, 8.

*asore-bea, *place of worship.* — *asore-da, *pl. -nna, day of public*
worship, Sunday, feast, holy-day. — *o-sorefo, *pl. a-, suppliant, wor-*
shipper. Zep. 3, 10. He. 10, 2. pl. congregation, church. K. § 80. — *asore-

mu-afrihyia, ecclesiastical year. K. § 66. — *asore-nsem, *liturgy.*

K. § 66. — *asore-poñ, *altar (in Christian churches or chapels),*

communion-table.

*o-soro-bofo, *pl. -ab. angel.* — *o-soro-ani-mu-kyekyefo, *astrolo-*

ger, Is. 47, 13. — *o-sorofo, *pl. celestials, inhabitants of heaven. Da. 7, 10.*

— *o-soro-ko, *inf. going to heaven, ascension; osoroko-da or da-*

ponna, Ascension Day. — nsoroma a ekyin, *better: okyin-nso-*

roma, planet. — *nsoroma-fwɛfo, *star-gazer, astrologer. Is. 47, 13.*

— *nsoroma-hō-nseñkekāe, *astrology.* — *nsoroma-sōñ no, *the*

seven stars, the Bear (Arcturos) Job 9, 9. — *o-soroni, *pl. -fo, a person*

from above, from heaven, heavenly; inhabitant of heaven. 1Co. 15, 48.

— osorosoro Nyame, *the Most High God. Ge. 14, 8.* — *o-sorosoroni,

the Most High. Ps. 91, 1. 92, 1.

- sorrow, l. 4. [G. egli]. — *sōsō, s. sō. — nsosōe, + dropping.
- *so-tefo, after pōñko: rider; Ex. 15, 1. after asase: inhabitant.
- *so-twa, inf. [twa 10a] concision, mutilation, Phi. 3, 2.
- *sotwa-mu-fo, those of the concision, the mutilated. ib.
- sow, p. 454. l. 2. + s. mframa, to snuff up the wind. Je. 2, 24, cf. 14, 6. sōm. — l. 4. + to catch with the ears and mind: wosowe se siade-sem, they took it as a good omen. 1 Ki. 20, 33.
- sowa, sowafā, sowansā, nsowansāfā, s. soa, soafa &c.
- *asōwuifo, disobedient, unruly, rebellious people. Is. 65, 2. Tit. 1, 10.
- *asō-ye, to hearken, hearing. 1 Sa. 15, 22. 1 Ki. 18, 29. 2 Ki. 4, 31
- *sra-bere: anopa s. mu, in the morning watch. Ex. 14, 23.
- *srade-boñ, valley of fatness, fat valley. Is. 28, 1.4. — *srade-dua, the fattail of sheep. Le. 3, 9. — *asrade-duañ, a fat meal. Is. 25, 6. 55, 2.
- *srade-huām, ointment. Ca. 1, 3. — *srade-nām, fat meat. 2 Ch. 7, 7.
- *asrāfo-di(-dwauma), military service. — asrāfo-ha-mu-panyin, centurion. — *asrāfo-kuw, band, cohort of soldiers.
- sráhá, l. 3. + have let him loose, left him unrestrained. Pr. 29, 15.
- asrakwa [asra, okwa] snuff for nothing. [K. § 189.
- sram, + asase srám' wōñ so, the earth closed upon them. Nu 16, 33. wasrám wōñ ani so, he has besmeared their eyes. Is. 44, 18.
- *nsrāmma-kukuwa, fire-pan. — *o-sram-fā, crescent. Is. 3, 18.
- *o-srañ-hunu [osram h.] month of vanity. Job 7, 3.
- *o-sra-ñño, anointing. Ex. 30, 31. — *srēti [Eng.] slate.
- srodo, T'wi: nsensenē. — nsroñ = o-srono-aba.
- sronsrōñ, pl. a-, Is. 30, 25. — *sronsrōñ-bea, pl. sronsrommea, high place(s). 1 Ki. 3, 2. 2 Ch. 1, 3. — sū: sū wō, to howl. Is. 65, 14.
- o-su, 1. + oto osu gu .. so, he causes it to rain upon. Ge. 2, 5.
- asu: gu asu, to suffer shipwreck. 1 Ti. 1, 19.
- sūa, l. 2. to follow (the example of), 2 Th. 3, 7.9.
- *o-sūani or -fo, pl. a-fo, disciple, apprentice; sūafo, followers.
- *nsu-ani-fa, inf. sailing, navigation, voyage. Ac. 27, 9.
- asúbó, 4. l. 6. otōnsu mu (×tonasūm).
- *asu-bura, pl. n-, [nsu abura] well.
- *sufre, sufüre [Lat.] sulphur, brimstone; syn. adubēñ, atodu- [dubēñ.
- *asu-gu, inf. shipwreck.
- nsugye-adaka, pl. -n-, base or stand for the lavers in Solomon's o-su-kā (×n-), + conduit. 2 Ki. 20, 20. [temple. 1 Ki. 7, 27.
- o-sukom, + thirst for water. — sukomdifo, the thirsty.
- su-koro-ni, pl. -fo, monophysite. K. § 228.
- asúkotwēā-gú, inf. hail. Re. 11, 19.
- sukūpōñ-kyerekyerefo, professor (of a university).
- nsu-kyēñē, nsu ñkyēñkyēñē, ice. Job 6, 16. 37, 9. [21, 22.
- sūm, 6. s. gu, to cast off. Ro. 11, 1. s. kyene, to cast down. Pr. sumām-mo, inf. [bo sumāñ] wearing of charms or amulets.
- súmāñ, 1. syn. dohuwa. — *asuman-ne, magic arts; ye as., to practise magic. Ac. 19, 19. — o-súmāñní, nea sumāñ ye nedeā no, + wizard. Le. 19, 31. 20, 6. — *asumañ-noru, = asumāñsem; di asumāñsem, to use magic arts. Ac. 8, 9.
- sūmpī, = se, + pulpit. — *sūmpī-bo, plummet; s. prumo.

- *nsu-nômfo, *a person or tree that drinks water. Eze. 31, 14, 16.*
 sūnsūm, *pl. a-.* *sunsuma-bañ, *shadowy image. Ps. 73, 20.*
 *asunsuma-bo, *l. 1. 2. 4. to (×tow) as. — sūntí, v.*
 *nsu-ohyew, *hot water; ns.-aniwa, hot springs.*
 *nsu-onwini, *cold water. — nsurógya, l. 2. wode kâ ogya.*
 nsu-sā, *... on the first day (×five days).*
 *nsu-saw-ade, *bucket. Nu. 21, 7. — *nsu-sawfo, drawer of water.*
 *nsusom', *inf. [suso mu]: di ns., to stick together. Job 41, 17.*
 *nsusom'-nsa [*nsa a esuso guasen mu*] *undersetters. 1 Ki. 7, 30.*
 *asuso-suwa, *a brook flowing only in the rainy season. Job 6, 15.*
 *susu-bea, *way of measuring, nes. a onni, his incommensurability. K. §165. — *susu-hina, measuring pot. Jo. 2, 6.*
 *susuw, *red. v., s. suw. — *asu-ti, fountain. Ja. 3, 11.*
 *o-su-to, *inf. rain-fall. — o-sū-tue, inf. [tue 2f] wail. Je. 9, 20.*
 *o-sututufo, *pl. a-, whisperer; talebarer.*
 suw, *red. susuw, to wax old. Ne. 9, 21. to be worn out. Je. 38, 11.*
 *su-ye, *inf. producing the kind or form of, forming. Ga. 4, 19.*

T.

- tā, *maw of birds. — e-ta, l. 4. akyiri yi.*
 e-ta, *bow: okuntuñ ne ta, he bends his bow.*
 nta, *ne kăra ye nta, he is double-minded. Ja. 1, 8. 4, 8.*
 Nta, *capitals: Pāmi, Yāne &c. s. Otani, Ntafufu.*
 t ā, *4. l. 9. hyeñ no kotāa so, the ship rested upon. Ge. 8, 4. wode hyeñ no kotae, they ran the ship aground. Ac. 47, 41. — 11. + de (nsem) tātā, to speak forth, produce (proofs), put forward, adduce (arguments), order (one's speech). Job 37, 19. wotātāa no yiye kyeree, they stated it more precisely. K. §208. tātā wo anammon pepēpe, ponder the path of thy feet; otātā n'anammon, he ponders (measures) his goings, directs his steps; otātā n'akwañ, he establishes his way. Pr. 4, 26. 5, 21. 16, 9. 21, 29. — 14. tā .. so: watā won ñhīnā so, she excels them all. Pr. 31, 29.*
 *ntaban-tiri āno, *the end of a wing. 1 Ki. 6, 24.*
 ta-dañ, *pl. a- [odañ a woatare] a house built of sticks and plastered with mud; opp. osese, ntamadañ.*
 atade, *l. 5. kōtu. — ohye at. a eye besi, he is dressed completely, gorgeously. Eze. 22, 12. — *atade-hye, inf. wearing of clothes.*
 o-tāfo, *pl. a-, persecutor.*
 Nta-fufu, *pr. n. the tribes from Ntŵummuru to Salagha.*
 *tā-hama, *plummet; cf. prumo, sūmpī-bo. 2 Ki. 21, 13. Is. 34, 11.*
 takráwògyám' na ohye, *he soweth discords. Pr. 6, 14.*
 *ta-kuntuño, *pl. id. one that draws or bends the bow, archer.*
 *ta-kurafo, *a man armed with or handling a bow, archer.*
 atakuru, *a small bird, s. aseredewa.*
 takuwa, *pl. n-, weft, braid, twist, plait or tress of hair; cue, pigstail; cf. púa, tápū, dŵerekuwa.*
 Takyimañ, *a country and its capital, N. of Asante, W. of Nkorānsā, E. of Gyāmañ, S. of Abesēm.*
 ntam': *o-nè me ntam' ware, he is far from me. Ec. 7, 23.*
 o-tām, *1. + kōñkrōñ. — ntāmā, 1. a) gangaga (garega); b) bom-*

mo-nserewa, (×mmew,) antókwàsafo. - 2. *negro-dress*... 3. + *curtain*, Ex. 26. — ntāma, + *nettings*, Is. 3, 18. — *atāmā-fura, *inf.* *wearing of a negro-dress*. — *ntama-pemfo, *fuller*. 2 Sa. 17, 17. - *ntam'-fasu, *partition-wall*. Eze. 40, 16. — *ntam'gyinafo, *mediator*.

*o-tam-momono, *new cloth, uncared, undressed by a fuller*.

tāmú-di, + *delicate living, luxury*. Pr. 19, 10. Re. 18, 3.

*tāmu-difo, *those that are at ease*. Ps. 123, 4.

o-tañ, + *net of wire, trellis, grate, lattice*. Ex. 27, 4.

*ntan-nañ [otañ dañ] *the house of a woman in child-bed*. Le. 12, 4.

*ntañhī-tew, *inf.* = ntāñhī, ntāñkyinnye. — ntāñhunu: kā nt., *to swear falsely*. — *ntāñkā-de, *object of swearing; execration*. Je. 42, 18. *things promised by oath*. Mt. 5, 33.

*o-tān-sifo, *pl. a-*, = otamasifo, *n-*, Mk. 9, 2. Is. 7, 3.

atantānne, + *abomination; cf. akyide*.

*ntan-tōfo, *a perjured person*. 1 Ti. 1, 10. — ntantwē: si-, *to beat about the bush* (as they do by atwēbo) i. e. *to search the town &c.* —

atanyī, + *a fine, mulct &c.* s. atenyī 2.

*tāpū, = takuwa kese. — ntare-mú, + *appendix*. K. § 235, 1.

*ntā-ase [nea etā ase] *saucer; foot* (of a laver). Ex. 30, 28.

*ntāso-tiri, *capital of a pillar; syn. oduntiri*. 1 Ki. 7, 16.

*ntasu-korā, *spitting-calabash; cf. toapo*. [cf. petē.

tasu-bo (+tō). — tātà, *v. 1. s. tā* 4.11. - 2. — tataw, + *field; te, v. contin. 1. te ho, te ase, + correl. v. trā ho, trā ase. - 3. to be by nature, to be natural: enté se ete bio, it has been altered, changed, perverted from its natural state, has degenerated*. K. § 149f. yebea a ete, *the natural use; yebea a ente, the use which is against nature*.

tē = twom; cf. fwim. — tē, + *immediate*. K. § 6. [Ro. 1, 26.

*teafi, *necessary, privy; cf. tea, duasee*. — atēmogyā.

ntease, Pr. 2, 3. cf. asete, asehū, nhūase, nhūmu. — l. 3. kudō'.

*te-bāñ, = tebea 2. K. § 237. — tebea, 2. + *appearance*. Lu. 9, 29.

nteberefūwá, obrodebuñ a woanōa apoto nè nño a. s. nño nni so.

*o-tēe, *inf. righteousness; net. a ontēe, his unrighteousness*.

*ntēem', *cry, crying*. — ntēetēem', *id.*

*o-tēfo (*pl. a-*) *a righteous, upright person; syn. otrēnēni*.

*ateke [G. = *short*] *a short-legged fowl*. (×atekye I. &c.)

o-tekremafó, 1. + *man of evil tongue*, Ps. 140, 11(12); *enchanter*, Ex. 10, 11. - 2. *dainty-mouthed, lickerish fellow, lover of tid-bits*.

ntem, gye nt., *to hasten*. Ec. 1, 5. — ntem-pá: ne mmusu reye nt., *his adversity hastes fast*. Je. 48, 16. — ntempe, + *haste*. 2 Ki. 7, 15.

atem-pá, + *wise counsels*. Pr. 24, 6.

*atemmu-agua, -akoññua, *judgment seat*. — *atemmu-de, *rights, manner*, 1 Sa. 8, 9. *judgments*, Ps. 119, 7. Eze. 18, 9. — atemmu-sem, + *judgment*. Ps. 105, 5.

nteñ, yi-, + *to convict*. Ja. 2, 9. — ntén-ne, *statement in a law case*.

nteñ-ani, cf. mfōmfāmhō.

*o-tenteben-hyeñfo, *pl. a-*, *player on a flute* (*minstrel*, Mt. 9, 23).

atén-yí, nteñ-yi, 1. l. 2. + *reproof*, 2 Ti. 3, 16. — 2. *is atan-yí*.

tere hō, + *to go astray concerning*, 1 Ti. 6, 21. 2 Ti. 2, 18. *to be or fall short of, not to attain to*. K. § 178. — ntèrehō, + *a falling aside*

or away, defalcation (in faith). *Ro. 10, 11f. failure, default, 1Co. 6, 7.*
— *ántere*, (× e). — *atere* [G. *ato* = *ta*].

**nterewe*, the opening or spreading leaves of the flower (of a pomegranate tree). *Ex. 25, 31.* — *nterewmu*, + (firmament). *Eze. 1, 22.*

atesem hunu, a false report. *Ex. 23.*

atetade, 2. a thing that costs nothing, gotten with little or no trouble.

**ntetekwā-sem*, *atetekwā-ye*, simplicity. *Pr. 1, 22. Ze. 45, 20.*

atete-sem, + tradition, *Mk. 7, 3. 8. cf. nsamhyede.*

tetew, + to pine away. *Le. 26, 39.* — *ntetewe*, + prey. *Na. 2, 12.*

ntetewmu, 1. + di nt., s. di 96. — 2. tearing; prey. *Na. 3, 1.*

tew, 2. l. 4. *otew anoma no ti*, he wrings off the bird's head. *Le. 1, 15.* — to gather (grapes). *De. 24, 21.* — 3. *tew nsoāno*, to open a seal. — 4. l. 3. *ofweam tew faa oḍaṇ no hō*, the stream or current forced its way by the side of that house. *Lu. 6, 48f.* — *tew mu kō*, to dissociate oneself, to part, withdraw, depart. *1Co. 7, 15.* — 10. + *tew ani*, to clear up, clarify; to enlighten. *K. § 247. 264. 266.* — 11. l. 3. + to be pure; *ahōnim a emu tew*, a pure conscience. *2 Ti. 1, 3. n'adwēnem tew*, s. *adw.* — 19. + *tew.. ani yera*, to frustrate. *Ezr. 4, 5.*

**o-tew*, inf. ambush. — *tew*, l. 5. *mpātew*. — *te-were*, the skin on the points of the fingers where the "ntew" are jerked. — *tew-adwuma*,

**tew-bere*, time for plucking off. *Is. 28, 4.* [planting. *Is. 60, 21.*

**atewe*, plantation, place fitted out with plants. *Eze. 31, 4.*

**atewē*, place of watch, haunt. *Re. 18, 2.*

**o-tewfo*, *lier in wait, waylayer; pl. a-, ambush, ambuscade.*

ntew-mu, 2. separation, parting; disruption, severing, severance.

— di nt., to part. — **ntewmu-di*, inf. segregation, separation, disconnection, disunion. — **atew-yé: emu nni at.*, they cannot be sundered.

tē-ye, inf. uprightness. *1Ch. 29, 17. Ps. 25, 21.* [Job 41, 17.]

tī, 5. l. 2. 3. *woyiyi mu abo a atoto mu.*

e-ti, tiri, 2. + (gable-)end of a house &c. cf. *tirim*. *Ex. 26, 28: — 11. b) onni ti*, he is foolish. *Ga. 3, 1. 3. Pr. 10, 13. 21. ti a wonni*, lack of understanding. — 12. *B. c) + odi ne tirim*, s. di 39. *St. § 120. yead i yen tirim nè wo rebekasa.* *Ge. 18, 27.*

tia, 10. *tia awi*, to tread out the corn. *De. 25, 4.*

tīa, 1. + to gather, lay up, treasure, red. to heap up, accumulate and reserve in store. *Is. 23, 18. 1Co. 16, 2.*

(*tiafi* × *is teafi*.) — *o-tīafo*, *Is. 34, 16.*

ntiafunu, kicking and flocking at the same time. (× false st. &c.)

tiam', to step in. — *ntiaso*, a) footstool; b) step, stair, *Eze. 41, 25.*
round or rundle of a ladder.

**atiatia*, inf. treading (as of grapes), stamping (with the feet).

**o-tiatiafo*, pl. a-, treader, at. *dwom*, vintage-shouting. *Is. 16, 9f.*

**ntiatiaso*, 1. inf. treading, trampling on. — 2. a kind of river-fish.

**ntiatiaso-ade*, a thing (to be) trodden down. *Is. 10, 6.* [Ga. 5, 8.]

ti-daṇ, + persuasion, yielding to persuasion, assent, credulity.

**atifi-soroma*, pole star; at.-s.-fām', north, *Job 37, 9. cf. kusū-fām'.*

**ntim-ase*, inf. [ase tim] grounding, establishing, rendering firm and strong. *K. § 295 b.*

ti-mobō, oye t., he is of tender mercy, *Ja. 5, 11.*

*tĩn tĩn, *imit. adv. expr. the sound of stamping on the ground; aponko ntote sisi fam' t. t., the horses stamp with their hoofs. Je. 47,3.*

tintim, 1. + to become or be steadfast, 1Co. 15, 28. — (de..) tintim, to establish. Ps. 78, 5. 89, 2. 4. (3. 5.) — ode n'aniwa t. won so mã bone, he sets his eye upon them for evil. Am. 9, 4. — 2. + to prevail against. Job 15, 24. — 5. + otintim n'anim koe, he went presumptuously. De. 1, 43. ot. n'anim se oye onipa-trēnē, he feigns himself to be a just man.

*atintimma, the side of a house. pr. 3385.

[Lu. 20, 20.]

atipransam: wobō no at. = woyi ne ti korā.

tirim', net. a obobo his thoughts, plans, designs, devices. Ps. 146, 4. — won t. mmaa adwene, they have not yet any judgment of their own. St. § 88. — *tirim'-adwene, device, Ec. 7, 29. — tirim'-bo, + device, purpose. — atirim'odén-sém, + violence. Ps. 72, 14. — a-tirimpow, design &c. — *ti(ri)-so-apām, atiri-so-pām, conspiracy, confederacy. 2Sa. 15, 12. 2Ki. 11, 14. Is. 8, 12.

tītī, 3. + ode ne nsa nè ne nan tītī, he climbed up upon his hands and feet, 1Sa. 14, 13. — 5. + he is obstinate. Pr. 20, 3. — 6. tītī aduru, to paint or besmear oneself with fragrant paint.

*Atiwa, s. asafo. — ntiwa, better: ntwiwa. — *tiwfo, pursuer.

tō, 1. + tr. osoro too osu, the heaven gave rain. Ja. 5, 18. — otoo sufre nè gya guu Sodom so, Ge. 19, 24. — 6. otó kò tò bà. — 12. a) + eho atoto mu asen were no, the spot is lower than the skin. Le. 13, 20.

tō, 2. watō no ka ... the money accorded to him ... 3. to asem di.

tō, 2. + ode won to afōa āno, he gives them to the sword. Je. 25, 31. — wamfa anto ne kōmam', he did not take or lay it to heart. Ex. 7, 23. — to mu ñkyene, to season with salt. Le. 2, 13. — 5. e) ode ne kára to mu, he exposes himself regardless of his life, he risks his life. Phi. 2, 30. — f) to .. mu bi, to increase; opp. hũañ so. K. § 324. — 8. a) = hye ase, to lay a foundation. Lu. 6, 48. — 20. + to suffer (Ex. 12, 23). — 25. cf. sopa. — 31. te or fe nt. — tō, 2. + to come upon, Am. 9, 10. — woato nea Onyk. bō too won hō, they have attained to their divine desti-

tō, 1. b) watō no nsu (× ne) ... [nation. K. § 176.]

tōa, 2. toa asententeñ, K. § 318. — to be coupled together. Ex. 26, 11. — 9. toa so: b) wobō nsra toa no so, they encamp next unto him. Nu. 2, 5 — c) ne ti toa no so, his head stands on him. 2Ki. 6, 31 — e) to follow: afe toa afe so, year after year. 2Sa. 21, 1. — f) toa .. so, to edify, 1Th. 5, 11. — c) to be full, fat (closely set with grains, of ears of maize). Ge. 41, 5. — *ō-toa, inf. joining, rejoining, renewal, restoration of a disruption. K. § 18.

tōa, 2. red. de nehō tōatōa .. mu, to entangle oneself with. 2Ti.

toa, 1. 4. mfuā. — *ntoae, place of coupling, Ex. 26, 4. [2, 4.]

nto-āno, 1. 1. e. g. of gold-dust ...; sum, number. Ps. 71, 15. 119, 160.

toa-ntini, a climbing plant used as a medicine.

nto-ase, 3. foundation; syn. ñhyease. Lu. 6, 49.

ntoa-so, + continuance. — toatoa so, s. toa, 10. — de..toatoa(so), to couple together one to another. Ex. 26, 3. 9. wode sã ye toatoa wonhō so, therewith they edify each other. Ro. 14, 19.

tōatōa, 5. t. mu, b) + to be compact, to cohere. Ps. 122, 3. K. § 194.

ntōatōam' Ep. 4, 16. Col. 2, 19. — systematical arrangement, organi-

*tō-bere, time of setting (of the sun). Ps. 104, 19. [sation. K. § 3.]

*atō-de, *any thing that is baked. 1 Ki. 17, 12.* — *atō-duaṅ [aduaṅ a woatō] *food prepared by the baker, baker's ware, pastry. Ge. 40, 17.*

*o-tōfo, *pl. a-, transgressor. Ja. 2, 11.* — otogyefo, *pl. etogyefo.*

*ntohō, *pl. ntotohō, inf. a placing one thing by the side of another, a comparing, a parallel case, comparison, similitude, parable; type, pattern, emblem, figure. He. 9, 9.*

antokwasafō. — ntokowá-ntòkowá. — *atoko-sā, *s. atoko.*

ntokwa (× a-). — tommā, + *girdle. Eze. 23, 15.* — ntomine-nt., okukubaṅ hō ye nt. (kōkō kakra, tuntum wom', fufu kakra wom').

ntōnkā-dubiri, *pigment of stibium. Is. 54, 11.*

Tōnko, Parémaṅ, Sohaé.

ntōntāṅ, + *trellis, grate, lattice; Ex. 27, 4. anim nt., veil, Ca. 4, 13.*

*ntonto-de, *allotted portion. Ps. 16, 5.* — atopé.

tore, 4. t. ase, *to cut off, extirpate. 1 Ki. 11, 16.* — 5. *to sink, subside, decrease in volume, as liquids by coagulation; nño no ada nti, atore; cf. anitore.*

atóre-mù-dé, dā at., *an ordinance for ever. Ex. 12, 14. 17. 13, 10.*

*torobento-hyeṅfo, *pl. id. trumpeter.*

torodō, torodododo, torodo-torodō, &c. okasá t. a emu tew, *he speaks readily & clearly.*

*ntoso du, *tithe, tenth; nt. anum, the fifth part; pl. s. ntotoso.*

tōtō, + t. naṅ mu, *to supplant. Ge. 27, 36.*

*atōtō-atōtō: mmāra at., *transgressions. Ga. 3, 19.*

atōtō-be, = abe a woatōtō.

o-totobonéfō, 2. (× ototobrofo) *artless fellow; fool, idiot; &c.*

atōtōe (× ō, ô) = asē ak.; *cf. ntotowē.* — *ntotohō, *s. ntohō.*

atoto-nsā, *one who is fond of buying drinkables.*

*ntotom' [to 12.] *depressions (of the ground), dale, glen, ravine.*

tōtoro-bo-nsu (× ò, o) — totorotó. [Eze. 31, 12. 32, 6. mmew-ase.

tōtorotō, 1. 2. + (tried and) *approved. Ja. 1, 12.* — nehō n'ye t., *he shall be quit. Ex. 21, 19.* — nehō renye t., *he shall not be unpunished; cf. sōññ 1.* [tithes. Ge. 47, 26. 14, 20.]

*ntoto-so, *pl. of ntoso; nt. anum anum, the fifth part; nt. du du,*

tototē — totòtotò, 1. 1 + *of doubtful mind. Lu. 12, 29.*

totow, 1. *to shoot, Ex. 19, 13.* — 2. *s. tow 2, 1. Le. 13, 18. 29. 14, 32ff.* biribi atotow mehō, *spots (as of leprosy or other cutaneous diseases) have appeared on my skin.* — *ntotowē, *a mark, spot, eruption, efflorescence on the skin, rash, pimple; piti nt., plague of leprosy. Le. 13, 2.*

atōtowā (× otōtowá) — (× totoyaṅ is dotoyaṅ.) [14, 34.]

*to-twa, *inf. [twa 12. 13. eto 3.] conclusion, end. Mt. 24, 3.*

tow, p. 508. 1. 1. (ohuruu fii hyeṅ mu too pom') — 2, 1. *to appear in spots as marks of a cutaneous disease, Le. 13, 18. 29. 14, 35. cf. totow.* — 6. + *to wave a wave-offering. Le. 8, 27.* — 12. .. (for joy). Je. 48, 33. — 13. tow nsu, *to draw water. John 4, 7. 11.*

e-tow, 1. + nsu atow-atow, *drops of water. Job 36, 27.* — 2. wokyere tow fwe ase, *they fall one upon another. Le. 26, 37.*

e-tow, 1. + (adwuma-tow), *levy, 1 Ki. 5, 13.* — 2. *several companies; several townships or communities (× a single); district; pl. ntow-ntow.*

*o-tow-ade, *wave-offering. Le. 8, 27.* — *tow-adaka, *treasury.*

*tow-fwefo, *pl. id. collector of income. 1 Ki. 4, 7.* [Mk. 12, 41.]

*o-tow-gu, *inf.* [tow 1. l.3] *casting away*. Ec.3,6.

*ntow-gye-so-dwom, *joyous shouting*. Je.48,33.

*atow-gyei, *place for paying custom*. Mt.9,9.

*o-towgye-ni, -fo, *pl. a-*, *collector or receiver of customs, tax-gatherer, toll-gatherer, publican*. Mt.18,17. Lu.18,10.

*o-tow-sika, *tribute-money*.

trā, tēnā, 5. *Phr.* ontrā ase nfwē, *he does not sit and look at, i. e. he is not indifferent (to), not listless, apathetic, careless, regardless (of)*. K. §189. — 6. *Phr.* trā ho, trā ase, *cf. te ho, te ase, to live; obe-trā-ase dā = obenyā dā nkwa, he will live for ever*.

*atrāe, *v. n.* *place, seat; dwelling-place; possession; bēpow so at., stronghold*. 1Sa.20,25. 22,5. 1Ki.10,19. — tram' l.2. atramwo.

atrā-nnufūa, *nea watrā dufūa so*.

ntraso-āno, *excessive speech*. Pr.17,7.

tratrā, *thin (of ears of corn, Ge.41,23.); flat (×smooth, soft, tender)*.

*atrēnē-de, *righteous acts; justice*. 1Sa.12,7. Eze.18,21.

*Triniti-da, *Onyame-bāsā-koro-da, Trinity Sunday*.

atromā, ... *in Apothecaries' Weight*.

trōmtrōm, + āno tr., *a flattering mouth*. Pr.26,28. okwan tr.

tu, 1. + tutu mfūw mu ade or nnuan, *to reap the fields*. Ja.5,4. — 8,1. *intr.* *to flow out; mogya tu no mu, she has an issue of blood*. Mt.9,20. — 14. tu .. gu, + *to put down, destroy*. 1Co.15,24.26. — c) + ne kōma atu l.2. + *he despairs*. Ec.2,20. — 30,1. huruhurow tu señ mu, *steam rises or ascends from the pot*. Je.1,13. — 32. tu tare, + *to follow or pursue hard after*, 1Ch.10,2. okō no tu taree won, *the battle overtook them*. Ju.20,42.45. — 34. l.2. + *to set forward*, Nu.2,17. — p.514. l.1. + omāa gua no tui, *he dismissed the assembly*. Ac.19,41. — 34,1. tu (tr.) kō, *to lead or carry away, to cause or force to emigrate*. Job12,23. 2Ki.24,14ff. — 41. odime nsonno. — o-tu (+a-).

tua, 1. l.3. boneñwone .. l.6. kuru tua mehō — 3. b) l.3. kotua bañ no mu; + de .. tua anañmu, *to close up instead of*. Ge.2,21. — 4. p.515. l.1. *now I will ... d) tuatua āno, to contradict*. Ti.2,9. — 12. tna .. hyia, *to besiege, lay siege against*. De.20,12.19. Mi.4,14(5,1).

ntua, 2. *siege*. Na.3,14. — *ntua-bañ, *bulwarks; ntua-abañ, siege-tower*. Eze.21,22.

*tu-agya, s. tugya, *the bed, channel, ravine or valley of a brook or river in which the water no longer flows, having taken another direction*.

(ntua-ntini is toa-ntini.) — *o-tūatewfo, *rebellious &c. person*.

o-tubrafo, *pl. a-*, + *sojourner; o-tudañfo, pl. t., id.* Le.25,23.35.

tue, 2. b) + *to pour out*. Je.48,12. — d) + watue emu-kō, *he has opened (i. e. initiated or consecrated) the going in (i. e. the way)*. He.10,20. — *o-tuefo, *pl. a-*, *pourer*.

o-tugya, s. tuagya, *cf. oboñ, osuboñ, okā,*

tui, + oyii no tui hyee won, *he moved him against them*. 2Sa.24,1.

o-tuko (*forced*) *emigration, exile, captivity*. Ezr.6,16. — *ot.mma, atukofo, *those that had been carried away, captives*. Ezr.9,4. Da.2,25.

tukuw, + *a band*. Job1,17.

o-túm'fó, 1.2.+ *magistrate*. *Lu* 12,58. — o-túmí,+ *authority*, *Ro.* 13,1. — nneema nhĩnā so t., *omnipotence*, *K.* §165. — d i t., s. di 53. — *tumi-de, *miracle*; *syn.* ahōodenne. — *tumide-ye, *inf. working of miracles*. *1 Co.* 12,10. 28f. — *tumi-di, *inf. dominion*. *Da.* 4,22. *K.* §184f.

*tumi-dōm, *mighty grace*.

ntūmma, *sand-flies*. — o-tumtofo, *cf.* ahumfo &c.

ntūnkūm ... from the 2nd to the 3rd day... — ntuinkuntiri, *palm-wine* flowing out after the ntuinkum, on the 4th day.

(o-tuntuma is atintimma.) — ntuntummé.

*tūrom-fwēfo, turo-yēfo, *gardener*. *Lu.* 13,7. *Is.* 61,5.

turuw, × nsoe turuturuw, *thorns crackle*. *Ec.* 7,6.

*atu-trā, *journey*, *Ex.* 17,1. d i at., *to journey* (with herds &c). *Ge.* atutrāfo, + *strangers, foreigners*. *Is.* 1,17. [12,9.

*ntutui, *scab, scald, scall, scurf*. *Le.* 13,30f.

atutupe, + *strife*. — atutuw, + *contention*. *Phi.* 1,15f.

*atū-ye, *inf. embrace*.

Tǔw.

tǔwa, 8.+ *to be cut off*. *Jos.* 3,13. — 11. tǔwa .. kyene, *to cut off (& cast away)*. *Pr.* 24,14. — 14.+ ennyā atǔwayé, *it is not easily stanchd or stopped*. *La.* 3,49. — 17. c) tǔwa mu, *to go or pass through*, *Ex.* 26,28. *to extend throughout*. — f) etǔwaa n'asōm' *it sounded in her ears*. *Lu.* 1,44. — 19. b) + otǔwa m'ano kō mu, *he steps in before me*. *John* 5,7. — 21.+ mmā ebere biara nntǔwa wo ti so a wobetumi akaeno, *do not let pass any opportunity to admonish him*. *St.* II. §8. — 35. 1.3. asem no nti wōdeno kotǔwae. — 37.+ *to speak kindly to*. *Ge.* 34,3.

e-tǔwā, 1.4. ode nehō abu atǔwā.

*o-tǔwa, o-tǔwa-adǔwuma, o-tǔwa-bere, *harvest*. *Mt.* 9,38. *1 Sa.* 12,17.

*atǔwae, *pl. id.* [tǔwa 15] *ford; passage*. *Jos.* 2,7. *Is.* 16,2. *Je.* 51,32.

tǔwafo, 2. *reaper*. *Mt.* 13,30. — (tǔwafóròbi, × s. kyaf.)

*o-tǔwafwēfo [tǔwa 22] *assayer*. — *ntǔwahō-nañ, *wheel*. *1 Ki.* 7,30.

tǔwaitǔwai, s. tǔwētǔwē. — tǔwakā, + *fellowship*, *2 Co.* 6,14.

ntǔwakaē, aǔi-, *stubble*. — atǔwakúrudu, *a kind of insect*. (×1..2.)

atǔwamene, = odǔwēā.

ntǔwam'-tām, ntǔwamu-mohō, *veil, curtain*. *Ex.* 27,21.

tǔwāññ, misii meti ase t., *I bowed down in sadness*. *Ps.* 35,14.

(tǔwāpēā×) tǔwēápēā. — atǔwàpó, *syn.* + akūmā, pōpō.

*atǔwaree, *ford; cf.* asutǔwaree, atǔwae. *Ju.* 3,28. — ntǔwaréé.

atǔvasi, d i -, + *to compass round about*. *Job* 16,13.

*atǔwasi-tutuw, *rolling or whirling dust*. *Is.* 17,13.

*atǔwā-tam, n-, *sack-cloth*. — (tǔwawtǔwaw, × s. kyeawkyeaw.)

ntǔwatoso, + *the act of rendering suspected; aspersion*. *K.* §122.

tǔwē, 1. + tǔwē mfetewē so, *to harrow*. *Job* 39,10. — 2. yemāā mframa tǔwēē yēñ, *we let our ship drive*. *Ac.* 27,15. — 3. + *to return, decrease, sink* (of water). *Ge.* 8,3. *Am.* 8,8. — 9. tǔwē mu, a) + *Ex.* 19,13. *long (adv.)* — 21,1. *to draw in* (air), *to pant* (after), *catch at, with open mouth*. *Ps.* 119,131. — 25. 1.3 orekoye no, onyé &c. + wantǔwētǔwē nehō se obeye sa, *he deferred not to do so*, *Ge.* 34,19. — tǔwētǔwē nufu, *to draw out the breast in order to give suck to the young*. *La.* 4,3.

tǔwē, 1. *to look, seek or search &c.* — 1.5. mamā wo. *Je.* 50,20. — 3. tǔwē .. so, *to go over* (the boughs) *again*. *De.* 24,20.

*tŵē tŵē, the sound of a *chirping* bird; sū tw., *to chirp*, Is. 10, 14.

*tŵēabewuo, a kind of *bead*; s. ahene. — otŵēasee, (×-asē).
(atŵēbewu×) — atŵē-bo, *inf.* bo atŵē. — tŵēbo (×ē).

(tŵēetŵēe, better: tŵaitŵai.) — *ntŵē-ko, *inf.* *seduction*.
ntŵēmu, Ak. *length*. Ge. 6, 15. — tŵēñ, + *to defer*. Pr. 19, 11.

o-tŵentŵemfo, + *vigorous, energetic*. Is. 59, 10.

tŵēre, 2. tŵ. abun, *to eat unripe fruit (sour grapes)*, Je. 31, 29.

tŵéré, cf. kuturuku, kotōromūá, nsákotò.

antŵerí (×n-) 1. *pulping place*. 2. nsā-antŵeri.

ntŵēsó (×a-) ade a wode tŵē biribi so. — otŵēsūm (×e-).

*tŵetiatŵa-mu-fo, *the circumcised*. Phi. 3, 3.

tŵētŵē .. *to fam'*, *to let down*. Ac. 9, 25.

*tŵetŵeredede, *the rushing sound of chariots*. Je. 47, 3.

Tŵīkasa (×o-). — tŵintŵām, + *to fade away*. Ps. 18, 45 (46).

ntŵiri, + *railings*. 1 Ti. 6, 4. — o-tŵirífo, + *false accuser*. 2 Ti. 3, 3.

tŵitŵa, + *to mow*; tŵ. nnuan hō, *to shear sheep*. Ge. 38, 13.

*o-tŵitŵafo, *pl.a., mower*. Ps. 129, 7. — nnuan-hō-tŵ., *sheepshearer*.

ntŵiwa, = akoko. — *ntŵiw-anim, *inf.* *rebuke*. Pr. 13, 1.8.

tŵom (×tŵam). — tŵōm, l. 3. apowuru (×osuhuru).

tŵo-tŵo, *syn.* tŵe, *obsc.* — tŵotŵow, Ex. 27, 2. — (tŵow×).

W.

*o-wae, *inf.* *a falling away, apostasy*. 2 Th. 2, 3. — *o-waefo, *pl.a., deserter, apostate; refugee*. Je. 52, 15. — awaha, Ak. = aworam.

wantērema, a kind of *grass*. (×ear-pick).

aware, *duty of marriage*. Ex. 21, 10. — awarede, + *endowment*.
1 Ki. 9, 16. — *aware-gu, *inf.* *divorce*. K. § 99. — aware-gye, + *courting, wooing; suit, match-making; affiancing, betrothment*. K. § 99b. St. § 68.

*watiri-botañ, *rock of offence*. Is. 8, 14. cf. abew-botañ, hinti-bo &c.

waw, 1. + ode bo waw neti, *he put a stone for his pillow*. Ge. 28, 11. — 2, 1. *red. to further*. Ezr. 8, 36.

*wīn [Dan. Dutch] = bobesā, *wine*. — *wīn-dua, = obobe, *vine*.

*wīn-kyībea, = antŵeri, *winepress*. Re. 14, 19.

w o, 5. + nea owo ye, *what he has to do, his duty, charge, task, business*. K. § 219 ff. — 8. l. 2. otow peaw no woo ofasu no mu, *he smote the javelin into the wall*. 1 Sa. 19, 10. [G. dū.]

awóbére, + *time of bringing forth young*. Job 39, 1. — o-wofo, + *a travailing woman*. Ho. 13, 13. — *awo-foforo, *new birth, regeneration*. Mt. 19, 28. — *awo-horow, *generations*. 1 Ch. 1, 29. — *awókò, *calving*. Job 39, 1. — awo-mma-gu-w'akyi. — awo-mma-wu, odi-, = owo mma mâ wowu. Ho. 9, 12.

*wo-mono, *fresh, fluid honey, dropping from the honey-comb*.

awoñkoruwa, a *tree for fuel*. [Ca. 4, 11.]

*awo-ntoaso, *pl.* awo-ntoatoaso, *generation*. Ge. 2, 4. Ju. 2, 10.

wora, 1. l. 7. *he hid himself from me (chiefly: from a friend or acquaintance; (×and has.....kidnap me))*. — 3. + *to put in*. Eze. 29, 4.

o-wóra, + *mire*. Job 8, 11. — aworam, Ak. awaha.

*ñwora-hūām, *onycha*. Ex. 30, 34.

woro, 2. + *to utter speech, utter forth*. Ps. 19, 2 (3). 145, 7.

aworo, + *the raging (of the water)*. Lu. 8, 24.

wōrow, 2. 1. 2. *to peel, be peeled.* Eze. 29, 18.

wosē, 2. oye nehō w., b) *he is well ordered in morals and habits.*

*wosē-ye, *inf. drought.* Je. 50, 38. [1 Ti. 3. 2,

wosow, + *to rattle.* Job. 39, 23. — *o-wosow, *inf. earthquake.*

*awowa-si-de, *pledge, thing(s) put in pledge.* Eze. 18, 7. [Eze. 38, 19.

*awowa-tāmā, *pawned garments.* Am. 2, 8.

wowaw, *to sustain,* Ge. 27, 37. — *awow-bere, s. awobere.

*ñwowoe, *piercings,* Pr. 12, 18. *sting,* 1 Co. 15, 55.

*awo-yaw, *pains in producing young; cf. awokō-yaw.* Job 39, 3.

awo-yé, óyè -, *is said only of beasts.* [Is. 66, 7.

wu, 1. 5. odae wansore bio. — *owu-asore, *funeral service, rites or solemnities, funeral sermon.* — *owu-bofo, *angel of death.*

— *awudi-sēm, *murders.* Mk. 7, 21. — *awuduru [owu-aduru] *a deadly thing, poison.* Mk. 16, 18. — *owu-fida, *Good Friday.* — *a-

wufo-sore, *resurrection of the dead; s. owusore.* — *owu-nna, *sleep of death.* — wu-nyā-kaw, *debts of a deceased person (× caused by f. c.).* — *awu-nnya-mañ, *a people of inheritance.* De. 4, 20. — *o-

wunyañ-da, *the day of Christ's resurrection, Easter-day, = owusore-da.* — *o-wu-nyañfo, *pl. a-, a person risen from the dead.* K. § 246.

awuōsōñ [Eng. *auction*]. — awupū, *speedy & painful death.*

wura, 1. + ode mpoma wurawuraa adaka no hō *he set the staves*

*wura-di, *inf. dominion.* Col. 1, 16. [on the ark. Ex. 40, 20.

*awura-kwā, *pl. n- [owura akōa] fellow-slave, fellow-servant.*

*wura-tŵa, *inf. mowing of the grass.* Am. 7, 1.

*o-wusore-da, *Easter-day. = owunyañda.*

o-wuyàré, + *sickness unto death.* — *owuyare-dom, *pestilence.*

Ŵ.

ñwēfē, = asōnfē.

o-ŵékōmmā, *a country cloth woven with cotton or silk thread.*

aŵēñē, *watch; watch-tower, look-out, observatory; cf. afŵēc.*

ŵere, 2. b) 1. 3. na dabi (× a) ode beye &c. — ohū ne ŵere bō, *he learns to comfort or console himself.* pr. 582.

ŵere, 1. 4. (× ohū ne ŵere bō, &c...pr. 582.) *belongs to ŵere.*

*o-ŵeredifo, *revenger.* Ps. 99, 8. — *o-ŵerefirifo, *forgetful person.*

o-ŵerefo, *avenger,* Ps. 8, 2(3). Na. 1, 2. *kinsman.*

ñŵerewa, 1. 2. *they settled (+ finished settling).*

*ŵēŵēŵē, *n., cleanliness.* — *ŵēŵēŵē, *a. lively.* Ps. 38, 19(20).

ñŵēŵē, *a fretting (leprosy) in a cloth.* Le. 13, 55.

*ŵēŵow, *red. v., s. ŵow.* Je. 50, 38. — e-ŵi, Ak. eŵio.

o-ŵia, *inf. 1. 2. concerning her ad.* — o-ŵia, 1. 3. *shines on me.*

aŵia, 1. 4. *as well as in the day.* — *aŵia-fi, *inf. sunshine.*

*o-ŵià-kwañ mu nsoroma, *the constellations of the zodiac.* Job

*o-ŵia atrāe nsoroma, *id.* 2 Ki. 23, 5. [38, 32.

*ŵiase-bere, *time or period of the world, ages.* Ep. 1, 21. 2, 7.

*ŵiase-amañ, *the nations of the world, heathen, gentiles.*

ŵie, 1. 12. + ase beŵiewon den? *what will be the end of them or to them?* 1 Pe. 4, 17. — 2. 1. 5. *his face seems familiar to me (as if...)*

1. 7. *acquaintance.* — *o-ŵie, *inf. finishing, completion, conclusion.*

aŵifo-sem, + *thefts.* Mk. 7, 22. — oŵigyinae, 1. 2. *point (× stand.)*

e-ŵim', l.4. × *do*, l.8. × *present*.

*aŵi-porow-ade, *threshing-cart, -instrument, -machine*.

*aŵi-porowē, *threshing-floor*. 1Sa.23,1. Da.2,35.

aŵiriwá, *cf. hiawa, nsankyiri, adafae*.

*ŵiriŵiriwa, *pl. n-, a kind of sea-fish*.

*aŵi-tŵa, *inf. wheat-harvest*. — *aŵitŵafo, *reaper*. Je.9,22.

*ŵiw, *s. ŵū. Ps.48,4(5)*. — *aŵi-yamē, *mill*. Ec.12,4.

ŵó, l.4. *that were here*. — ŵó, 1.+ *afraid* (× *intimidated*).

ŵow [*red. ŵeŵow*] × 3. *ne hō aŵow, he languishes*. Ps.107,9.

Y.

*yafum-ma [oyafunu, oba] *pl. id. fruit of the body, offspring, one's own child; me y., son of my womb*. Pr.31,2. Is.49,15.

yafum-yare, *any sickness in the belly*; l.2. *ahye*.

yam' p.554. l.6. *relief* (× *release*). — 10,1. *woñ yam' adŵudŵo woñ, their hearts have been refreshed*. Phile.7. — *ayam'dé, + the inwards.. Ex.29,13*. — *yam'gya, exasperation, grief; ohye no y., + she provokes her, 1Sa.1,7*. — *ohyehye nehō y., he frets himself*. Is.8,21. *ayam'hyeehyeew, nnyā nehō ay., fret not thyself because of him*. Pr.24,19. — *ayam'ye, + n'ay. dōsō, he is very kind or compassionate*. — *oyam'yefo, × merciful*. Pr.11,17. 19,6. — **ayam'yi-ade, freewill-offering(s)*. — **ayam'yi-so, of a free will, willingly*. Le.22,18.21.

*o-yare-fŵefo, *tender of sick persons; nurse*. K.§262,1.

*ayarefo-dañ, *infirmary, hospital*.

o-yaw, + *railing*. — e-yaw, + *ne y. kāā woñ, they were sore*. Ge. yawá, *bowl*. Zec.12,2. [34,25.]

yayáyà, = *basabasa; ye .. y., = bo gu* (× *to disgrace*).

ye, 4. c) l.6. *newofase na odi*. — 7. l.2. *menstruation*.

ye, p.560. l.2. + *eye kyeñ so, it is better*. He.11,35.40.

ye, a. l.5. *the opportunity* (× *conveniency &c.*) of *doing it*.

aye, 1. + *de .. ye .. aye, to bring an offering of*. Ge.4,3.

ye-bea, + *performance*. K.p.63.

aye-de, 1. *a thing made, work*, Is.29,16. — 2. *duty*. De.25,5.

o-yee, *Aky. a kind of reed*.

o-yefo, 1. *maker, doer*. — 2. *mischief-maker &c.*

*o-ye-koro, *a single wife; oy.-aware, monogamy*. K.§98.

*yem-mea [oyeñ bea] *pasture; cf. adidibea*.

ayemfo, 1. + *a modest man*. Ps.10,8.10. 19,7(8).

*ayemfom', *in a modest, simple way or manner*. St.§121.124.

ayem-moa, 2. *animal fattening or fattened for slaughter, fatling*.

yeñ, + *to cherish* 1Th.2,7. — *oyeñ, inf. instruction*. 2Ti.3,16.

*o-yeñ-dañ, *stall, stable, fattening-house*. Am.6,4.

o-yeñfo, + *(schoolmaster) tutor, guardian*. Ga.3,24f. 4,2.

ayénsà', *cf. ahéènsiá*. — *yenyem, *red. v. yem*. Ge.30,38.41.

*o-ye-prekō, *a making once for all*. K.§229.

*o-yera, *inf. perdition, destruction; abolition*. Ob.12. He.8,13.

yere, p.563. l.2. *smooth* (× *plain*)..l.3. + *oyere ne hōnam a-hōodeñ mu, he exerts the strength of his body*. St.§.113. — l.4. *rigid* (× *tense*). — l.5. + *oyeree ntamadañ no kataa trābea no so, he spread abroad the tent over the tabernacle*. Ex.40,19. — 4. l.2. *asem no ayere*

so, the case or matter is a hard, difficult, grievous, heinous one. St. II. §14. — 4. l. 8. + se enyere so a, onkó sa, except in case of necessity he does not go to war. St. §137.

o-yere. Cf. oyekoro &c. Oyerenom dodow aware, polygamy.

ayere-dodow, polygamy. — *ayerefa-sem, adulteries. Mk. 7, 21.

ayerem, l. 2. there is no longer (×more) ... ayerem, l. 4. shall interfere (×touch) to pacify them ... l. 7. set them to a fair trial of strength. — yerew, l. 3. on (×in) blotting-paper.

ayeware, di ay. (= di aware), to intermarry.

*ayeyáde, a sore evil. Ec. 6, 2. cf. ayàyáde.

*ayeyede-mã, inf. oblation. Da. 9, 27. — *ayeyí-de, praises. Is. 63, 7.

yi, 7. b) + yiyi mu, to purify. Ps. 12, 6(7). — 11. + oyii n'anim siesiee ogye no de bae, he directly prepared and procured salvation; wanyi n'anim na osiesiee won mãã ogye no, he indirectly prepared them for salvation. K. §207. — 23. + nsã yi n'ani, the wine gives its sparkling. Pr. 23, 31. — 24. yi kyere, + to display; to show, Tit. 2, 10. — 34. l. 1. + also: yi..tow gu, 1 Pe. 2, 1. — yi..gu, to cut off. Ex. 23, 23. — 37. yi..kyere, a) s. 24. — b) to commend. 1 Co. 8, 8.

nyi-āno, inf. defence; cf. ānoyi. 2 Ti. 4, 16. — *oyi-anōma, fowler.

(oyie, s. oyee.) — o-yifo, 2. catcher, Mk. 1, 17.

*o-yi-kō, inf. a taking away; oy. adwuma, a negative task. K. §221.

o-yimã, + a fair, handsome person &c. — yiri, l. 3. ay. aŵ. no mã.

*nyiri-sram-so, inf. an overflowing, flood, inundation. Da. 9, 26.

*nyi-só, a part separated for an oblation, for a specific purpose or possessor. Eze. 48, 9-12. 20 f. — ayítòtoní, pl.-fo.

yíyé: + di y., to prosper. 1 Ki. 2, 3. — *o-yiye, pl. a-, a person goodly of form, fair, handsome. 1 Ki. 1, 6. Job 42, 15. — ayiyedi, + security. — *yiyedifo, those who are at ease. Ps. 69, 22(23). — yiye-ye, + doing good. He. 13, 16.

*ayi-ye, inf. [ye ayi] mourning. — *o-yiyefo, pl. a-, mourner.

yiyi, + to shave oneself. Ge. 41, 14.

nyiyiānofo, gainsaying people. Ro. 10, 21.

nyiyim', + election. Ro. 9, 11. 11, 5. nnipa mu ny. nè animfwe, respect of persons. Ro. 2, 11. — *nyiyim'so, by partiality. 1 Ti. 5, 21.

*yoma-foro, a young camel. Is. 60, 6. — yóññ, + Je. 19, 3.

o-yonkō: *yonkō-deduaní, fellow-prisoner; y.-difo, fellow-heir; *y.-adwūmāyeni, companion in labour, fellow-labourer; *y.-srāni, fellow-soldier; &c. — ayonkōfa-di, communion. K. §342, 1. — ayonkōgoru, l. 3. ... expense.

CORRECTIONS OF THE TSHI BIBLE

printed in 1871.

1 Mose 3,3. mommfa mo nsa... 6,6. abirempon - 43,31. ohohoroo n'anim, + na ofii adi, ... 48,20. de wo behyira — 2 Mose 26, 32.37. 27,17. ñkotokoro (× ñkoropee) — 3 Mose 2,2. omfa mmere — 5 Mose 12,2. mōnsee osommea (× mma) ... anyame + wo ho, ... 26,12. adepa ... no ñhīnā hō, - 28,12. wode (× wode) — Ios. 9,23. woadomemo — 1 Sam. 6,18. Na adanse ne bo kese (× na ede koduu (Abel) ... hō) - 19,1. obekum (× wónkum) - 20,30. Wo a woatōa atūatew mu korā! (× bea ... ba) - 2 Ahene 13,7. mfutuma a wotia so (× oporow mu tutuw). — Hiob 11,10. hena (× hene) - 19,18. mise mesore - 26. me were a woaseeno yi akyi, na minni mehōnam mu a, mefwē ... 30,14. pirew (× yirew) - 41,31. bekyékyère (× bekyeyere). — Niiwom 16,11. dā (× da). - 57,9. 108,3. adekyēe-hema - 89,48. wiasebere - 116,8. asefwē - 119,9. so (× so) — Mmēb. 4,22. wohū (× wohū) - 7,22. se pokyere da ho mā ogyimfo asōtwe, (× anase ... mu,) - 10,16. yenyā (× adeye) - 25,4. ogufo - 23. wo ... wo (× wo ... wo) - 30,10. nnni — Oseñk. 1,15. kām (× kam') - 8,10. wohyēñ [wōñ home] mu; (× womā) — Sal. dñom 5,15. amapā - 6,10. adekyēe-hema - 13. Nea ete (× Ote) — Ies. 5,17. atutrāfo - 7,15.22. nufusu-dae (× nufusu, nufusu mu srade) - 14,19. se atōfo ... ñkataso (× no..so) - 21,3. asem a mete nti, ... ade a mihū nti; (× emma mente ... emmā minhū) - 25,4. ahome (× hoñhom) - 5. dñae-dñom (× dñae) - 31,9. sā (× sā) - 33,6. n'a-korade. (× oman no ak.) - 37,21. Assur hene Sanaherib - 41,3. sōññ sōññ - 44,12. Otomfo sew n'adwinnade (× Adw. t.) - 52,12. abo mo (× me) kyidom. - 53,8. na n'asefo abusūa, hena na obesusuw hō akā? nā woafwim ... ekāā no. - 12. mamā no nnipa bebrē no, na ode ahō-odeñfo akye asade: - 62,10. frañkā. — Ier. 6,16. Yerennantew - 8,16. mmonbo (× aserehyehyebō) - 15,2. ñ'ko - 18,14. pa asaseso b. (× m') 32,9. dñete sekel dunson (× sekel... du) - 38,7. wode (× wote) - 48,32. nnuaba-tew (× aduantwa) - 33. awwifw (× Karmel) - 49,10. memā (× meye) - 50,11. mmon (× aserehyehye) — 7,9. eye me lehowa (× mene Yeh.) - 21,14. beba (× bebu) - 26,4. botan fereferere (× abosam) - 29,12. meye Misri asase pasā wo nsase a aye pasā mu (× Israel... ahōdñiride) - 33,28f. 35,3.7. pasā (× ahōdñiride) — Dan. 2,14. Daniel de agyinatū nē ñhūmu kā kyere - 10,6. [epo] hūye 'né (× asafo wuw nē) - 11,20. aba ahemman no hārāne (Ierusalem) mu (× afa ah. no hyetae mu), - 24. obēbo - 12,8. akyiri awwiei — Hos. 7,5. Yen hene da no asafohene de nsā hyew na efi ase; — 13,2. wōñ ara na nnipa a wōbo afore no kā asem kyere wōñ; — Mik. 1,11. Bet-ēsel (× Bet-ēl) — Hab. 2,10. mmoaāno (× tñitwagu), - 3,10. hiñhim (× kyēñ-kyēm); — Sak. 5,3. nā wōnam so pra awwifo ñhīnā fi ha, na wōnam so pra ntankekāfo ñhīnā fi ha. - 6. wōñ afwede (× fwebea) - 5,11. Wode reko na wōasi dan amā no Sinear asase so, na wōasiesie na wōdeno atrā ne trābea ho. - 6,2. Teaseenam a edi kan no, aponko kokō wo hō; na teaseenam a eto so abien no ... 7,5. mmuadadi - 8,5. wōagoru - 11,7. adōeye ... ñkyekyebom' (× betē ... ñhama).

APPENDIX A.

Foreign Words occurring in the Tshi Bible,

or taken from European Languages.

1. *Proper Names of Persons and Places*

have been adapted chiefly to the writing of the same names in English, sometimes also to the German and more frequently to the original Hebrew or Greek forms. Letters not heard in pronunciation have been omitted; sounds or letters not used in Tshi have been replaced by more congenial sounds or letters. In the terminations of Greek forms the final s has been omitted. The pronunciation of the letters is the same as in genuine Tshi words, not as in English. — A list of such proper names need not be given here.

2. Some other *Foreign Names of Personal Beings* are:

diabolo [Gr.] *devil*, *Re. 20, 2.* = obonsam, Satan, Belial.

antikristo, *pl. -fo*, *adversary of Christ. 1 John 2, 18.*

kerub, *pl. kerubim*, *cherub. Ge. 3, 24. Ex. 25, 19. 1 Ki. 6, 25.*

seraf, *pl. serafim*, *seraph. Is. 6, 2.*

o-daemone, nasireni, *s. pp. 575. 606.*

3. To these we add some *Names for Religious Objects*:

terafim, abusūahoni, *household deities, images. Ge. 31. 1 Sa. 19.*

ēfōd, asofotāde, nūnguso, *ephod. Ex. 28, 6. Ju. 17, 5. 1 Sa. 23, 6.*

ūrim-nè-tummim, hānni nè nokware, *lights and decision? Ex. [28, 30. Le. 8, 8. 1 Sa. 28, 6.]*

4. *Names of Times.*

a. *Hebrew Months* (from March or April to March).

1. Abib or Nisan. 2. Sif or Iyar. 3. Siwan. 4. Tammus. 5. Ab. 6. Elul. 7. Etanim or Tisri. 8. Bul or Markeswan. 9. Kislew. 10. Tebet. 11. Sebat. 12. Adar.

b. *European Months.*

1. Ianuari. 2. Februari. 3. Marsi. 4. Aprili. 5. Mai. 6. Iuni. 7. Iuli. 8. Augusti. 9. Septembere. 10. Oktobere. 11. Novembere. 12. Desembere. — The Tshi names of the Months see under osram, the Days of the Week see Gr. § 42, 4.

c. *Names of some Christian Festivals.*

Epifani-da, Pentekoste-da, Trinitida.

(The Sundays from *Sexagesimae* to *Exaudi*, see Kurtz p. 128f.)

5. *Names of Animals.*

behemot, susono, *hippopotamus. Job 40.* — drako, *s. p. 579.*

lewiatan, odenkyem, *crocodile. Job 41.* — kásidā, *s. 588. 596.*

For all the other animals mentioned in the Scriptures corresponding names have been found in Tshi.

6. *Plants and Productions of Plants.*

absinti [Gr.] awonwene, *absinthium, wormwood. Re. 8, 11.*

álgum- or almug-dua [Heb.] *almug-tree, red sandal-wood.*

áloë, aloë-dua [Lat.] *aloes, lign-aloe.* [cf. ēlā-dua.

állon-dua, ēlōn-dua [Heb.] (odum,) *oak. Ge. 35, 8. Is. 6, 13.*

- amàndola, -aba [Lat.] *almond*. *Ge.* 43, 11. *Ex.* 25, 33. *Nu.* 17, 8.
 amōmon [Gr.] *amomum*, grains of paradise. *Re.* 18, 13.
 ánise [Gr.] *anise*, *anethum*, *dill*. *Mt.* 23, 23.
 asērā-dua, pl. as.-n- [Heb.] dua kyerebenñ, apow-mu-adum,
Asherah, pl. *Asherim*. *Ex.* 34, 13. *Ju.* 6, 25. *1 Ki.* 14, 15.
 asur- (or teasur-) dua [Heb.] *box-wood*. *Eze.* 27, 6.
 baka-dua [Heb.] *baka-tree*, *mulberry-* or *balsam-tree*. *2 Sa.* 5, 23.
 barle [Eng.] *barley*. — bedolā-hye [Heb.] *bdellium*. *Ge.* 2, 12.
 berōs-dua [Heb.] s. dībō-dua, kupresi. *2 Sa.* 6, 5. *1 Ki.* 5, 8.
 dudaim, odo-aba, ntorowa, *love-apple*, *tomato* (*mandrake*). *Ge.*
 ēlā-dua (ēl, allā) [Heb.] *odum*, *dupon*, s. *terebinte*. [30, 14.
 ēlōn-dua, s. *allon-dua*. — ēsel-dua [Heb.] s. *tamarise*.
 galbano-hye [Lat.] *galbanum*, a gum-resin. *Ex.* 30, 34.
 gofer-dua [Heb.] *gopher*, *cypress*. *Ge.* 6, 14. s. *kupresi*.
 granāte, gr.-akutu (atoropo), *pomegranate*. *Ex.* 28, 33. *Ca.* 4, 13.
 harmon-dua [Heb.] *platane*, *plane-tree*. *Ge.* 30, 37.
 hísope [Gr.] (cf. adwēre, nsōmme) *hyssop*. *Ex.* 12, 22. *1 Ki.* 4, 33.
 kálamo [Gr.] *calamus*. *Ex.* 30, 23. [Ps. 51. *He.* 9, 19.
 kánē [Heb.] *precious* or *sweet cane*. *ib.* *Ca.* 4, 14. (& *Ie.* 6, 23).
 kárkom [Heb.] *crocus*, *saffron*. *ib.* — kásia [Gr.] *cassia*. *Ex.* 30, 24.
 kinamōmon, kinamōn [Gr. Heb.] *cinnamon*. *ib.* (& *Re.* 18, 13.)
 kofer [Heb.] *henna*, *alcanna*, *cyprus*. *Ca.* 1, 14. 4, 13.
 kumine [Gr.] *cumin*. *Is.* 28, 25. *Mt.* 23, 23.
 kupresi, k.-dua [Gr.] *cypress-tree* or *wood* *Ps.* 104, 14. *Ca.* 1, 17. *Is.*
 ládano-hye [Gr.] *ladanum* (*myrrh*). *Ge.* 37, 25. 43, 11.
 libnē-dua [Heb.] *storax-tree*. — lus-dua, *almond-tree*. *Ge.* 30, 37.
 mán, mana [Heb. Gr.] *manna*. *Ex.* 16, 15.
 mire [Gr.] *aneneduru*, *myrrh*.
 mirite-dua [Gr.] *myrtle*; s. ofwānnua.
 narde-ñño [Gr.] *spike-nard*, a fragrant oil.
 pistasi-aba [Gr.] *pistachio-nut*. *Ge.* 43, 11.
 rotem-dua [Heb.] *genista*, *broom-wood*. *1 Ki.* 19, 4. (*Ps.* 120, 4. akase.)
 sene-duā [Heb.] a kind of bush. *Ex.* 3, 2.
 sikamīne-dua [Gr.] *mulberry-tree*. *2 Ch.* 9, 27. *Lu.* 17, 6.
 sikomóre-dua [Gr.] *fig-mulberry*. *1 Ki.* 10, 27. *Lu.* 19, 4.
 sinapi, s. p. 618. — sitim-dua [Heb.] *acacia wood*. *Ex.* 25, 5.
 tamarise-dua [Lat.] *tamarisk tree*. *Ge.* 21, 33. *1 Sa.* 22, 6. 31, 13.
 teasur-dua, s. asur-dua.
 terebinte-dua [Gr.] *terebinth*, *turpentine-tree*, s. ēlā-dua. *Ge.*
 35, 4. *Ju.* 6, 11. 19. *1 Sa.* 17, 2. 19. *1 Ki.* 13, 14. *Is.* 1, 30. 6, 13. 61, 3.

7. Minerals, Precious Stones.

Most of these names are taken from the Greek and are found
 in *Ex.* 28, 17ff. *Re.* 21, 18ff.

- adamanti-bo, *diamond*; *Eze.* 28, 13. *Zec.* 7, 12. cf. *yaspi*.
 agāte, mfrafrae-bo, *agate*.
 alabastre, *alabaster*, a white, semi-pellucid stone.
 ametiste, beredum-bo, *amethyst*.
 berillo, (soham-bo,) apopobibiri-bo, *beryl*.
 hiakínti, afasebiri-bo, *hyacinth*. (*Re.* 9, 17.)
 kalkēdōn, bohemā-bo, *chalcidony*.

karbuṅkulu [Lat.] nsrāmma-bo, *carbuncle*. *Is.* 54, 11. *cf.* rubi.
 krisolite, sikaberee-bo, *chrysolite* or modern *topaz*.
 krisoprāse, ntomme-bo, *chrysoprāse*.
 kristalo, afwēfwē, *crystal*. *Re.* 4, 6. 22, 1.
 ligūri, akutuhono-bo, *ligure*.
 margarīte, ahene-pa, *pearl*. *Re.* 21, 21. — marmare-bo, *marble*.
 rubi, bogya-bo, *ruby*. *Is.* 54, 12. *cf.* karbuṅkulu. [*Re.* 18, 12.
 safire, hoa-bo, *sapphire*. *Job* 28, 6. 16. *Ca.* 5, 14. *La.* 4, 7.
 sardi, bogyanām-bo, *sardius*, *carnelian*.
 sardōniki, bowerebo, *sardonyx*, *onyx*.
 smaragde, ahabammono-bo, *emerald*.
 soham-bo, s. berillo. *Ex.* 25, 7. *Job* 28, 16.
 tarsis-bo, s. krisolite. *Ca.* 5, 14. *Eze.* 1, 16.
 topase, akrate-bo, *topaz*, modern *chrysolite*. *Job* 28, 19.
 yaspi, afwēfwē-bo, *jasper* or rather *diamond*. *Re.* 21, 11. 19.

The Tshi names proposed for the before-mentioned precious stones, alphabetically arranged, are the following:

beredum-bo, *amethyst*.
 bogya-bo, *ruby*. — bogyanām-bo, *sardius*.
 bohemmā-bo, *chalcedony*. — bowerebo, *sardonyx*.
 mfrafrae-bo, *agate*.
 afwēfwēbo, *diamond*.
 ahabammonō-bo, *emerald*.
 hoa-bo, *sapphire*. — akratebo, *topaz*.
 akutuhono-bo, *ligure*. — apopobibiri-bo, *beryl*.
 sikaberee-bo, *chrysolite*.
 nsrāmma-bo, *carbuncle*.
 ntomme-bo, *chrysoprāse*.

8. Measures, Weights and Coins [mostly Heb.].

bat, tʷahina, *bath*.
 darike, sika d., *daric*.
 denare, *denarius* (*penny*).
 ēfā, susuw-korow, susuw-tōpō, *ephah*.
 gera, *gerah*.
 gomer, *gomer*, *omer*.
 hīn, susu-toa, *hin*.
 homer, afurum adesoā, *homer*, *chomer*. — kab, *cab*.
 kesītā, dʷetebona, *a piece of money*, *Job* 42, 11.
 kor, koro-kese, opōdo, *corus*.
 letek, *letech*. — lōg, toā-mā, *log*.
 mānē, *maneh*, *mina*, *pound*.
 séā, susuw-ade, berefī, *seah*.
 sekel, dʷetebona, *shekel*.
 stade (*pl.* *stadia*), akwansimma, *stadium*.
 talente, dʷeti-kese, mmenā-duasā, *talent*.
 talente-bo, *the weight of a talent*.

For references and comparison with English measures &c. see English books.

APPENDIX B.

Gold Weights used in Akem and Asante.

Abrammo	mpesewa	ntaku	ackies	<i>L</i>	<i>sh</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>f</i>	
powa	1½	.	.	.	.	.	2	
pesewa	1	.	.	.	.	1	½	
damma	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	
takufā	3	.	.	.	.	3	1½	= F. simpowa.
kokoā	4	.	.	.	.	4	2	ikk. 2 = mps. 8.
taku	6	1	1/8	.	.	6	3	= F. takufā.
sowafā	36	6	3/4	.	3	4	2	
As. dommafā	42	7	7/8	.	3	11	1	
Ak. agyiratwefā	48	8	1	.	4	6	.	= As. borofofā.
Ak. dommafā	.	9	.	.	5	.	3	= As. agyiratwefā.
Ak. bodommofā	.	10	.	.	5	7	2	= As. nsowansāfā?
As. »	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	
sowa	.	12	1½	.	6	9	.	
fiasó	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	
As. dōmmá	.	14	.	.	7	10	2	nnomanu = nt. 24?
Ak. agyiratwe	96	16	2	.	9	.	.	= As. borofō.
As. »	99	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Ak. dōmmá	.	18	.	.	10	1	2	
Ak. bodommo	.	20	2½	.	11	3	.	= As. sowansā?
As. »	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	
As. nsāno (nt. 26?)	.	24	3	.	13	6	.	= nsowakoro 2.
Ak. »	.	30	.	.	16	10	2	As. dwoasuru, nt. 28.
Ak. dwowasuru	.	32	4	.	18	.	.	= As. anamfisuru.
suru	.	36	4½	1	.	3	.	
peresuru, As.	.	40	5	1	2	6	.	
takimansua	.	44	5½	1	4	9	.	
As. asia	.	48	6	1	7	.	.	= sowafākoro 8.
Ak. »	.	54	.	1	10	4	2	= sowafākoro 9.
As. dwoa	.	56	7	1	11	6	.	
namfi, As.	.	60	.	.	.	.	.	
Ak. dwoa	.	64	8	1	16	.	.	= As. nansūā.
osūā	.	72	9	2	.	6	.	
ññwowa mmienu	.	.	16	3	12	.	.	16 akies = 1 ounce.
id. nè dwoasuru	.	.	20	4	10	.	.	If 1 oz. is valued at
asūānu	.	.	18	4	1	.	.	4l. (not 3l.12s.), this
asūāsā	.	.	27	6	1	6	.	table must be cor-
bennā	.	.	32	7	4	.	.	rected accordingly.
peredwane	.	.	36	8	2	.	.	
tasūānu	.	.	54	12	3	.	.	
ntānu	.	.	72	16	4	.	.	
ntāsā	.	.	108	24	6	.	.	

APPENDIX C.

GEOGRAPHY of the Gold Coast and Inland Countries

in which the Tshi Language is spoken or understood.

I. Enumeration of Countries, Towns and Villages, Waters and Mountains, Kings &c.

with Historical and Ethnographical Remarks.

Here we give only, as it were, a framework for a future Geography of the said countries. — The abbreviations "E., N., S., W." stand not only for "East, North, South, West," but also for „to the east, eastern, easterly &c. — Other abbreviations are: *Br.* = Brackenbury (the Ashanti War, 1874). *Cr.* = Cruickshank (Gr. p. VII). *d.* = died. — The years added to the names of some Kings are years of war with Ashantee, or of treaties of peace, or of some other historical event.

A. South-western Group of states and districts on the Gold Coast.

1. Asini or Atakla country, about the lower course of the river Asini and its lagoon, and N. & W. of the lagoons of the river Tánno. — Capital: Kwantiabo (*Kinjabo*) or Korankyēabo. King: Amatifū.

2. & 3. Añka & Afūma, on both sides of the river Tanno.

Of these three countries, not included in the Gold Coast Colony, of their language or dialects (see Gr. p. XXII) and their relations to the French stations or settlements at Grand Bassam and Asini and to the Asante Kingdom, we have no reliable information.

4. Amanahia (Apollonia Atuabo, *Br. II. p. 361*), from the lagoons and lower course of the river Tanno to the mouth of the Ankobra river. Towns: *Apollonia* or Benin (Banyin, Behien?); king: Amakye, 1873; Nyanepoli (Nadepuli, *Ingallipoly Br.*); king: Ble (*Blay*, Beree, Bire?) 1873. — Former kings: Kwaku Akā (1835. 1848. *Cr.*); Bahinie.

5. Añwōñwīl, Awowin, Awini, a country N. of No. 4.

According to R. J. Ghartey of Anamaboe the language of Aowin is spoken in Asini, Aowin, Apollonia, Ahanta, Wasa.

6. Safwi, *Sahwi*, *Sawee*, a country N. of No. 5 & 8, S. of No. 32, 6-7 days' journey (according to Bowdich 8 journeys W. N. W.) from Kumase, tributary to Asante before 1874.

Some maps have the name in 5°25', others in 6°45' or even 7°15'.

7. Ahanta, from the lower course of the river Ankobra, including the districts of *Axim*, Adwemmeru, Akoda, Mfūmā (*Dixcove*) &c. and Ahanta proper from Busua to Sakunne (*Seccondée*). Towns: Axim, Akoda, Mfūmā, Busua, Butiri, Takorade, Sakunne.

8. Wasaw, N. & E. of No. 7., extending on the sea-coast from Sakunne to Akatakyi (s. No. 7 & 11). The Wasas are said to belong to the Guan nation, but speak an Akan dialect not very pure. The gold found in their country gave them a name. Wasa is divided into two states: 1. Western Wasa or Wasa Amanfī, king: Apekō, capital: Aheneberem, and 2. Eastern Wasa or Wasa Fiase, king: Animiri, capitals: Amantea (Amantene?) & Takwa; coast towns: Aboade & Esiama (Sama, *Chama*).

9. Tŵífóro (Kwiforo, Tshuforo, *Juffer*, *Tufel*), a country between Wasa, Asen & Adanse. The inhabitants belong to the genuine

Akan tribes. Capital: Mampon. Kings: Owusu Okū, 1831. Kwasi Badu, 1873.

10. Dañkyira (Dankara, Denkera, Dinkira), once a powerful Akan tribe N. of Wasa, S.W. of Asante, is said to have first introduced the use of gold-dust as a currency. Under its king Ntim Gyakari it was subdued by the rising power of Asante in 1719, and subsequently so much reduced that the remnant emigrated to the Fante country E. of the Pra, N. of No. 11-13a, W. of No. 14. — Capital: Dwokwā' (*Juquah*), 15 miles N.W. of Cape Coast. Kings: Kwadwo Tibo, 1831. Kwakye Fram, *d.* 1873. Kwasi Kyei.

B. The Fante Group, on the middle part of the G. C., extending from 80 to 100 miles between the rivers Pra & Sakumo to 20 or 25 miles inland.

11. Komane (*Commenda*), Aguafo, Aberemu, districts E. & S. E. of No. 8. — Coast towns: Akatakyi (*Little or British Commenda*), Komane (*Dutch Commenda*); king: Kru (Krew, *Br.*). Inland towns: Aguafo (*Great Commenda*); king: Atrew (*Br.*); Agona; king: Boaben. (*Br. II. p. 127.*)

12. Odēnā, Edēnā, or *Elmina*, coast town with the forts *St. George del Mina & St. Jago*. Chiefs: Kwame Asirifi & 5 others, see *Payne's Lagos and W. African Almanack 1881. p. 166.*

13a. Afutu, capital: Oguā, Eguā, or *Cape Coast* (Port. Cabo Corso), with *Cape Coast Castle, Fort Victoria, Fort William, Fort Macarthy*. King: Agyiri, 1831, *deposed 1865*. Chiefs: Kwasi Ata & 8 others, see *Payne's Almanack p. 166.*

13b. Asabu, capital: Asabu; king: Kwasi Ankasia 1873; coast town: Mowure.

14. Àbóra, N. of No. 13 & 15. — Towns: Abakrámpá; kings: Otu, 1831. Kwasi Tutu; Kwabena Amoā (Omañ-āno); Otutu Ababio 1863. — Abora; kings: Kwasi Etu 1863. Amfu Otu, *d.* 1873. — Duñkwa; king: Okra Amoā 1863. — Domonase; king: Ayisi, Solomon Hope.

15. Fànté proper. **a.** Onomabo, *Anamaboe*; kings: Amno, 1831. Kofi Afare, 1863. Amoanu IV. 1873. — **b.** Fante Asene, Brobor (*Br. I. 55*) or Bórobòre. Capital: oMañkesem, a few miles inland, E. of the river Amisa, considered as the capital of all Fante; kings: Aduku 1831. Adu-borā 1863. 1873. Coast towns: Agya, Koromanten.

16. Korentsel (Korantiri?), Amanfo, Nkosokūrom'. These three districts, to which Jos. Dawson ascribes 2500 (*not 25000*) men able for war (*Br. I. 55. II. 361*), seem to belong to No. 15b. — Coast town: *Saltpond*; king: Asano 1873.

17. Agyímakō, N. E. of No. 14. Capital: Agyímakō; kings: Aduanáñ-Apéa, Hāma, 1863. Ammoakwa (*Br. I. p. 55*); Akwasi-kūmā. — Anyañ, identical with No. 17, or between No. 17 and No. 21. — Afua, N. W. of No. 19.

18. Akumfi, E. of No. 14. 15. 17., S.W. of No. 19., 24 towns. Capital: Akumfi. Coast towns: Tuam (*Tantum*), Lagu or Dago. Kings: Abuku 1831. Akyéne 1863. 1874.

19. Gomua, Dŵommoá. Capital: Gomua Asen on the Amañkwade Range (or Omañkesem?); kings: Oguán-akō 1863. Tánno 1873. Coast towns: Dŵomma, *Mumford* (Mamforo?), Apã or Apam; Obutu language.

20. South-eastern Àgóna, S. E. of No. 23. Coast towns: *Winnebah* = Sîmpã, Guan lang.; Afutu Berekú, Sanyá, Obutulang., Fété, Nyényānò. Inland towns: Agona Soaduru on the river Ayesu; Onyã-krom, 3 miles N. E. of Nsabã; Nsabã, capital. King: Yaw Duodu 1863. 1873.

21. North-western Àgóna or Asíkũmã, N. E. of No. 17, S. of No. 23. 24. Capital: Asíkũmã; kings: Ammoakwa 1863. Apekō 1873.

C. South-eastern Akan Group.

22. Asen or Asene-fufu (Asene ankasa, cf. No. 15 b.), consisting of two kingdoms, viz. Asene Ateneso & Asene Apemanem, N. of No. 14, E. of No. 9. One half of this tribe formerly dwelt on the N. side of the river Pra; but when they threw off the Asante rule, their country N. of the Pra was left to lie waste or be occupied by Adanse and the river made the boundary. Capital of W. (or N.?) Asen: Mānso or Māneso; kings: Gyàbiri, Nkyí, 1863. 1873. Capital of E. (S.) Asen: Anyankāmaase; kings: 'Tibo 1831. 'Tíbo-kũmã 1863. (Other towns, see II. Route 1a.)

23-25. Akem Country. Native writing: Akyem.

A. Situation. This most northerly part of the English Protectorate or Colony lies between 5° 45' and 6° 45' N. Lat. and from 0° 5' to 1° 5' W. Lon. — *Boundaries:* on the W. the Pra river; on the S. a line from the confluence of the Berem and the Pra to the "Akem-peak"; on the E. a line parallel to the Volta (Firaw) about 24 miles distant; on the N. the Okwawu mountains. — *Neighbours:* W. Asante; S. Asen, Asikuma, Agona, Akuapem; E. Krobo, Kāmanã; N. Okwawu.

B. a. Mountains or hills: 1. Central range (in a N. N. E. direction from Apinaman to Osinno) called Adokyi in the S., Atiwa in the middle part (near the town of Apapam), Bānso mmepo in the N. Near Apapam two ranges branch off in an E. direction to the river Bompon: the W. part is called Adŵannua (Apedŵa mmepo), the N. & E. part Eposi mmepo. — 2. In the E. we have *a.* the Pratū hills near Ahawante on the borders of Akuapem; *b.* the Pantampã range, E. of the way from Dŵaben (Koforidua) to Osēm'. — 3. In the N. the Begoro hills, being the southern branches of the Okwawu mountains. — 4. In the S. the "Akem-peak" Nyanaw. — The said central range (1) divides Akem into two parts: the smaller eastern part is hilly in the N., E. & S. E. and level in the W. (between the ranges 1. 2. 3.); the larger western part is lowland throughout. The land between the Adokyi hills and the rivers Pram, Berem and Mmo is marshy, likewise that between the Eposi hills, the Densu and the Ayesu, and the whole valley of the Berem.

b. Rivers. 1. In the N. E. the Akurum and the Pompon, both running to the Afram near Apāso. — 2. In the centre and W. part: the Bērem; it takes its rise near Apapam, flows first chiefly in a

northerly, then after a curve, in a S. S. W. direction round the central range, and then through low and level land runs into the Pra. Affluents of the Berem *a.* on its right side, from the N.: the Si (coming from the Okwawu mountains) and the Asukokō, with the Subi; *b.* on its left side, coming from the central range in the E.: the Pram (with the Mirempon), the Mmo, and the Supon. — 3. In the S. the Densu (Gã: Humo, Sakumo); it takes its rise S. of Apapam (near the source of the Berem), flows eastward until it receives the Bompon coming from the hills (N.) E. of Kukurantumi, and turns then southward. In all its southern direction it is navigable by canoes. — 4. The Ayesu likewise takes its rise S. of Apapam, and flows southward to the sea near Simpā (*Winnebah*); one of its affluents is the Abokyeñ near Asiāmāñ. — 5. The Pɛa takes its rise in the S. W. corner of Okwawu and forms the boundary of Akem on the West.

C. Inhabitants. Towns and Villages. — The inhabitants of Akem belong to three different tribes or states, as now follows under 23-25.

23. Akyem Abuakwa. This tribe occupies the greatest part of Akem. Once a powerful nation, they were repeatedly subjugated by, and repeatedly revolted against Asante, from about 1719 to 1826. Some of them (Tafo, Sēm) originally belonged to the Guan nation and have retained some peculiar customs, but speak Tshi.

A List of Kings of Akyem.

1. Oduro. 2. Boakye. 3. Agyekum Aduwarae. 4. Boakye Mensā. 5. Aninkwatia. 6. Ofori-panyin *about 1733*. 7. Bākwante, *d. 1742*. 8. Pobi *1743*. 9. Ohenkokō, Owusu Akyem. 10. Obiri-Korane *about 1770*. 11. Tŵum Ampofo(ro). 12. Aparaku. 13. Ata Ayiekosañ *1811*. 14. Kwaku Asante *1811*. 15. Kwadŵo Kūmā (Asiare Bediakō). 16. Kofi Asante, Baninyiye, Tŵum II. 17. Dokuwa (for her sons). 18. Ata-panyin *1826*. 19. Ata-biwom' *d. 1866*. 20. Amoakō Ata *1866*.

Akyem Abuakwa is politically divided into 8 districts named from the following towns, to each of which are added an approximate estimate of the number of inhabitants, the title and name of the chief and the total number of places and inhabitants.

1. Kyebi, 2000; oheñe Amoakō Ata; 14 places, 8000 inhabitants.
2. Kukurantumi, 1000; obarima Ata Kwaku; 17 pl., 10000 inh.
3. Begoro, 3000; obarima Kwasi Antŵi; 15 pl., 8000 inh.
4. Asiakwa, 1000; obarima Amō; 16 pl., 4000 inh.
5. Osānāase, 1400; obarima Obeñ; 8 places, 3500 inh.
6. Wañkyi, 1000; obarima Nyakō; 21 pl., 9000 inh.
7. Abommosú, 800; bafoɔ Danso; 6 pl., 2400 inh.
8. Akyēase, 5000; obarima 7 pl. 8000 inh.

All these districts together contain in 104 or more places about 50000 souls, among them 4000 warriors. (*K. Buck 1880.*) — *Observ.* The different places belonging to the same district are not all in the same neighbourhood, but frequently separated by great distances, parts of other districts intervening; e. g. Apapam and 5 other places W. of Kyebi and Asuom with 3 other places far in the W. belong to Kukurantumi in the E., and Apedŵa, S. of Kyebi, belongs to Begoro in the N.

About 240 names of towns (and villages*), rivers or brooks and mountains of Akem (23) are contained in the alphabetical list annexed under III. p. 654 ff.

*) The Akems, having sufficient cultivable land in the neighbourhood of their dwelling-places, do not build villages or hamlets at greater distances to live there part of the year for agricultural purposes, as the Akuapems, Akras, Krobos &c. do; in Akem we may, therefore, speak only of towns, though some of them be very small in size.

24a. Akyem Kotoku; **b.** Akyem Mānso. (Akyem Soaduru, Western Akem). This tribe immigrated from Asante Akyem (No. 30) about 1830 or earlier; part of them settled in the northern part of Akem, whence they withdrew in 1860, owing to quarrels between their king Agyemān at Gyadam and king Ata at Kyebi. Now most of them live in the southern part of Akem bordering on Asen and Agona.

Towns and villages: Abaṇase, Bere-wo-naṇ-ase, Odāmaneso (the present capital), Adṽafo, Akokowaso, Kotokuom, Nkwanta, Mmoseaso, Anamāase, Anyinam II., Anyina(wa)ase, Aperade, Nsa-(wa)wom' Qsoadūru, Asuboa, Wontodease, Awusa, Ayirebi. — (Nsawom', the town of captain Dompěre, who after some years of fighting against the Asantes and their allies in the countries E. of the Volta fell in 1870, lies separated from all the other places S.W. of Akuapem on the left bank of the Densu.) In these 18 places this tribe will number about 25000 inhabitants, among them 3000 warriors. — In order to secure their rights to the lands they formerly possessed, some families settled again at Yayaso, Praso on the E. side, and Kome on the W. side of the Pra, N.W. of Asuom. — *Kings:* *a.* Agyemane, -1872. Kwabena Fua, -1879. Ata Fua. — *b.* Ammoakōwa 1863. Kofi Aheṅkora 1873. Akyem Soadūru or Manso, containing only the two towns Qsoadūru and Qmaneso, was formerly subordinate to, but is now independent of Akyem Kotoku.

25. Akyem Dṽabēn. The Asantes of Dṽaben, the sister town of Kumase, having succumbed in their contest with Kumase in 1876, quitted the Asante country, and in 1877 were led by the British Government to settle in Akem, W. of the Pantampā hills. The towns they built there, are these: Odṽabēn (on the site of Koforidua), Adṽeso, Afidṽaase (Nkwankwadua), Asokore (Suhyeṅ), Oyoko. Other members of the tribe live at Kwābēn, Asiakwa, Kukurantumi and in other towns of Akyem Abuakwa. The whole number of Dṽabens living in Akem may be about 20,000, among them 2000 warriors. Some live in Okwawu, and one chief with 600 warriors and their families in or near Kārakye. King: Yaw Asafo Agyei Tṽum.

26. Akuapem. *A. Situation.* This small country lies between 5°42' and 6°5' N. Lat. and between 0°3' and 0°20' W. Lon. — It is bounded S. by Gā (Akra), E. by Adaṇme & Krobo, N. & W. by Akem. — *B. Surface.* It consists *a)* of a continuous hilly range running N. N. E., called Bewase bepōw, with the Adowado bepōw on the S. E. and the Akono on the E., together with the valleys opening into the plain towards the sea, and *b)* of the valleys and lower hills

on the Akem side; there the Nsakyē river flows S.W. into the Densu, and the Nyēnsi river N.N.E. to the Volta.

C. Towns. The following 16 towns lie in one successive row on the ridge of the said hilly range, most of their villages in the valleys in the W. (or S.W. and N.W.): 1. Berekuso. 2. Atwēasiñ, usually considered as part of the next town being closely contiguous to it. 3. Aburi. 4. Afwērase. 5. Asantemma (Obosomase). 6. Tutu. 7. Mampon. 8. Abotakyi. 9. Amannokūrom. 10. Mamfē. 11. Akūropoñ or Kōmañ. 12. Abiriw. 13. Odawu. 14. Awukugūa. 15. Adukūrom. 16. Apirede. (Distances: between No. 1 & 2. 12 miles, from No. 3 to No. 16. 18 miles, between the single towns 1—3 miles; but the distance of the remotest villages from their mother-town, espec. from No. 3 & 11, attains to or exceeds 20 miles.) No. 1—11 are comprised under the name Amanteñso, No. 12—16 under the name Kyerepoñ. — No. 17. Date (Lete, Gā: Late) consists of 2 towns: *a.* Ahenase, *b.* Kubease, both lying on the Akono mountain, 3—4 miles S. E. of Akūropoñ. — (No. 18.) The village of Abonse, lying 6 miles E. of Akūropoñ in the valley of the Bompon, opening towards the Krobo plain and the Volta, belongs to No. 14, but has almost obtained the rank of a town.

Villages. Those 17 townships (or, if No. 17. be counted as two and Abonse (No. 18) be considered as self-dependent, 19 towns) have, at shorter or longer distances from the mother-town, numerous villages in which some owners live part of the year, others the whole year, for their agricultural pursuits. The number of villages reported by name is as follows: Berekuso 1, Atwēasiñ 2, Aburi 6, Afwērase 1, Asantemma 2, Tutu 14, Mampon 11, Abotakyi 3, Amannokūrom 4, Mamfē 19, Akūropoñ 27—30, Abiriw 11, 'Dawu 9, Awukugua 4, Adukūrom 18, Apirede 9, Date ..., Abonse 17. Of some of these towns many more villages might be counted, the same name being often applied to a number of separate villages, distinguished by the names of their founders or owners added to the common name. — More than 300 names of villages, brooks, lakes and mountains of Akuapem, with the numbers of the towns to which they belong, see hereafter in the alphabetical list (III).

Origin of the inhabitants. The inhabitants of Akuapem are of a threefold origin: *a.* those of No. 1—4. originally belonged to the Akwam nation, a genuine Akan tribe, *b.* those of No. 9 & 11. came from Akem (1733) and *c.* those of No. 5—8. 10. 12—16. 17. 18. belong to the Guan nation; of the latter the 5 towns No. 5—8 & 10, situated between No. 3 & 11, have since about 1750 entirely given up their own language, whereas the 5 Kyerepoñ and 2 Date towns have retained it in their domestic affairs, and have adopted Tshi only for their intercourse with others.

Political division. In the military organisation of Akuapem the towns No. 1—4 stand under the duke of Aburi, leading the van; one party of the Akropongs (Asonko) under the duke of Akropong forms the centre, and another party of them (Apesemakā) with the king follow in the rear; the Kyerepongs under the duke of Adukrom form the right wing, and the remaining 7 townships under the duke of Date the left wing. — *Estimate of population:* 40000 souls.

A List of the Kings of Akuapem, from the time when by the help of the Akems the Guan population were rescued from the tyranny of the Akwams (about 1733).

1. Sāfori, a brother of Ofori-panyin, King of Akem. 2. Okyerema Mānukùré. 3. Ofée Boa. 4. Ofée Ntoakyerewo. 5. Ofée Amānāpá. 6. Maniamfēm (Amunamfi). 7. Fiañkō Betu-afō. 8. Sakyiamá-Nteñ (-Tenteñ). 9. Kwapon Kyerefo. 10. Obuobi Atiemo 1784. 11. Ohempanyin Awuku-Frēñē. 12. Oheñkūma. 13. Saforo-Twē (-Twie), Kakāraká. 14. Adow-Dañkwa 1816. 15. Adum. 16. Kwa-dade (Heñkūmā) 1848. 17. Asā Awuku-frēñē (Asā-Kurofūa) 1866. 18. Kwame Tañia Gyakori (Kwadade II) 1873. Kwame Fori (Sāfori II) 1880.

27. Akwam, a once mighty and warlike Akan tribe between Akem, Agona, Akra and Akuapem, with the capital Nyanawase on the Densu, since 1733 occupying the banks and especially the eastern side of the Volta (Firaw) from Senkye to Pese.

Some of the *Kings* of Akwam: Akotia (destroyed Great Akra 1680, so that many Akras emigrated to Popo). Akonno 1702-26. Akwanno (Ansā Sasaraku?) 1726-33. Dakō, Akonno-kūmā 1734-42. Opoku-kūmā 1742-49 (killed by king Pobi of Akem). Dakō 1752. — Akoto Oyirefi Ampasakyi. 1807. 1824. — Dakō Yaw. — Akoto 1869.

Towns and Villages: Bepowso, Dakōyekrom, Adomé, Domeabēra, Fasātwe, Agyabon, Gyawhofwe, Kotropee, Akrade (on an island of the Volta), Kwadwówusu, Akwam', Mem, Núdu, Anyensú, Anyināase, Apepesu, Apiwkrom, Asafo, Senkye, Atumpoku. — The towns of Kāmānā see next.

28. Kāmānā, a small tribe under Akwam, N.W. of Akwam on the W. side of the Volta, said to be the parent tribe of the Okwawu people (No. 29). They speak an Akan dialect not acknowledged as pure and therefore called Apotokañ. — The name Kāmānāfo is also applied in a wider sense to other tribes in the interior speaking similar dialects, to whom the Asantes apply the name Bōrōñfo.

Towns: Gyákiti, Pese, Apāso, Apātifi, Awurahae.

D. North-western Akan Group.

29. Okwawu (surname: Kodi-abe), a province of Asante until 1874, W.N.W. of No. 28 (distance 60—70 miles), separated from Akem in the S. and from Asante & Asante Akyem in the W. by uninhabited primeval forests. Its inhabited part is a small highland (between 6° 40' and 7° N. Lat. and 0° 40' and 1° W. Long.) which rises high above the grassy plain on the N. and E. belonging to it and extending to the Volta. Cf. No. 43.

Mountains in the centre (C) of the country (round Abetifi) or S., W., N., E., alphabetically: Aberewaboo (Subiri) W. C. Obonserewa C., Oboontin S.W., Burukō N. E., Odoñko S.W., Ofrañie S.W., Ahēa S. C., Okata, Nkata, Kodoi, N.W.C., Okū C., Kwāmerā W. C., Kyekyere-wo-ñere N., Kyiriabe S., Mmonse S., Subiri W.C., Atia-yaw C.

Rivers: 1. The Afram, N. E., with the following tributaries: Asubiri, W. & N., Nkata or Asasu, N. & N. E., Koto, Obupuru, N. E., Asubone, E.; another Asubone, S., called Si in Akem, is a tribu-

tary of the Bërem in Akem. — 2. The Pra (Bosompra) has its source (out of which only the king is allowed to drink) near Akwasihō in the S.W. corner of the country. Besides these rivers and rivulets the names of 45 brooks of Okwawu may be found in the list of geographical names. (III.)

Towns and Villages of Okwawu, under the chiefs of 1. Abetifi (Akuamoa, or, in his place, Kofi Dañkyi), 2. Aduamoa (Kwadwo Boaman), 3. Obō (Osiamā). The respective towns or villages belonging to the jurisdiction of the three principal towns do not form continuous districts, but intermingle with each other, as we found it in Akem, p. 640.

To the larger places an approximate estimate of the number of the inhabitants is added in parenthesis; small villages are marked by *. — The figures 1. 2. 3. denote the leading town to which a place belongs.

Abene 1. Bepōn 3. Abetifi or Abotifi (means: top of mountain, inhabitants 3–4000) 1. Obō (5500) 3. Bokuruwa 1. Obomeñ (2000) 3. Aduamoa (3000) 2. Odumase 1. Ahenase * 3. Akankawaase * 1. Kotoso * 2. Nkwaetia (4000) 2. Nkwantanā*, Akwasihō*, Amāma, Pepease (3500) 1. Petekō 3. Mpraeso (3000) 2. Sadañ (Sadāe)* 3. Sadañ kūmā * 1. Asakaraka (3000) 3. Tafo 2. Nteso 1. Atibie * 3. Twneduruase, Akp. Kyeneduruase (1500) 1.

The *dialect* of Okwawu, although counted with the Apotokañ of the Kāmārāfo or Brōñfo, does not differ much from pure Akan.

30. Asante Akyem, on the W. side of the upper Pra, W. of No. 29 & 23, formerly under Asante, now desirous to be independent like No. 29. 31. &c. — *Towns*: Obogu, 2 days' journey N. N.W. of Asuom (No. 23) via Yayaso, Praso, Kome (No. 24); Amantra, 24 miles N. of Obogu; Aguogu, 10 m. N. E. of Amantra.

31. Adanse, formerly a frontier province of Asante, is bounded S. by Asen and Twiforo (No. 22. 9., boundary rivers are the Pra and its tributary Ofē), and N. by Asante proper. The ruling families of Akyem Abuakwa, Asen and other kingdoms are said to have come from Adanse, which is considered as one of the most original seats of the Akan nation. — Most of the land between the Adanse hills and the Pra, formerly belonging to Asen, lies now waste. — Capital: Fomānā, N. of the Mmonse Hill; ten other towns or villages lie on the main road from Praso to Kumase or W. of it, the most northerly of which are Adubiaase & Dompase. Cf. II. Route 1 b. — King: Kwabena Obeñ, independent of Asante by the Treaty of Fomānā 13. Feb. 1874.

32. Asante proper, consisting of the confederate Five Akan States and several dependencies. Enumerating the single provinces or districts we proceed from the centre to the N.E., E., S., W. & N. — Names of districts which have a capital of the same name have an asterisc added to them.

1. Atwōma (Atshoma) district; capital: Kúmase (Okum-ase, under the okúm tree).

2. Osekyere, the N. part contains the following principalities: a. Mampon*, also called Osekyere-Mampon, or, from its king, Dwomo Mampon, N. E. of Kumase. — b. Agyamaase; c. Dwira, Adwira, subordinate to 2 a. — d. Kumawu*, near Okwawu.

3. Osekyere, the S. part contains: *a.* Dŵàbén, the sister town of Kumase, E. of it, with the subordinate towns of *b.* Afidŵaase, *c.* Asokore. The people of these towns in 1876 rose in war against Osee Kwame Bonsu of Kumase, but were defeated and left the country; *cf.* No. 25. Part of the Dŵabens, however, remained under Asante, e. g. those of *d.* Odumase, E. of Kumase, living in 25 villages.

4. *a.* Asokore-Mampon*, S. of No. 32,1; *b.* Baworo*, S. of 4, *a.*

5. Kokofú*, S.E. of No. 32,1.

6. Dadease, a district under Dŵaben, now under Kokofu.

7. Single towns S. of Kumase, not in vassalage to any of the greater chiefs of the Asante kingdom: *a.* Aduaben; *b.* Asumgya or Nsumnya, the place from which the founders of Kumase came; *c.* Amoaforo (*battle of the 31. Jan. 1874*); *d.* Sāman, S. E. of Kumase; *e.* Asaneso (*position unknown*).

8. Amanse, capital Bekwae, S.S.W. of Kumase.

9. Mampon*, W. (?) of Kumase; king: Kanya.

10. Territories in the W. and S.W., domains of some chieftains or members of the royal family, with no proper inhabitants, are: *a.* Manoso (W.) with gold-mines; *b.* Ahafo (S.W.) with extensive forests. Perhaps they are part of, or form the continuation of the "Dankyira bush", i. e. the former, now deserted, country of the Dankirans W. of the Ofē river.

11. Districts N.W. of Kumase: *a.* Berekum*; *b.* Antowa* (some maps place it N.E., others place a district Atoa S.E. between No. 31 & 23); *c.* Agona*; *d.* Kāwenease, a single town N.W. of

12. Nsuta*, N. or N.W. of Kumase. [Antowa.

13. Asafo, chief: Boakye; position unknown.

14. Ahenkūro, a single town S. of Abesēm (No. 35).

H. Brackenbury in his *Narrative of the Ashanti War 1874*. vol. II. p. 362. says: "The kingdom of Ashanti is composed of a number of separate kingdoms or principalities acknowledging as their one governing head the King of Coomassie, who is, therefore, really more an emperor than a king." (A similar system of vassalage, reminding us of the feudal system in Europe in the middle ages, obtains among the minor states on the Gold Coast, *cf.* No. 26. p. 626). He gives, as received from Jos. Dawson, the names of the states of the kingdom, with their supposed numbers of warriors. Of the latter, Dawson ascribed to Okwawu 6000, Adanse 3000, Okumase 5000, Kokofu, Dŵaben, Bekwae, Mampon, Nsuta, each 2000, to Nkorānsā 6000, Ebono 2000, Abesēm 1500, Safwi 1500 (see our Nr. 29. 31. 32. 36. 37. 35. 6.), to Afidŵaase 1000, Okomas (Agyamaase?) 1000, Odagyaŵe 500, Amoaforo 300, Asaneso 200, Asumgya 100. — Dawson gives also "*the order of the Ashanti march to war*" in 1874. The same is given from information obtained by the (Basel) native missionary Dav. Asante in 1880 as follows: *Right-wing Captains*: 1. Kwabena Dŵomo of Mampon. 2. Yaw-mane, now Asamo Kofi of Afidŵaase. 3. Asamo Nkwanta of Kumase. 4. Obo-robea of Agyamaase. 5. Apampani of Adwira. 6. Ata Fua of Nkorānsā. *Left-wing Captains*: 1. Kwasi Adae of Kumawu. 2. Asi-

annowa of Nsuta. 3. *Osee* of Ahenkũro. 4. Kwame Awuku of Asokore-Mampon. 5. *Osee* of Baworo. 6. Berekum hene of Berekum. *Centre Force*: 1. Boaben of Aduaben. 2. Adu Bofo, now Opoku, of Kumase. 3. Sāman Akyeampon of Sāman. 4. Antoa Anyina of Antowa. 5. Agona Gyima of Agona. 6. Asafo Boakye of Asafo. 7. Sefa dehyee of Kāwenease. We see that Nkorānsā is reckoned among the host of Asante proper, but Adanse is no longer included. The former empire of Asante seems by the catastrophe of 1874 to have broken up and be now confined to the confederate provinces, districts and towns of Asante proper together with Nkorānsā, all the other subject and tributary states considering themselves independent of Kumase. (1881.)

A List of Kings of Asante.

1. Konadu. 2. Etwum, founder of Kumase. 3. Antwi. 4. Obiri Yeboa. 5. *Osee* Tutu (Otu, Etu) 1700. 6. Opoku Kokō, Opoku Ware, *Osee* Ohyeaman 1731-49. 7. Kisi Boadum (B. Akwisi) 1749. 8. *Osee* Kwadwo 1752? 9. *Osee* Kwame(na) Panyin, Bonsuafraneakwa 1781? 10. *Osee* Kōfo, *Osee* Du, 1797-99. 11. Opoku Kwābom, Op. Fofie 1799(30 days). 12. Tutu Kwamena, *Osee* Bonsu, Diasibe, Obohyen 1800-1824. 13. *Osee* Yaw, Akoto, Sērāmmen-esi-sieso 1825. 14. Kwaku Dua, Sikasoso, Teetoá 1830. 15. Kofi Karakari 1867. 16. Mensā Bonsu 1874.

E. Countries adjacent or adjoining to Asante proper in the North (from N.W. to N. E.).

33. Gyāman, a country W. or N.W. of the upper Tanno river, probably bordering S. on Safwi (No. 6.) and N. on Koñ (No. 49). Capitals: Bontúkù; Nsram' (which means "in the camp", the camp of a former king during a war with *Osee* Bonsu having become a town). Queen: Tetabea 1876. — The Gyāmans seem to have a language of their own, but speak also Tshi. (A communication in the African Times 1877. p. 27. says that the Gyawumans and Fantes emigrated from Takyiman.) The Gyamans are said to receive much gold-dust from a rude people at Lobi (to the N. E.?) in exchange for cowries. Repeatedly attacked or subjugated by the Asantes, they have regained their independence.

34. Takyiman*, E. of No. 33, S. of No. 35. 36. W. of No. 37. — The language of the people is the Tshi of the Brōnfo. During the reign of the Asante king Opoku Ware this country was wrested from its connection with Gyaman by the king Bafo of Nkorānsā, a vassal of Asante, whereupon "a second emigration to Gomua" took place; the rest remained in subjection until they became free in 1874, defended their liberty against Nkorānsā in 1876, and, with their chief Kwabena Fofie, returned to their former dependence on Gyāman.

35. Abesēm*, N. of No. 34 and likewise allied to No. 33.

36. Nkorānsā (capital: Nkorānsā, 7 days' journey N.N.E. of Kumase), a subject province of Asante of considerable importance, N. E. or E. of No. 34 & 35, W. or S. of No. 47 a, W. of No. 37. Language: the Tshi of the Brōnfo. Kings: Bafo about 1740. Ata Fua 1874.

37. Brõñ (Bono, Ebono, *M'Queen: Booroom, Buromy*), an open country E. of No. 36, N. E. of Asante, of which it was formerly a subject province (capital: Goya?), bounded on the E. & N. by the Volta, which is called Adere by the Ntas and Asantes, and Firaw by other Tshi tribes. The language of Brõñ is Tshi, though not pure Akan. [The Asantes use the name Brõñ also in a wider sense (as the Akems and Akuapems the name Kāmānā) for the dialects of all the tribes N. & E. of the Akans, and likewise the name Brõñfo for all the provinces formerly subject to them and having Asante law and Asante rights.]

Brõñ [in the narrower sense of the word] seems to consist of or to comprehend the following principalities:

a. Atabuobu (Atabuobi?)* with a lake called Buro? or Kyirikorā near the river Volta. — *b.* Prañ* (a river Mpran is marked by Bonnat as flowing into the Volta S.S.E. of Salaga).

c. Dŵae or Guan, capital: Kokofú; Abease lies N.W., Ŵease lies E., Nsuta S. — Dŵae & Atabuobu have a language of their own, similar to Kyerepon, besides speaking Brõñ; perhaps Dŵae (Akyem pronunciation) or Guan (Akuapem pronunciation) may be regarded as the central place of all Guan tribes.

38. Amanteñ, N.W. of Nsuta No. 37 *c.*, also belongs to Brõñ.

From the neighbourhood of the upper Volta, we return to its middle part in the neighbourhood of No. 27 & 28.

F. Trans-Volta Group, or Tribes on the Eastern side of the Volta speaking the Guan and Tshi Languages.

39. Anum*, a small tribe, bounded S. & W. by Akwam, E. & N. by districts of the Krepē country (No. 68). The people emigrated from Kyerepon in the 17th or 18th century and speak Guan besides Tshi and Ewhé. Their town Anum, destroyed 1869, was being rebuilt 1879.

Proceeding N. N. E. and passing through the Krepē districts Tafigome (with the towns Anfōe & Kpando) and Awume, we come to

40. Nkonyā, a small tribe, emigrated from Date (No. 26, 17) perhaps 200 years ago, speaking Guan and inhabiting 27 villages between the Volta and a parallel range of hills; capital: Awurupu.

41. Boe(m), a tribe E. & N.E. of No. 40, of the same origin, speaking Guan & Tshi. Towns: Qworawora (which also occurs as a name of the country, formerly a province of Asante), Apáfó (with iron mines and founderies), Sandrakofi, Tapa, Akoroso; *cf.* Route 4 *c.*

42. Kyerehī, Bowuru, Apeso, Bóràda, Kogyakyea, Okradwere, Kube, Amamforo, Sasabu, Otuka, Totorómă, 'Ayemă, are some towns of a country E. or N.E. of No. 41 in which Tshi is spoken. Gr. p. XIV.

43. Pae, a small tribe of Tshi origin, speaking Kāmānā (or Brõñ), subject to Okwawu (No. 29). Towns: Aheñküro, Apāso, Sapicase; *cf.* Route 4 *c.*

44. Kārakye, a tribe of Guan origin, speaking Tshi besides Guan, emigrated from Date (No. 26, 17). King: Basamuna. Towns

along the Volta: Dentēmaneso, Opampaso, Kārakye (capital, also the supposed seat of the far-famed demon or fetish Odēte), Kete, Woroto, Otareeso (belonging to the high-priest of Kārakye).

45. Ntŵummuru, a smaller tribe than Kārakye, of the same origin and language, N.N.W. of No. 44, between the rivers Debo and Daka. Towns: Bagyamso, Akaneem.

G. Countries of the upper Volta, from Salaga westward to Kong and beyond it.

46. Ntá country (Ghunjah proper of the Arabs), N.W. of No. 45. The people are of the same origin and language as those of No. 44 & 45, but have become Mohammedans. Principal towns: Pāmi, the capital or residence of the king. Salagha, Tŵi: Saraha, 3 miles W. of Pāmi, a large and far-famed market-town for Asantes, Hausas, Mosis &c. Dabóyà, another large town, "the capital of the province of Ghobago", W. of Salaga. — The country from the river Daka to Salaga is called: Nta-fufu (i. e. White Nta or Nta proper). — The name Ntafo (*sing.* Otani) is given to all the people living "in the steppe", Ak. Serem' = sere-mu, Akp. Sare-mu, N. of the tribes speaking Akan and Brōn (or Kāmānā) and of Ntŵummuru; it is also applied to all the northern tribes and kingdoms known to the Asantes, as mentioned hereafter under No. 47–57. The name Nnōnkofo (*sing.* Odonkoni) is used for Ntafo (or Nnōnko, as a name of their countries, for Nta) in Akuapem, Akra, Krepē, but in Asante the word odonko, *pl.* nnōnkofo, only means "a (bought) slave".

(As the Eng. "slave" originally meant a Slave i. e. Slavonian, because people of the Slavonic race were frequently made slaves by people of the Teutonic race, so in a reverse manner the word for "a bought slave" seems to be used like a proper noun for the nations from which most of the bought slaves came.)

47a. Afowa*, a country W. or S.W. of Salaga, bordering on Nkorānsā. — **b.** Soko, Nsoko? is put on maps between Takyiman on the S. and Banna on the N.

48. Banna*, a country N.W. of Nkorānsā, about 1750 & 1790 in war with, and afterwards subjugated by Asante, 1877 reported as allied with Gyaman in war with Asante.

49. Koñ (Kónò), a country N. of Gyaman; capital: Koñ, in a W. direction from Daboya & Salaga, 12 days' journey (à 8 geographical miles) N. from Bontuku, 20 days N.N.W. from Kumase.

50,1. Gurusi, a country W. of Koñ.

50,2. Grimini*, a country N.W. of Koñ, 6 days' journey through uninhabited land, with many elephants and buffaloes, the home of the white cola-nut (besēhene).

50,3. Dŵirasu*, a country N. of Koñ.

H. Countries to the E., N., N.W. & N.E. of Salaga.

51. Tagyañ, a country E. of Salaga, to which town the people bring ivory and soap.

52. Namonsi*, 3 days' journey N.E. of No. 45.

53a. Yāne (Yande), large capital of Dagomba (Dagámmà), 7 days from Salaga N.E. (*M'Queen*), or, the capital of Añwā, 3 days' journey from No. 52. (*D. Asante*). — **b.** Añwā (Yngwa, *M'Queen*), a Dagomba town and district, 8 days' journey N.W. of Yāne.

54. Mampamma, a single town on a mountain like Mount Krobo, with only one access, between Añwã and Wareware.

55. Wareware*, two towns between which the Volta (Firaw) flows, having its source thereabout.

56. Woromãra or Ñkronsi*, N. N. W. of Wareware.

57. Gúrumã, a country between No. 56 & 58.

58. Mósi, a large country in the N., from which slaves, asses, sheep, fowls, shea-butter, cotton stuffs of native fabric are brought to Salaga. Capital: Wagadugu; second town in size: Kumpela. *D. As.* (Wárdūgo, Kupeala, *Kölle*; Wogodogo, Kulfela, *H. Barth.*)—Neighbouring countries: Sánà, Mōzánze, Bánò, Kúluga, Yàrégà, Gamãra (*Chr. Gr. p. XV.*), Gurumã (No. 57), E., Andémteŋga, W., Búlmēra, Búlesa, Yāoŋgo, Bósānse, Búsma (*Kölle*).

59. 1. Dōma* (on a mountain), 2. Dalla*, 3. Dinawuguru, 4. Duwansã, are 4 other countries between No. 53-55 & 58.

60. Marewa is the Tshi name for Hausa and other countries on and beyond the Niger, from which ivory, woollen cloaks, half-woollen blankets, silk stuffs, leather wares, horses, asses, mules, buffaloes, sheep and slaves are brought to Salaga.

From the remote interior we return to the sea-coast, to tribes speaking dialects of the Akra and Dahome languages, among whom, however, the Tshi language is frequently spoken and understood, so that their own languages have been much more influenced by Tshi than they in their turn have influenced it.

I. Countries from the mouth of the river Sakumo to the Akuapem range and the lower Volta.

61. Akra or Gã country (Eng. *Accra*, Tshi: Ñkrañ). The leading towns are situated on the sea-coast and numerous villages lie inland, bounded W. (between the Sakumo or Densu and the Ayesu river) by Agona, N. by Akem and Akuapem, E. (N. E.) by Adaime. The 6 towns of Akra proper are the following:

1. Gã, *British Akra, Jamestown*, Tshi: Eñiresi; estimated number of inhabitants, including the villages, 7000 souls.

2. Keñkã, *Dutch Akra (Usshertown)*, Tshi: Kañkañ, 7000 souls. The king of Keñkã (Kañkã) is considered as the head not only over the other kings and communities of the Gã and Adaime countries, but also over the kings of Akyem, Akuapem, Akwam, and of Añwálá (No. 67,1) Ayigbe and Agotime.

3. Osu, *Danish Akra, Christiansborg*, 6000 souls. The king of Osu is the head also over the 3 following towns:

4. Lã (Tshi: Dawade, Dãde), 6000 souls;

5. Teši, 7000 souls; 6. Nuñowa, *Little Ningo*, 1500 souls.

62-66. Adaime or Adampe country; divisions:

62. Gã-Adaime coast towns: 1. Temã, 2500; 2. Kpoñ, *Ponee*, 2500; 3. Gbugbrã, Tshi: Pãprã, *Prampram*, 3500; 4. Nuño, *Ningo*, 6000 souls, — with their inland villages.

63. Šai, *Šaĩ*, Tshi: Siade, two towns on the Shai hills (on English maps erroneously called *Crobo Hills*) with their villages, 10,000 souls.

64. Krobo country, on the plain from the northern part of the Akuapem range eastward to the Volta (Firaw, Fyirao), with the solitary Mount Krobo, together with many plantations on and N. of the Akuapem range between Akuapem, Akem and Akwam. 1. Western Krobo (king: Akrobato), with the town Yilo on Mount Krobo, the towns Srā, Somanyā, Kotokoli, Adšekpo and 10 villages. — 2. Eastern Krobo (king: Sakite), with the town Manyā on Mount Krobo, the towns Odúmase, Agomanya, Nuaso, Ofoase, Kpon (on the Volta) and 27 villages. Each of the two halves of the Krobo nation consists of 5 tribes or companies under their own chiefs. Population 30-40000 souls. — The highest of the Krobo mountains terminating the Akuapem range on the western banks of the Volta is the Yogagā.

65,1. Osudoku (king: Animli) with 2 villages (Lano and Mañwa) on the top of the Osudoku mountain and 7 villages on the plain and (among them Akuse) on the river Volta and 3 lagoons. — 2. Asutšale (Tshi: Asutwaree, i.e. *ford, ferry*). This name is applied both to the town Krokoto on the river Volta (chief: Ablo) and to the solitary mountain Noyo (Tshi: Gyansa) W. of the town. Either the Osudoku mountain (in the meridian of Ningo) or the Asutshare mountain (lying N. by W.) is understood by the *Ningo Grande Peak* of the sailors. Some maps differ on this. Population of No. 65,1 & 2: 10000 souls?

66,1. Adā* (*Addah*), consisting of 8 tribes dwelling in the town Adā on the Volta, 13 villages on the sea-shore and 33 or 40 villages on the plain between the Volta (Firao or Fyirao, from which 10 different branches are distinguished by names) and 3 lagoons (Soño from Adā to Wekumagbe, Wasaku near Togbloku, & Anenyā). Population: 20000 souls? — 2. Eight towns or villages on the western banks of the river Volta, subject to Adā, but inhabited by Anwōnās and Krepēs speaking the Ewhé language: 1. Agrafi, 2. Sukpe, 3. Tefle, 4. Wume, 5. Blakpa, 6. Mlefi, 7. Mefe, 8. Batoo. Population: 10000 souls?

K. Countries E. of the lower Volta.

In the countries E. of No. 66. 65. 64. 27. 28. 39. also E. & S. of No. 40. 41. 42. the prevalent language is Ewhé (Ewe, better: Epe). The whole territory of this language is called Ewhémè and is, with regard to its dialects, divided into 5 principal parts: 1. Anlo in the S.W. corner; 2. Anfūe, N. of Anlo; 3. Wheta, E. of Anlo, with Nodze & Atakpame, E. & N.E. of Anfūe; 4. Dāhómè (Anagome), N. of Wheta; 5. Mahi (Maxi), N. of Dahome. Only the parts 1-3 are in contact with territories of the Tshi and Gā languages, wherefore we conclude with them our geographical review.

67,1. Anlo, Tshi: Anwōnā, Gā: Anla, Anwālā, Eng. *Ahwoona, Aungla, Anglo*. Coast-towns: Anlo, capital; Dželu-kowhe, *Jellah Coffee*, a place touched at by the mail-steamers; Keta, *Quittah*, fort; Anyako, on an island of the Keta lagoon. Kindred tribes, N. & N.W. of the said lagoon: 2. Agbosome, 3. Aveno, 4. Ataklu (with the town Waya) &c.

68. Anfũe, Tshi: Hũã, Hũãm', Gã: Ayigbe, Eng. *Krepē*, a territory politically divided into many small districts, e. g. Peki, the leading town; Ho, with the town Whegbe &c. — Both dialects (of No. 67 & 68) have borrowed certain proper names and other words from Tshi.

69. Agotime, Tshi: Aguatim, a small country, bounded S.W. by Ataklu, N.W. by Ho, N. by Agu, with 3 towns; the inhabitants, whose ancestors emigrated from the Adanme country (No. 62) about 1760? still speak Adanme besides the Ewhé of their neighbours. — On the N. of Nodze, the original seat of the Ewhes, there are also Adanme people who now speak Ewhé.

70. Toñ, the Akra name for *Little Popo*, Ewhé: Anyigã, in the Wheta (*Whydah*) territory, E. of No. 67, 2., is a colony of Akra (Gã) people who took refuge there in 1680, when their town and country had been devastated by the Akwambus. The inhabitants still use their own language besides speaking Ewhé.

II. Some Routes in the Gold Coast Countries.

1. From Cape Coast or Anamaboe to Kumase.

The names are taken from books on the Asante war in 1874 and from a "Guide for Strangers travelling to Kumase" published at Cape Coast in 1864 (Stanford's Map of the Gold Coast, 1873) and are, as far as possible, given in the writing appropriate to the native language.

a. Through Fante and Asen Territory.

aa. From *Cape Coast*: Eguã, Nyamoransa, Nkwabem, Asabu, Akrofol (Akũro-foro), Donase, Asokwa, Dunkwa, Nyankomfode, Fante Nyankõmase.

bb. From Anamaboe: Onõmãbo, Kwansa kũrom, Dādāgua, Soñkwa-twãfo, Mframa-aññwẽe, Ata-krom, Kwaw Tseka krom, Hyebil-krom, Abol (Aboro), Afiãfi, Banso, Bohyẽñ, Bohyẽñwa, Akrofol, Donase, Kakan-ase, Ahinãsã, Abra-hyia, Afransi, Woratsel (Woratere), Banso, Kwadu-gya, Fante Nyankõm-ase. [This town was given to the Asens when they came to the protection of the Fantes and was made the capital or residence of king 'Tibo.] — Katakya-ase, Mpe-ase, Atsema-manso, Edum-ase, Sibinsu, Bohum-ase, Kyeneso (Twẽneso), Akoko-benom-nsu, Damman, Wonko-so, Atobiaase, Awĩamu, Kwame-ata, Mãsõ. [From this town a main road leads through Asíkũmã, Agyĩmakõ, Akumfi, Gomua to the coast towns Tuam, Legu, Apam, Simpã (*Winneba*).] — Adawara, Nyera-so, Ape-ñkwã, Dadee-so, Dawuma-koro, Akrofomu, Ahinabilmu, Nsuta, Kwatwã, Banso, Adubia-ase, Ato-nsu, Fesu, Fesuwã, Asen Nyankõmase, Amponsi-kwanta, Nwa, Akomfode, Nnuaso, Barako, Barasia-akoñ, Dansam-so, Asempa-na-eye, Praso (= *on the Pra*), Pra river.

b. Through Adanse and Asante Territory.

Pra-so kũmã, Kyekye(wo)wẽre, Apagya, Atobia-ase, Asiaman, Ansã, Fomoso, Akrofomu, Akwansramu, Ofwiromase-kwanta, Gyimaso, Bomeñ stream, Mmonse hill, Kwisa, Fomãñã, Dompõ-ase; — Kyẽabooso, Esãn-kwanta, Doteeso, Akañkawa-ase; Adade-waase, Nsãfo, Kwaman, Edwẽn-ase, Amoa-foro (*see p. 645*) [from

here a road leads to Bekwae]; Dŵabenwa, Asantemanso (the capital of Asante before 1700), Asumgya, Beposo, Kokofu-kwanta [from here a road leads to Kokofú], Adŵumamu, Aduñku, Sakraka, Aduaben, Dedeaseewa, *Qda stream*, *Qda-so*, Asiago, Akañkawaase, Kaase, 'Kumase, surrounded by the stream Suben.

Some *places* of Kumase: Apetesene (*vultures' passing-place*, the horrible pit filled with human bones and carcasses), Adŵabirem (*market-place*), Mogyaŵee (*place of blood drying up*), Mpremoso (*cannon-place*). — *Streets*: Dadesoaba, Asafo, Amañhyia, Ano, &c. — Bántámá, the blood-stained royal mausoleum, W. of Kumase.

2. From Cape Coast along the sea-coast to Adã.

Oguã, Amamforo, *Queen Anne Point*, Baraka river, 'Ekòn, Mówurè, 'Ebrã & 'Amfõ rivers, Ansã?, Biriwa, Onomabo, Agya, Koromante, *Saltpond*, Akyemfo, 'Amisã r. & vill., Adomafol, Asafol, Nákwà r. & vill., Akra, Akupuãno, Nkũmã, Sérefá, Aboãno, Túàm (*Tantum*), Lagu or Dago, Dŵómmá, Apã (*Apam*), Abrakum, Amañkwãde Hill, [Amañkwãde Range 5-6 miles inland,] Simpã (*Winnebah*), Ayesu river, Berekú, Sanyá, Fété, Nyényãno, Krokróbité, Bakado, Sakum river; Gã or Akra (Nkrañ, *Fort James & Jamestown*), Kiñkã (Kañkañ, *Usshertown*), Osú (*Christiansborg*), La (Dãde), Teši, Nuñowa (Niñowa), Temã, Kpoñ, Kpukprã (Akp. Pãpãrã, *Prampram*), Nuño (Akp. Niñó), Otsite, Lai, Wekumagbe, Lolonyã, Fute, Foó, Totime, Adã.

3. From Okwawu to Pae (for Salaga).

Abetifi, Pepease, Sadañ (Sadãe), Sadañ-kũmã, Nkwantanañ, Afram river (abounding with fish), Aframso, last plantation of the Okwawus; from here to the Pae country on the Volta the way leads (24 miles in a N. and 60 in a N.E. direction) through fertile prairies with gum, shea-butter and other trees, and single patches of forest, full of game; the 12 or 15 streams and rivulets crossed on the way and other halting-places are: Gyanebofo, Boñkuren (*deep valley*), Amogyanesuwa, Odoñkyeae, Kotŵẽboom, Asanyansu, Obosom, Nsuogya, Gyafobotañ, Ohemmene-abomma, Horeyenkyerem, Atanè-ata, Osiehõ or Nkwaetam (the middle of the way), Subi, Bona(so), Atŵerenan-nè-atŵerenan, Namasuwa, Dumien-ãno, Wã river, Di-dŵa. The Pae have four villages on the western side of the Volta: Agyato, Abrawade, Abañwabi, Nkakyenã. Here the Volta is crossed by canoe. The way from Sapiease and Ahenkũro to Kãrakyẽ, Ntŵummuru, Salaga is as indicated in the following Route 4 d.

4. From the Mouth of the Volta to Salaga.

Of the river Volta (Ewhé: Amu, Gã: Šwilao, Ad. Fyirao, Tshi: Firaw & Adere) we indicate the rapids, some islands, and the principal affluents; of its shores and neighbourhood, the countries, towns and villages. The right shore we mark with W., or, according to the bendings of the river, with S.W. or N.W., the left shore likewise with E., S.E., N.E.

a. From Adã-foó to Kpoñ.

E. Anlo country: Asesano, Anlo lagoon. — W. Adãñme (proper): Adã-foó, with European factories; Adã; Agrafi; S.W.

Sukpe, Tefle, Wume; S. Blakpa, Mlefi, Mefe, Bato; from here a route from Nuño (Ningo) leads N.E. to Ewhé, Agotime, Dahome, also to Salaga by land in 11 or 12 days. — Vlo & Dofó islands. — S. Asutsare (Krokoto) at the foot of the Noyo mountain; S.W. Akuse (belonging to Osudoku; factories); N.E. Amedekā, Kofikofi, factories; Vodzoku Rapids, passable for steamers only in Aug.-Oct., the water rising by 30 feet. W. Kpon (Tshi: Teteŵim), N.E. of Odumase in Krobo.

b. From Kpon to Asabi.

W. Krobo: Yogagā mountain. E. Akwam country. Rapid of Senkye; Akrade island. E. Akwam (capital); W. Agyabon; Agyina island; W. Kāmanā: Mem, Pese, Aposo; E. inland: Anum—Peki—Ho. — W. Awurahae, mouth of the Afram; Dodi; E. Ewhé country: Boso, Tonko, Asabi. Rapids before and near Asabi or Wupe.

c. From Asabi to Ahenkuro.

The land W. of the river consists of immense grassy plains (prairies) with many gum and shea-butter trees; the villages found on the W. shore belong to the countries on the E. side. S.W. Dekoko; — N.E. mouth of the Dayi river. — E.N.E. inland: Nuseta (Wusutrā) — Anföe—Tafigome. — S.E. Ahurase; S. Dsome (Asuaso); W. Nkome (Siavigavi), Agraman, Demea, these four in Awume, capital Ataurunu (?); 10 miles E. of Agraman: Kpando. — W. Dŵumfo-kürom, Sempe (rapids), Apuma, Amamforo, Bobo-kürom, mouth of the Obosombone; E. Nkōnyā country with 27 villages, capital: Awurupu. — E. & N.E. of Nkōnyā: Boe country. — Higher up: E. mouth of the Asu-kokō (i.e. *Red River*, having a very strong current) and near it Akoroso, a market town, belonging to Worawora (Boem) or Pae? — Pae country: (capital: Apāso) E. Sapiease, W. 4 villages, E. mouth of the Oti; Ahenkuro (in Pae).

d. From Ahenkuro (Pae) to Salaga.

W. Continuation of very fertile prairies. Above Ahenkuro: rapid of Kontromfi. — E. Kārakye country: Dente-maněso; rapid of Labale (?) 15–18 feet, 500 metres broad, passable in Sept. & Oct., the water rising by 50 feet; Opampaso; roaring cataracts, bank of rocks; Kārakye, capital; Kudenkpe, village; Woroto, Otareeso; great rapid; N. E. mouth of the Debo, the boundary river between Karakye and Ntŵummuru (No. 44 & 45). N.E. Bagyamso & Akaneem (Ntŵummuru). N. E. mouth of the Daka, the boundary between Ntŵummuru & Nta-fufu; Tamkrañkū at the junction of the Daka with the Volta, Fametŵaasu, Krupi (or, in a straight line from Akaneem: Nkwañkwakūro, Kpañaye, Krupi); Pāmi, Salaga.

5. From Kyebi *via* Obogu to Kumase,

and back *via* Fomānā and Asen-Praso to Kyebi.

25 Jan.—21 Feb. 1881. K. Buck & D. Huppenbauer.

a. Akyem-Abuakwa: Kyebi, Adadeentam', Pāmen, Takyimañma, 'Tumfa, Amonom, Kokobi, Abomso, Asuom'. b. Akyem-Kotoku: Yayaso, Praso (*river* Pra), Kome(so). c. Asante-Akyem: Obogu. d. Asante: Konom-nño, Odúmase (E. of Dŵaben), (*river* Anum running E. and S.E. to the Pra), 'Bohañkāra, Ampebam, Adadeentam, Dotebi, Besaso, Dŵoso, Kārapa, Kwammo, Fomasūa,

Dom, Kantikōron, Ayigya, Amakom', Supom', Kumase; – Kaase, Akañkawaase, Asiago, Odaso, Dedeaseewa, Aduaben, Aduñku, Adwumam', Poposo (Beposo), Asumennya (Asumgya), Adwabemma, Amoaforo, E-dwenease, Koraman, Samfo (Nsāfo), Adadewase, Akañkawaase, Doteeso, E-sāñkwanta, Kyēabo(oso). *e.* Adanse: Dompase, Fomānā, Kusa, (Mmonse *Hill*,) 'Fwiromase, Akwansram', Akūroforom', Fomso, Ansā, Asiāmān (2), Atobiaase, Apagya, Atāse-ñkwanta, Kyekye(wo)were, Praso-kūmā. *f.* Aseñ: Praso, Atāse. *g.* Akyem-Abuakwa: Kokotentē, Twereso. *h.* Akyem-Kotoku: Anyinaase, Abanase, Kwanta a. s. Mmooso. *i.* Akyem-Abuakwa: Wāñkyi, Atakorowase, 'Kumase, Mpañkyeso, Otomokūrom, Akwattia, Boadua, Topremañ (2), Apinamañ, Abohema, Dompem, Afiesā, Afwenease, Adadeentam', Kyebi.

III. Vocabulary of Geographical Names.

The names contained in part I & II (of this Appendix C) and many more of less importance are given here in alphabetical order (European names in italics). Of the single letters added to them, *l.* means *lake*, *m.* *mountain* or *hill*, *r.* *river* or *rivulet* (*w.* *a well*). If no such letter is added, the name means a country, district, town or village. If *m.* or *r.* is in parenthesis, it shows that the name is at the same time that of a village and of a mountain (hill) or river (brook). The figures added refer to the number of the country (in part I) and the smaller ones (after comma) to the district; R. 1–5 points to the Routes in part II. Names with an asterisc are explained in the Dictionary. The prefixes *e*, *e*, *o*, *o* are not written in capitals, because they are very frequently omitted; they may also be indicated by an apostrophe.

A. Native names beginning with the prefix A (or A approaching to E) or with Am-, An-, Añ-, before another consonant, will be found under the next following consonant. — *Accra*, *Akra*, 61. *Anamaboe* 15. *Apollonia* 4. *Axim* 7.

B. Bagyamso 45. Bakado R. 2. Abakrampā 14. Abam 23,2. Banna 48. Abanase R. 5*h.* Bañkā 23,5. Bañkamon *r.m.* 26,6. Bañkwa 32. Bano 58. Abanoso 23. Banso R. 1.a.a. oBānsò 23,3. Bāntāmā 32,1. R.1. Abanwabi R. 3. Banyin 4. Baraka *r.* R. 2. Barako, Barasia-akon R.1. Batoo 66. R. 4a. Bawāre (*r.*) 26,11.12. Bawareso 26,17. Baworo 32,4. Abease 37*c.* oBedamase 26,11. Abeduru *r.* 26,16. Abēfo *r.* 26,15. oBegoro 23,3. (Behien 4.) Bekwae 32,8. Abenañia 26,13. Abene 29,1. (Benin 4.) Bepoñ 29,3. Bepo-āno 26,6. Beposo 27. R. 1b. 5*d.* Bepu *m.* 26,8-10. Bereku 20. R.2. Bereku-bereku *r.m.* 26,10.11.13. Berekum 32,11. Berekuso 26,1. Berem *r.* 23. Aberemu 11. Beremañ. – Aberewa *r.* 26,5. Aberewaboo *m.* 29. Aberewa-mforo *m.* 23. Aberewa-ñko 26,11. Aberewa-ntra (*r.*) 26,10.11. Bere-wo-nañ-ase 24. Beseaso R. 5, *d.* Abesēm 35. Betabi 23,6. Abetemma *r.* 23. 26,11. Abeteñsu *r.* 23. Abetifi 29. Abibiri.* Abie *r.* 26,10. Abiremponso *r.* 23. Biribiri 26,14. oBirinebiri *r.* 26,11.29. Abiriw 26,12. Biriwa R. 2. Blakpa 66. R. 4. Abo *l.* 26,18. oBō 29,3. Boaboa *r.* 26,10. Aboabo *r.* 23. oBoabeduru *r.* 26,15. Boade *r.* 26,1. Aboade 8. Boadua R. 5 *i.* Aboāno R. 2. oBoansā *r.* 26,9. oBoaansiañ *m.* 23. Bobi-kūmā 21. Bobo-krom R. 4 *c.* oBodañ 26,3. Abodobi

r. 23. Abodom 23,6. Boe(m) 41.R.4c. oBogu 30. R.5. Abogyasu
r. 23. Bohankara R.5*d.* Abohema 23,4. R.5*i.* Bohum-ase R.1,
 Bohye *r.* 26,16. Bohyeñ, Bohyeñwa R.1a. Boko *r.* 26,9.10. Abo-
 kobi 61. Bokoso 26,9. Bokuruwa 29. Bom' (*m.*) 26,11.18. oBóm'
 (*r.*) 26,11. Bomma 23,3. Abomma *r.* 23. 29. Abomma-kronkron *r.* 29.
 Abomē 26,18. Bomeñ *r.* R.1b. oBomeñ 29. oBómenesò 23. Abo-
 menasuwa *r.* 23. Abommosú 23,7. Abompe 23,3.4 Bompon *r.* 23.
 (*r.*) 26,11.18. Abomso 23,2. R.5. Abonade 26,15. Bona *r.* Bonaso
 R.3. Abonhyire, oBōnkāmeñ, Bōnkasu, Bōnkubēñ, Bōnkurum,
r. 23. Bōnkureñ R.3. Ebono 37. Abonse 26,18. oBonserewa *m.* 29.
 oBontete (*r.*) 26,10. Bontii *r.* 26,16. Bontiasē 26,15. oBoontin *m.* 29.
 Bontu *r.* 23. Bontúkù 33. oBonyan *m.* 26,9. 'Abòra 14. Borada 42.
 Borebore 15. Borehye 26,11. oBoroahohoo *r.* 23. oBosābea *r.* 26,15.
 Bosanse 58. Boso R.4b. *r.* 23. oBosom(bone) *r.* R.3.4c. oBosom-
 ase 26,5. Bosompra *s.* Pra. Bosommuro *r.* 23. Bosom-sawuru (*m.*)
 26,10. Boson-otwe *l.* 32. Abotakyi 26,8. Abotañ *r.* 29. Botia *r.* 23.
 Abotifi 29. Bowuru 42. Ebrā *r.* R.2. Abrahya R.1. Abrakum R.2.
 Abrawade R.3. Abromi 26,18. Brōñ 37. Abúàkwa 23. Abukare
r. 26,12. Abúkwàasé, 26,11. oBuñ *r.* 29. Buñkua *r.* 23. Buñkurum
s. Bōnk., Buntoñ, oBupuru *r.* 29. Aburi 26,3. Abūrokyiri,* Abur-
 oñsu *r.* 23. Burukō *m.* 29. Burukumadaw *m.* 26,8. Burumpon *r.* 23.
 Busūa 7. Butiri 7. Abuton *m.* 26,6. Obutu 19. 20.

C. *Cape Coast* 13. *Chama* 8. *Commenda* 11.

D. eDa, o-, *r.* 26,5. 32. R.1b. *m.* 26,11. (*cf.* oLa *m.*) Adā 66,1.
 Dabite *r.* 26,10. Daboso. Adaboñso, 23 or 27. Daboŵea *r.* 23. Da-
 bóyà 46. Dadakum 26,15. Dāde *s.* Lā. Dadease 32,6. Adadee-ntam'
 23,2. 32 R.5*a.d.* Dadeeso R.1. Adadewa-ase R.1b. 5*d.* Adaepowm
 26,11. Adāfo 66,1. Dagamma, Dagomba 53. Dago 18 R.2. oDa-
 gyaŵee 32. Dagyimfa *r.* 26,10. Daka *r.* 45. 46. R.4d. Adaka *r.*
 26,9. Dakobi *r.* 26,3. Dakōyekrom 27. Adakūmā 23. Dalla 59,2.
 Daman 9. Damman R.1. oDāmaneso 24. Damfa 61,5. Adamfa
m. 26,2. Adami, -wa *r.* 26,11.15. (*cf.* Alami.) Adammorebe (*r.*) 26,3.
 Adamperenyā 26,11. Dampo *r.m.* 26,10-12. Adañka-ase. Adañkrono
 23,6. Adañkum *m.* 26,15. Dañkyira 10. Adanse 31. Danteko 26.15.16.
 Adañme 62-66. Dañwe *r.* 26,4. Dannyame *r.* 23. Dansam-so R.1.
 Adāpom' 26,11. Adasāwaase 23,1. Adase *m.* 26,10. Adaso 23,6. oDaso
 R.1b. 'Adàta = *Lagos*. Date 26,17. Dawade *s.* Lā. Adawara R.1.
 Dāaware *m.* 23. oDawu 26,13. Dawuma-kol (-koro) R.1. Adawura
 23,2. Dayi *r.* R.4c. Debo *r.* 44. 45. oDeedu *r.* 23. Dedaku *r.m.*
 26,16. Dedeaseewa R.1b. 5*d.* Dekoko R.4c. oDekum-ase 26,6.
 Demā *r.* 23. Demea R.4c. eDēnā, o-, 12. Adeñkrebi 61. Adeñ-
 kyensu *w.* 26,9. Adenso 26,13. Densu (Sakum) *r.* 23. 26,3. 11. *w.* 26,12.
 Densūa *r.* 23. oDentemaneso 44. Adenyā (*r.*) 26,10.11. Adere, *r.* *s.*
 Firaw. Adiada *r.* 26,8. Dibenase 23,? Didŵa R.3. Dinawuguru
 59,3. Dixcove 7. Adobe-ase 26,13. Adobesu *r.m.* 26,11.12. *r.* 29.29.
 Doburo 26,3.5.16. (*m.*) Dodi R.4b. Dōdowa 26,5.9. Dofo R.4a.
 Adokwāfo 26,13. Dom R.5*d.* Domma 59,1. Domabeñ. Adoma-fol
 R.2. oDomase *r.* 29. Adomasu *r.* 29. Dome 23,3. Adome 27. Do-
 me-a-bra 27. Domonase 14. Dompem R.5*i.* Dompō-ase R.1b. Don-
 ase R.1a. Doñko 46. oDoñko *m.* 29. Doñkorowa *r.* 29. Odoñ-

kyeae R. 3. Donto *r.* 26,12. Dotebi 32. R. 5. Doteeso R. 1 b. 5 *d.* oDotūrom *m.* 26,15. Adowā *r.* 29. Adowadow *m.* 26. Adšekpo 64. Dšome R. 4 c. Aduaben 32,7. R. 1 b. Duahyew 23. Aduamoa 29,2. Aduasā 23,8. Adubia-ase R. 1. Adukūrom 26,15. oDúmahyènkawá, Adumasá 26,11. oDumase 23,5. 26,15. 29,1. 32,3. (R. 5.) 64,2. Dumienāno R. 3. Aduñku R. 1 b. 5 *d.* Duñkwaw 14. Duwansā 59,4.

Dw̃. oDw̃aben 25. 32,3. Adw̃abemma, Dw̃abenwa R. 1 b. 5 *d.* Dw̃ae 37c. Adw̃afo 24. Adw̃annua *m.* 23. Adw̃emmera 7. oDw̃endw̃enām' 26,10. oDw̃eně-ase 23,3. 32. R. 1 b. 5 *d.* Adw̃ene-wo-nsu *r.* 23. Adw̃enketi *l.* 26,6. Adw̃eso (23.) 25. Adw̃ira 32,2. Dw̃irasu 50,3. Dw̃okwā 10. Dw̃ómmá 19. R. 2. Dw̃oma *r.* 26,6. Dw̃ommoa 19. Dw̃omperem *r.* 23. Adw̃osika *r.* 26,10. Dw̃oso R. 5 *d.* Adw̃uku *r.* 26,9. Adw̃uma-mu R. 1 b. 5 *d.* Dw̃umfo-krom R. 4 c.

E. Native names with the occasional prefix *e-* or *e-* (which is usually omitted) will be found under the next following consonant. *Elmina* 12. Eniresi, G. Enliši 61,1.

F. Afabēn 26,7. Fa-me-tw̃a-asu R. 4 *d.* Fa-ñkyene-ko 23,3. Fante 11–21. Fasāt̃wē 27. oFē *r.* 31. 32. Fēfē *r.* 23. Fesu, Fesu-wāe R. 1. Fété 20 R. 2. Afiafi 26,15. R. 2. Fiañkōabo *m.* 26. Fiase 8. Afidw̃aase 25. 32,3. Afiesā 23,2. R. 5 *i.* Firaw 27. &c. 64 &c. R. 4. Firaw-kūmā *r.* 26,9. Firempoñ *r.* 23. Foo R. 2. Amfō *r.* R. 2. Afoakwa *r.* 26,9. Ofoase 64. Fodw̃oku 23? *cf.* Vodzoku R. 4 a. Mfōmá 7. Fomānā 31. Fomasūa R. 5 *d.* Fomōso R. 1 b. 5 *e.* oFonñua *r.* 26,3. Fosu *r.* Afowa 47. Afram *r.* 29. R. 3. 4 b. Aframso R. 2. oFrawie *m.* 29. Afua 17. Anfūe R. 4 c. Afuma 2. Fute R. 3. Afútú 13. 20.

Fw̃. Afw̃e-ammoo-asuwa *r.* 23. Afw̃eněase 23,2. R. 5 *i.* Afw̃erěase 26,4. Fw̃iromase R. 1 b. 5 *e.*

G. Gā 61. Gamāra 58. (**Gb** begins no Tshi names, but Gā, Guan and Ewhé names.) Agomanyā 64. oGomē *r.* 23. Gomūa 19. Agona 11. 20. 21. 32,11. Agotime 69. Goya 37. Agrafi 66 R. 4. Agraman R. 4 c. Grimini 50,2. Agu 69. oGuā, *e-*, 13. Aguafo 11. Gūañ 26. 37c. 39–41. 44. 45. Aguañbi-nsuwa *r.* 29. Aguogo 30. Gurumā 57. Gurusi 50,1. Gya 26,18. Agyā 15. R. 2. Gyabo 26,7. Agyaboñ 27. R. 4 b. Gyadam (24). Gyadam-asuo-so 23,8. Gyafō-abotañ R. 3. Agyakyēa 23,5. Gyakiti 27. Agyama (*m.*) 26,13. Gyāmañ 33. Agyamanti 26,3. Gyamase 23,4. Agyama-ase 32,2. Gyampomani 23,3. Gyampenomee *r.* 23. Gyampete *r.* 29. Gyaneboafō R. 3. Agyanewa 26,3. 6. Gyañkama 26,2. Gyañkurufa *r.* 26,14. Gyansa *m.* 65,2. Gyānsā 26,3. Agyansakyi 26,14. Gyasiti *r.* 26,15. Agyato R. 3. Gyawhofwē 27. Gyawso 23,4. Gyebidawa, Gyegyati, Agyeiasūa *r.* 23. Agyemba (*m.*) 26,6. Agyepoma 23,4. Agyenedu (*m.*) 26,6. 7. Agyimakō 17. Gyimaso R. 1 b. Agyina R. 4 b.

H. Ahabante, Ahawante 26,11. Ahafo 32,10. Ahanta 7. Ahtaŵia 23,3. Ahēa *m.* 29. Ahemma-nsu *r.* 26,11. Aheněase 26,17. 29,3. Aheneberem 8. Ahenkūro 32,14. 43. Hensua *r.* 26,11. oHiani *r.* 23. Ahinabilmu, Ahinasā R. 1. Ho 68. Ahodome 68. Ahōdwo *r.* 26,10. Ahoho-mfōa *r.* 26,10. Ahohoro-mfānā *r.* 23. 29. Ahōnfwewa *r.* 23. Horeyenkyerem R. 3. Hūā 68. Ahurase R. 4 c. Huruwtom' *w.* 26,10. Ehye *l.* 26. Ahyiresu *r.* 23. 26,11. 29.

I. does not commence any Tshi name, not even as a prefix,

except it be incorrectly put for E or before N (as *Iguah* = Eguā, *Insootah* = Nsuta).

J. *Jella Coffee* 67. *Juffer* 8. *Juquah* 9. — A sound similar to Eng. *j* is contained in dŵ.

K. Añka 2. Kābi (*m.*) 26,11. Kade 23,6. Kakanase R.1. Akakom 23,4. Nkakyena R.3. Añkāmā *r.* 26,12. Kāmānā 28. Añkamani *r.* 26,10. Akanem 41. 45. Nkanewa *r.* 29. Kañkañ 61. *r.* 23. Akañkāase 23,1. 29. R.1 b.b. R.5 *d.d.* Akantamasu *s.* Dodowa. Akanteñ 23,6. Kantikorōñ R.5 *d.* Kārakye 44. Karamo *r.* 26,5. Nkārāñ 61. Kārāpa R.5 *d.* Kaase R.1 b. 5 *d.* Añkāase (*s.* Akañk.) 23,1. Akasu *r.* 29. Akāsu *r.* 23. 26,11. oKata, Nkata *m.r.* 29. Akatakyi (7.) 11. Katakya-ase R.1. Nkawanna, Akawasū *r.* 23. Kāwenease 32,11. Akeñkawaase *s.* Akañk. 23,1. Kenteñkyireñ, *cataract* of the Densu 26,11. Akeresuwa 26,11. Kese *l.* 26,18. Keta 67. Kete 44. Ketem 26,12. Kiñkā 61. Kinjabo 1. oKirikeraw 26,16. Kitaase 26,2. Akiti *r.* 23. oKōabenā *r.* 29. Kobi *r.* 26,2. 3. Akoda 7. Kodiabe 29. Kodibenom *r.* 29. Kodoi *m.* 29. Kofikofi R.4 a. Koforidua (23) 25. Kogyakyea 42. Akōhiaer. 23. Akoko 23,2. Nkokō *r.* 29. Akokoa 26,7. Akokoase *m.* 26,11. Kokoben 23,8. R.1. Akokoben, 26,3. Akoko-benomnsu (*r.*) 26,9.11. Kokobere *m.* 26,3. Kokobi 23,6. Akokobi *m.* 26,11. Akokobitiano 26,18. Kokōdam' *r.* 26,11. Kokofū 26,15. 32,5. 37 *c.* Kokofū-kwanta R.1 b. Kokrobo (*m.*) 26,9.10. oKoli. Kōmañ 26,11. Kōmane 11. Kome 24. 30. Nkome R.4 c. Akomeadae *l.* 26,14. Akōmesu *r.* 23. Akomfode R.1. Kón' 49. 'Ekōñ R.2. Konkonuro 26,3. Akono *m.* 26,17. Konom-nño 32,3. R.5. Kononkrom 26,3. Nkonoso 23,2. Nkontañ 26,6. Kontonkoniatāso *m.* 26,9. Kontromfi *rapid* R.4 d. Nkonyā 40. oKope 26,10. Kopo *r.* 26,6. Koradaso 23,3. Koraman (Kwamañ) R.5 *d.* Korākyēabo 1. Nkorānsā 36. Koranson *l.* 26,6. Korantiri, Korentsel 16. Nkorebi *r.* 26,4. Akorobeto 26,13. Koromanteñ 15. Akoroso 41. Korowura *r.* 29. Ekoso 23,1. Nkoso-krom 16. Kōtakya *r.* 23. Kote *r.* 26,10. Koto *r.* 29. Kotokoli 64. Kotoku, Kotokuom 24. Kotoso 29. Kotropee 27. Kotwēboom R.3. (**Kp-** in Gā, Guāñ & Ewhé names.) Kpañaye R.4 d. Kpando R.4 c. Kpedekpo 61,5. Kpoñ 62,2. 64,2. R.2. 4. Kpukprā R.2. Akra 61. R.2. Akrade R.4. Nkrāduwa 26,15. oKradwēre 42. Krakye 44. Nkrañ 61. Akrasu *r.* 23. Krepe 68. Krobo 64. Krobonyami 26,18. Akrofol, Akrofomu, Akūroforom R.1 a. a. b. Krokoto 65,2. Krokrobite R.2. Nkronsi 56. Akropoñ 23,2. 26,11. Krotwibo *r.m.* 26,10. Krupi R.4 d. Krutwi *w.* 26,9. Akuanimmā-abomanar. 23. Akuapém 26. Kube 42. Kubease 26,17. Kube-koro 26,10. Kudenkpe R.4 d. Kukurantumi 23,2. Kuluga 58. Nkūmā R.2. oKumase 32. R.5 *d.h.* Akumasu *r.* 29. Kumawu 32,2. Akūmfī 18. Nkum-krom *m.* 26,2. Kumpela 58. oKumtei-ase 26,18. Kunsu *r.* 41? Akupu-āno R.2. oKurease 23,6. Kuriti *m.* Kuriti-ase 26,13. Akūroforom' R.5 *e.* Akūrofufu 23,1. Akūropoñ 23,2. 26,11. Akurum *r.* 23. Kusa R.5 *e.* Akuse R.4 a. Akusu *r.* 23. Nkwabem R.1. Kwabén 23,1. Kwabena *r.* 26,6. Kwabiri 32,9. Akwaboooso 23,7. Kwaduagya R.1. Kwadwo-wusu 27. Akwae-su *r.* 29. Nkwactam R.3. Nkwaetia 29. Kwagyebi *m.* 26,15. Kwakō *r.* 23. Akwam 27. Akwāmma *m.* 26,6. Kwaman R.1 b. 5 *d.* Kwāmerā *m.* 29. Kwametia *r.* 29. Kwammo *r.* 26,5. 7. 8. 11. R.5 *d.* Kwam-

moso 26,5.7.8. Akwane 26,4. Nkwankwadia 23.25. Nkwankwa-kũro R.4d. Nkwanoa 26,15. Kwansa-krom R.1. Akwansramu R.1b. 5e. Kwanta R.5h. Nkwanta 24. Nkwantanañ 23,1.6. 26,11.(m.) 29. R.3. Kwantiabo 1. Nkwaprãno, Nkwapãrañ-ase 26,11. Akwasihõ 29. Kwãsu r. 26,11. Akwateñ, Nkwateñ 26,11.16. Akwatia 23,6. R.5i. Akwatiakwa r. Akwatiakwa-so 26,6. Kwatwa R.1. oKwawu 29. Kwisa R.1b. 5e. Nkyawora m. 26,15. Kye 26,11. Kyẽabooso R.1b. 5d. Akyẽase 23,8. Ankyẽase 26,2.11. Kyebi, -ri, 23,1. Kyekyeboñ r. 29. Akyekyerede 26,12. Kyekyere-wo-were m. 29. Kyekyewere R.1b.5e. Akyem 23-25.30. Akyem-bepow m. 26,9. Akyemfo R.2. Akyena 32. Kyeneakuanom. 26,10. Nkyeneñkyene r. 26,16. Kyene-so R.1. Kyenkubo 26,5. Nkyenowa 26,14. Kyerehi 42. oKyeremateñ 26,15. Kyerepon 26,12-16. oKyésò 21. Nkyim-dua? Kyirikote r. 23. oKyiri-ahantañ, oKyiri-akomfo 61. oKyiriyawa. Kyiriabe m.r. 29.

L, in Gã, Adañme, Guan &c. names. Lã, Dawade 61. R.2. oLa m. 26,12.13. Lagu 18. R.2. Lai R.2. Elaloi r. 62,2. Alami r.m. 26,12.13. v. 26,18. Lammõ 26,18. Lampakú w. 26,13. Alañkum m. 26,5. Alata s. Adata. Late, Lete 26,17. Lobi 32. Lolonyã R.2.

M. Some names with the prefixes M-, Am-, are found under P. Mmadwaree r. 23. Amahepe m. 26,11. Amakom R.5d. Mako-wom' 23. Amãma 29. Mameñ 23,3. Mamfẽ 26,10. Amamfi 8. Amamfo 16. Amamforo 19. 26,11.42. R.2.4c. Mampamma 54. Mampõñ 9.26,7. 32,2.4. Mamponteñ 32,9. Amampõrobi 26,11. Amamu l. 26,16. Mãnã 26,18. Amanahyia 4. Amãnãpa (r.m.) 26,11. Manne (m.) 26,8.10. 'Maneso s. Manso. Amanfol s. Amamforo. Amañkansu r. 29. 'Mañkesem' 15.19. Amañkoradabi w. 26,12. Amañkwade m. R.2. Amannokũrom 26,9. Manoso 32,10. Amanse 32,8. Mãsõ 22.24. oManso 24. Mante r. 26,10. Amantea 8.32. Amanteñ, Amantene 8.38. Amanteñso 26,2-11. Amantra 30. Manyã 64. Marewa 60. Mmease 23,4. Amedekã R.4a. Mmedwamu, Mmeguam' 26,6.7. Mefe 66. R.4a. Mmem' 27. R.4. Amenese 26,18. Mmerãmerá r. 23. Mmetaase, Mmetease 26,11. Mirempõñ r. 23. 'Amisã r. 14. R.2. Mlefi 66. R.4. Mmo r. 23. Amoaforo 32,7. R.1b.5d. Ammo-ánná 26,6.7. Amoani r. 23. Amogyanesuwa R.3. Moniahyi 26,16. Amonom 23. R.5. Mmonsã 26,18. Mmonse m. 29.31. R.1b. Monu 26,16. Amõsaw 23. (Mmoseaso 24.) Mõsi 58. Mmooso 23,1.24. R.5h. Mowure 13. R.2. Mõzanze 58. Amu r. R.4. Mumford 19. Mmurãm-murã 26,16.

N. Some names with the prefixes N-, An-, are found under S, T, Tw. Nákwà R.2. Anamãase 24. Namasuwa R.3. Namonsi 26,9.10. Namonsi 52. Ananami r. 26,16. Anañkaasu r. 23. Nanteta l. 23. Anẽme r. 29. Animporebote 26,18. Niño, Niñowa 61. R.2. Nodze 69. oNõmãbo 14. Anompêtẽ w. 26,10. Nnoñko 46. Notum 26,3. Noyo m. 65,2. Nnuakokom 26,10. Nnuam 26,12. Nnuaso R.1. Nudu 27. Anum 39. Anum r. 32. R.5. Anumso 32. Nuño, Nuñowa 61. R.2. oNyãdabi r.m. 26,11. Anyam 26,7. Nyamannao r. 26,12.13. Nyamprete m. 26,8. Anyañ 17. Nyana l. 26,14. Nyannaw m. 23,26,3. Nyanawase 26,3. Nyanease 26,15. Nyanepoli 4. Anyañkãma 32. Anyañkãmãase 22.23,8. 26,15.16. R.1. Nyañkomfode R.1. Nyan-sósó 26,7. Nyannyame r. 26,8. Nyato r. 26,5. Nnyeduaase 26,16.

Nyēnsī *r.* 26.6-16. *v.* 15. Nyēnsisó 26,6.7.12.13. Anyensu 27. Nyē-nyānò 20.61. R. 2. Nyeraso R. 1. Nyerede 26,11. Anyinam 23,7. 24. Anyinā(wa)ase 24-27. R. 5*h*. Anyinasu *r.* 23.

N. Some names beginning with the prefixes Ñ-, Añ-, are found under the succeeding consonant. Ñuase 64. Ñueta R. 4*c*. Añlo 67. Añwā 53*b*. Añwamasu *r.* 23. Añwē 26,15. Añwōnā *m.* 23. Añwōnā 67. Añwoni, G. = Alata, Adata, *Lagos*. Añwōñwī 5.

O. Native names beginning with O or O are to be sought for under the next following consonant.

P. Apā 19. R. 2. Pādekre (*m.*) 26,15. Pae 43. Apaetifi 27. Apafō 41. oPafodabi *r.* 26,10. Apagya R. 1*b*. oPaha *r.* 29. Mpakadañ 26,3. Mpako (*m.*) 26,9.10. Mpakyempakye 26,11. oPāmēñ 23,3. R. 5. Pāmi 46. Pampanso 26,3. oPampaso 44. Apampatia 23,4. Pamperamantañ *r.* 29. Pamprāmi *r.* 26,16. Mpañkyeso R. 5*i*. Pānno 23,1. Panobi *r.* 29. Pantamañ. Pantampā *m.* 23. Pantañ. oPāntō-ase 26,7. Apápām 23,2. Pāra *s.* Pra. Paremañ 68. Apāso 27. 43. Apatawa *r.* 29. Patiri-ansaw *m.* 26,9. Apatoro *r.* 29. Patuaamamfō 26,10. Apeabura *r.* 29. Mpeasem R. 1. Ampebam 32. R. 5*d*. Apēdŵá (*m.*) 23,3. Mpeha (*r.*) 23,2. Peki 68. R. 4. Apemanem 22. Pēmpāmpāñ 26,15. oPenēope *r.* 26,9. Apeñkwā (*r.*) 26,11. R. 1. Pepease 29. R. 3. Pēra *s.* Pra. Aperade 24. Perekūmā. Apesarem 26,10. Pēse 27. R. 4. Apēse 26,18. Apeso 42. Apetedaē 26,11. Petekō 29. Mpe-wohō-ase (*r.m.*) 26,11. Apinamañ 23,3. R. 5*i*. Apinsi (*r.*) 26,10. Apírèdé 26,16. Apírekūmā 26,11. Apitibi *r.* 26,10. Apiw-krom 27. ePo *r.* 26,5. Po-bō *r.* 26,10. oPoku *r.* 26,10. Pompon *r.* 23. 26,16. Aponapon *r.* 23. Ponee 62. Amponkyera *r.* 23. Aponompā *r.* 26,10. Amponsia *r.* 23. Amponsikwanta R. 1. Popo *r.* 26,10. Popō 70. Poposo R. 5*d*. Apopotia *r.* 26,11. Popoyinti *r.* 26,9. Poroporo *r.* 26,12. ePosi *r.m.* 23. Aposo R. 4. Apotosu *r.* 29. Pra *r.* 8. 9. 22. 23. 29. 31. Prabon *r.* 23. Mpraeso 26,2. 29. Aprakye *m.* 26,16. Pram *r.* 23. Pram-kese 23,5. Pram-kūmā 23,6. Pramiri, *r.* Pramiriso 26,8. Prāñ 37. Mprañ *r.* 37. oPrañka *l.* 26,16. Praso 22. 24. 31. R. 1*a*. *b*. 5*b*. *f*. Praso-kūmā R. 5*e*. Mprāso 26,2. 29. Aprasu *r.* 29. Pratū *m.* 23. (*r.*) 26,11. Aprōaprō *m.* 26,2. Apuma R. 4*c*. — *Quittah s. Keta*.

S. Ansā R. 1*b*. 5*e*. *r.* R. 2. Nsabā 20. 26,3. (*r.*) Asabi R. 4. Asaboro *m.* 26,11. Asabu 13. Sadāe, Sadañ 29. R. 3. Sadŵumase 23,4. Asae-nsu *r.* 26,10. Sāfō (*r.*) 26,11-15. Asafo 23,4. 27. 32,13. Nsāfo R. 1*b*. 5*d*. Asafol R. 2. Safŵi 6. Šai (Siade) 63. Sakraka R. 1*b*. Asakāraka 29. Sakum(o) *r.* 20.61. Sakunne 7. Nsakyē (*r.m.*) 26,3. Salagha 46. *Saltpond* 16. R. 2. Sama 8. Sāmañ, Sāmane 23,6. 32,7. Asamañkaw 8. Asamansu, Asamansuwa *r.* 23. Samfo *s.* Nsāfo. Nsamrabi 26,10. (Sāmu 23,2.) Sānā 58. oSānāase 23,5. Sandrakofi 41. Asaneso 32,7. Sañkobanase 23. Esāñkwanta R. 1*b*. 5*d*. Sansami *m.* 26,1. Asante 32. Asantemma 26,5. Asantemañso R. 1*b*. Sanyá 20. R. 2. Asanyansu R. 3. Sapi ease 43. Sapo *m.* 26,3. Sārā 64. oSārāase 23,5. Saraha 46. Sarem 46. Sasabu 42. Asásàánò 26,6. Asase'ibi, Asase-kokō 26,12. Asasu *r.* 29. Nsawawom' 24. Sawuru-ase 26,18. Asebemma 26,16. Nsebi *w.* 26,12. *Seccondee* 7. Asedŵa? oSēem 23,2. Asefease 26,15. Asekesuwa *r.* 23. oSekyere 32,23. Semekwawso *m.* 26,15. Asempa-na-eye R. 1. Sempe R. 4*c*. Asen(e) 22. 15*b*. Aseneakwa

r. 26,10. *Asénēmma*, *Aseremma (m.)* 26,15.16. *Señkye* 27. *Sérefá* R. 2. *Serem* 46. *Asēsēwa r.* 23. *Si r.* 23. *Siade* 63. *Asiafuni r.* 29. *Asiāgo* R. 1 b. 5*d.* *Asiakwa* 23,4. *eSiama* 8. *Asiāmān* 23,6. R. 1 b. *Asiāmānmma* 23,7. *Siavigavi* R. 4*c.* *oSibēn* 26,10. *Sibiri* 26,11. *Sibinsu* R. 1. *oSiehō* R. 3. *Sienkyenmu r.* 23. *Sikasu r.* 26,5. *Asi-kré-beñ m.* 23. *Asíkūmā* 21. *Simpā* 20. R. 2. *Asini* 1. *oSinno* 23,3. *Asipe*, *Asiposi r.* 26,6. *Asisā m.* 26,6. *Asitiase m.* 26,15. *Sitokuru m.* 26,10. *Si-wo-tir'-asee*. *Soabe* 23,6. *oSoaduru* 20. 24. *Nsoansā*, *Nsoansadua r.* 23. *Sohae** 68. *Soko*, *Nsoko* 47*b.* *Asokore* 25. 32,3. *Asokwa* R. 1. *Asokyē* 23,4. *Somanyā* 64. *Sompontiasi r.* 26,10. *Som-mua*, *Nsonso r.* 23. *Soñkwatwafo* R. 1. *oSowase* 23,8. *Srā* 64. *Sra-boā* 26,9. *Nsram* 32. *Osu* 61. *Asuadwo r.* 26,9. *Asuafu*, *Asuakō r.* 23. *Asuakoko r.* 26,10. *Nsuase* 26,3. *Asuaso* R. 4*c.* *Asuaye r.* 23. *oSubeñ r.* 23. R. 1*b.* *oSubi (r.)* 23,5. 26,16. R. 3. *Asubiaka* 26,16. *Subiri m.* 29. *Asubiri r.* 29. *Asuboa* 24. *Asubone r.* 23. 29. *Osudoku* 65,1. *Asuduasā*, *Sufi r.* 23. *Suhum* 23,3. *oSubyen (23.)* 25. *Asukoko r.* 23. 29. *Sukpe* 66. R. 4. *Asukubi l. m.* 26,6. *Sukwa r.* 23. *Asumgya (Asumennya, Nsumunya)* 32. R. 1*b.* 5*d.* *Asunafo* 23,7. *oSunno* 23,3. *Asunosūa r.* 23. *Asunsu r.* 29. *Sunsūan r.* 26,3. *Asuofu r.* 26,2. *Nsuogya* R. 3. *Asuom'* 23,2. R. 5. *Asuonwini r.* 26,16. *Asuowere r.* 23. *Supom* R. 5*d.* *Supon r.* 23. *Nsuta* 32,12. R. 1. *Nsutam'* 23,4. *Asutwaree* 65,2.

T. *Nta* 46. *Atabuobu* 37. *Tafigome* R. 4*c.* *Tafo* 23,2. 29. *Ntafufu* 46. *Tagyan* 51. *Takaase (r.)* 26,18. *Atakla* 1. *Tākōné m.* 26,3. *Takorade* 7. *Takorowase, A-*, 23,6. R. 5*i.* *Ataklu* 67. *Takuampa r.* 23. *Takwa* 8,2. *Takyiman* 23,2. 34. *Takyimanmma* 23,3. R. 5. *Takyi-panyin-tare l.* 26,6. *o-Tāmanini r.* 26,16. *Tamkrañku* R. 4*d.* *Ata-nè-ata* R. 3. *Tānnò r.* 1-4. *Tantum* 18. R. 2. *Tapa* 41. *oTare r.* 26,11. *Ntare r.* 26,3. *oTarefufu* 26,11.12. *oTareso m.* 26,16. *oTareeso* 44. *Atareso* 26,18. *Atarewal.* 26,6. *Atāse* R. 5*f.* *Ataurunu* R. 4*c.* *Tefle* R. 4*a.* *Tekregya r.* 26,10. *Temā* 62,1. *Temantee r.* 26,16. *Tēmuni r.* 23. *Ateneso* 22. *Teprepo r.* 26,10. *Tesi* 61,5. *Nteso* 29. *Tete* 23,1. *Tetē-odi-ne-fomfo-atifi m.* 26,4. *Atetekwa*. *Tetewim' R.* 4. *Ati* 23,2. 6. *Atia-yaw m.* 29. *Atibie* 29. *Atiekobi r.* 26,12. *Tini r.* 23. *oTi-nni-nhwi* 62. *Atiwa m.* 23. *Toam' Badagry?* *oTōāsu r.* 29. *Tobereman* 23,6. R. 5*i.* *Atobiaase* R. 1. 5*e.* *Atobiasu*, *Atobiasu-aŋowa r.* 23. *Otommokūrom* R. 5*i.* *Toñ, G.* 70. *Toñko** R. 4*b.* *Atonsū* R. 1. *Atopasiñ r.* 23. *Topreman s. Tob.* *Totroā* 26,10. *Totorómā* 42. *To(tu)toro* 26,7. *Antowa* 32,11. *Atsema-manso* R. 1. *Otšite* R. 2. *Atuabo* 4. *Tuam* 18. R. 2. *oTuka* 42. *oTumfa* 26,4. 6. R. 5. *oTumfo r.* 23. *oTúmi* 26,6. *Atumpoku* 27. *Tutu* 26,6. *oTutu-āno r. m.* 26,11. *Tutubo r.* 26,12. *Tutubon (m.)* 26,6.11.

Tw̃. *Tw̃añw̃añ r.* 29. *Tw̃ēapēasuwa r.* 29. *Atw̃easiñ* 26,2. *Tw̃eneduru-ase* 29. *oTw̃eraso* 23. *Tw̃ereso* R. 5*g.* *Atw̃erenañ* R. 3. *Tw̃ete l.* 26,14. *oTw̃etiri* 26,11. *Atw̃etw̃erede* 26,12. *eTw̃i r.* 26,10. *Tw̃iebi w.* 26,13. *Tw̃ifóro* 9. *Atw̃oma* 32,1. *Ntw̃omabew* 26,15. *Atw̃ubi r.* 26,10. *Ntw̃ummuru* 45.

V (in *Ewhé*, seldom in *Gā*). *Aveno* 67,3. *Vlo*, *Vodzoku* R. 4*a.*

W. & W̃. *Nwa* R. 1. *Wā r.* R. 3. *Wagadugu* 58. *Awaham* 23,5. *Wakwaase* 26,15. *Wānkyi* 23,6. R. 5*i.* *Wareware* 55. *Wasaku l.* 66.

Wasaw 8. Wease 37. Wekumagbe 66. R. 2. Awenade 23,1. oWia-
woso 23. Wiekyiren 23,1. (Awini 5.) Winnebah 20. R. 2. oWiramase
s. Ofwiromase. Wonkoso R. 1. Wontodease 24. Aworammu 26,10,18.
Woratsel R. 1. oWorawora 41. Awore m. 26,9. Woromara 56. Wo-
roto 44. (Awowin 5.) Awukugua 26,14. Wume 66. Awurupu 40.

Wh or **W** stands for a simple sound in the Ewhé or Daho-
me language, an f pronounced with both lips, for which the Greek
letter φ would be more appropriate than w. Ewhé, Whégbe, Ewhe-
me, Wheta (*Whydah*) 67. 68. 70.

Y. oYadufa, G. Oyarefa 61. Yamoransa 13. Yâne 53a. Yà-
régà 58. Yāyā r. 23. 29. Yayaso 24. Aye r. 26,10. Ayebu m. 26,10.
Ayemā 42. 'Ayésu r. 20. 23. R. 2. Ayigya R. 5d. Yilo 64. Ayim 26,1.
Ayirebi 24. Ayisi r. 26,3. Yogagā m. 64. R. 4b. oYoko 25.

APPENDIX D.

Mythological Proper Names.

(Names of Objects of Worship and Superstitious Usage.)

I. Names for God, the Supreme Being.

Oboadee. Borebóre (in mythical stories). [Burukū, Guan.]
Odōmānkāmā (Guan?). Onyame, (Onyankōme,) Onyankō(m)poñ,
-koro(m)pono, Onyankōpoñ Kwame, Amāomē, Amosu, Amowia,
Totorobonsu, Otumfoo, Twēaduampon. (See these words.)

II. Names of "Abosom", i.e. *Genii, Demons, Guardian Spirits*,
or Spirits created by God, subordinate to Him and executing His
will with regard to Man. — The appellation "*fetish*", from Port.
"*feitiço, artificial; amulet, charm; sorcery*," ought to have been ap-
plied only to objects of superstitious usage commonly called amu-
lets or charms, as those under IV., and not to the following kinds
of imaginary beings worshipped or consulted by heathen negroes:

a. Omañ bosom, *town or country genius or demon*, tutelary
genius of a country or community.

b. Abusūa bosom, *family genius or demon*, guardian spirit of
a family. — These two kinds, also called abosom-poñ, *great demons*,
are served by *priests* (asofo) but may have their *speakers* (akomfo,
prophets, soothsayers) besides. Though they are said to be spirits,
they are represented by, or occasionally dwell in, stones, caves,
trees or other objects; the names of some are at the same time the
names of rivers, mountains &c.

c. Okomfo bosom (obosom a osi nipa so kom), *soothsayer's or
medicine-man's demon*, spirit of divination, consulted in sickness or
other misfortunes. The spirits of this kind are of a later origin or
invention than the former; they are considered as the *children of
the old or great demons*, are, therefore, also called abosom-mma,
the younger demons, and their number is still increasing.

In the following list the letters *a.b.c.* added to some of the names
show the class or kind as (described above); the figures point to the
country or town in which the demon or genius is adored.

Bańkamõn 26,6. Abanumu 23. oBereku (Kyere ba) 23. Bere-kumadaw 26,3. Biribiriku 26,11. oBoafwefwe (Firaw mu bo). oBo-agye 26,11. (asuwa). Boakyẽ-yaw 23,3. oBoame? oBo-a-osi-sum' 26,3. (Nyanawase). Bohẽ=Ati 26,16. Bomfi 26,15. Bompome 26,17b. oBoo 23,3. Bonsam 23,3. Abontõa 23. Abopõ? oBosom-afi b. 6,3. (asuwa). oBosom-ayesu b. Bosom-pra a. b. 23,3. 26,11.12. Bosom-muru b. 32. Bosonotwẽ (a lake) b. 32. 26,11. Abotow 26,3. oBo-wansań (esi Firawm'). oBrafo a. 14. Brapa (obo a esi nsum). oBua 26,5. Buaduwa, Buamme 26,15. Abufuw 26,6. Abuko? Burukõ 29 (a rock near Tafo). Burukú 26,14.15. Burukumadaw 26,7. oDa, oLa 26,12.13. Dade 26,2. Adade 23,3. 26,11. Adae-yaw, Adare-yaw 26,11. (an iron of an arm's length). Dakubi 26,1. Dámmore a. 26,18. Damte 26,7. Dapã, Lãkpã 61,4. oDásikyi (obo tententeń). Dedaku 26,14.15. oDente a. 44. Adĩkra 26,15. Adwẽdã c. 26,11.23,3. Dwẽrebe, Dwĩrobe, b. 29 (a cave). Adwĩ 26,14. Fiańkõabo 26,6. Mfodwõ (Akwasi-aku). 23,3. Fofie c. 23. 26 (11.15). 27. 29. 32. Afõńkõ 26,5. Afram 23,3. 27. Afre 26,16. Furukow 44? Guarebe a. 26,15. oGyaensã 65,2. Gyaremfĩ 26,11. Gyigyafõ 26,1. oHyiawu a. 26,17a. Kãramõ-kofi 23,3. Kata-wẽre 23. 24. 26,3. Nketea b. 23 (asu). Kobiri 32. Kofi-amamfõ 23,3. Końkomi 26,17. (abo). Końkońmu a. 26,17b. (obodań bi mu nipa). Końkromá c. 26,11. Akonedi, Akwenedi Abenã (dua, Końkomi yere) 26,17. Akõnno (nsu bi) 26,1. Akõnno 26,3 (Nyanawase). Kõnsi Abenã c. 26,11. Korãńkyẽ Amma 26,1. Kpe 26,15. Akrapiti 26,5. oKretẽ b. 26,11. Kubekoro, s. Tutusuman. Akuru 26,11. Kwabenã 23,3. Kwabenã Buaduwa 26,15. Kwaeti 26,17a. Akwagyań a. 26,1. Kwagye 26,15. Kwaku-mumuaku 26,3 (Nyanawase). Akwatia 26,1. Kyàw, Akycãwu b. 26. Kyeńku (in the cave of a rock) a. 26,5.11. Kyere (Akyerẽ) 23.(24.) Akyerem 26,5. Kyeretẽ b. (obo) 26,3. oLa s. oDa. Amãnãno 23,3. Mantẽ a. 26,17b. 27. Mantebi 26,3.27. oMantĩm (siw) 26,17b. Mere 26,16. Nanabaniń b. (nsu) 26,11. Nananom = oBrafo a. 14. Ananse 26,6. Ananu 26. Anõkye 29. Nyada 26,14. Nyanaw (bepõ) 26,3. oNyãwonsu 26,1.3. Mpakõ (nsu) 26,9. Ampẽni (dua) 26,11. oPiabo 26,11. oPintań 23 (Apedwã). Piti-mante 26,4. Poe 26,15. Amponagyei 29. Apontũa 23,3. Ampontũa 26,9. Pra s. Bosompra. oPrańka 26,14. oSae 26,17a. Sakum 61. oSe-dú 26,3 (Adammorebe). Nsemi 26,15. Asene-kwadwõ 23,3.26,11(obo). 27(Pese, obo a esi nsum). Senyãne (obe) 26,5.9. oSiaboo 26,1. Esie 23,3. oSrãmãń 26,11 (Adenyã nsu nè kõro). Nsuansã 26,1.3. oSudum 26,2. Tãnnõ c. 23. 26,11.16. 29.32. Tebere 26,6. 'Atẽkõ 23,3. oTem-moso 26,15. oTene-yaw 23,3. Ati, Ati-kwaw 26,16. Atia-yaw 23,3.29. oTĩmmõ b. 26,14. Tipe 26,8. Topẽre 26,6.10. Ntõwá a. b. 26,11. Ntõwã (obe) b. 26,3. oTutu 26,1.15.17b. oTutusuman (Kubekoro) 26,1. Twẽnebõa b. 26,11. Twõrodo 26,1. Wentum 26,15. Wontumi 26,11. Yentumi 23,3. Awuruawuru 26,1. Aye 26,14,15.

III. Names of Personal Beings referring to the seven days of the week.

As the ancient Egyptians, Babylonians, Indians and Germans named the seven days of the week after seven gods, so the Tshi negroes seem to have named them after seven personal beings or Genii, called Àyisi, Adwõ, Bẽnã, Wukú, Yaw', Afi, Amẽn. (The

names of the days are: Kwasida, Dŵoda, Běnāda, Wukuda, Yawda, Fida, Memēneda.) Every boy receives a name from the day on which he is born, the syllable Kwa (=akoa, a man, slave) being prefixed to one of those 7 personal names: Kwāsí, Kwàdŵó, Kwàbénā, Kwàkú, Kwàw (F.) or only Yàw, Kòfí, Kwámè. Thus the name "Kwasi" means a man belonging to Ayisi, just as "Kwadàdé" is the name given to one who before or at his birth was dedicated to the bosom Adàdé, or as "Kwàgyéman" is the name of a slave belonging to a man called 'Agyéman. If one called Kwasi, Kwadŵo &c. salutes a person knowing him by this name, that other person replies: Yā Ayisi, Yā Adŵo &c.; "obosom a wo agya de woo wo no, ne da na wode gye." The corresponding female names are: Akosuwa (= Akwasiba), Adŵowa, Aběnā, Akuwa, Yā' (Yawá), Afuwa, Amma. Such a male or female name is called the name of that person's "okra" or soul ("wo kra" ne Kwasi), but "okra" is sometimes spoken of as if it were a personal being distinguished from the man himself, so that one who has attained to wealthy circumstances ascribes it to the favour of his "kra" and brings thankofferings to his own "soul". There are also nicknames connected with those names corresponding to the days of the week, viz. Bodúa for Kwasi, Okótó for Kwadŵo, Ogyám for Kwaběnā, Ote-anankā-nnuro for Kwámè &c.

IV. Names of Asúmān,

i. e. charms, amulets, talismans or (impersonal) fetishes for single persons, which they have in their houses to cure sicknesses, to poison with &c. See sumān, dohuwa. — The persons preparing or selling them are called akomfo, asumanfo, or aduruyefo.

Bése*, Abuká (wotēnipa nawafwe ase), Adiinkrá*, Dŵeñfá*, Afírím*, Gyabuñ (Agyamu?), Gyāme, Gyirapaw, s. Kyerapaw, Ahúnu*, Kofirimá*, Konyó*, Aku (s. Abuka), Nkū, Akūm-sumān*, Kyerapáw*, Amamfō, Nñoru-me-nsá*, Opeyi, Sābé*, Teñ, Ayera*, Ayim-agyem*.

*See the words in the Dictionary or its Additions.

APPENDIX E.

Expressions of Ethnological Interest

referring to Religious or Superstitious and Psychologic Notions and Ideas, and to Customs and Observances in Private or Public Life.

a. Expressions of worship, sorcery &c. See bayi, obonsam, obosom, abosonsoa, adebisa, afunsoa, gyaw, ahamatŵē, hyira, aka-bo, kai, kañkye, kom, ñkom, akomma, okomfo, krā, krāmo, kyí, akyide, mmusu, mmusuyi, ānohyira, mpae, nsew, sòre, osofo, osrāmān, sumān, ntafowayí, ntontobo, tram.

b. Notions of the human soul &c. See bra, v. 3., obra 1. dŵuw 5. fŵeñ 2. hoñhom, okra, ñkrabea, okrabiri, okrakyere, osāmān, sāmānsew, sesā, asumguare, sunsum, tŵē kra.

c. Observances referring to birth, marriage, death, familiar and social relations &c. of individuals. See abadiñ, abakyere, abam,

obaninyere, abiriwa, bra 3, adobow-si, dŵom, offoforo-duru, mfua-koko, afunsoa, agoru, guaha, quantiri, hyirew, kuna, kyi ayi, popomporuwa, nsä-si, nsore-si, atoremude, ntoro, tue 2g. tŵetiatŵa, ŵerempe, ayi-ye.

d. *Customs of the people as a body, festival days:* See aberekwasi, adae, odŵira-tŵa, ohum-di, akon-huro.

These words may also serve as themes for descriptions or essays to be written by pupils in the schools &c. (in Tshi or English), that they may learn to procure for themselves and for the benefit of others a clearer knowledge and understanding of such notions or observances &c., and the teacher may then elucidate what is erroneous in the notions of the heathen or compare them with other truer notions and nobler observances. E.g. Describe the classes and functions of asofo, *priests*, the genii to whom they serve, their yearly, weekly or extraordinary offerings, their prayers, their watching and care to preserve the respect of the people and to ensure their obedience to traditionary laws &c.; — likewise state the functions and practices of the different sorts of akomfo, asumanfo, ntafowayifo &c. &c.

APPENDIX F.

Ethnological Proper Names.

I. Names of Languages and Dialects.

Brõn or Kamãnä dialects are spoken in the above-named countries No. 28. 29. 34-38. (39-41.) 42. 43. (44-48.)
 Obutu language (a dialect of Guan?) is found in No. 19. 20.
 Adampe (Adänme) dialects are spoken in No. 62-66. 69.
 Fante dialects in No. 11-21. — Gã, s. Nkrañ.
 Guan dialects in No. (19. 20.) 26, 12-18. 39-41. 44-46.
 Hũã (Epe, Ewhé, Krepē, G. Ayigbe) dialects in No. 66, 2. 67-70.
 Kãmãnä, s. Brõn. — Akan dialects in No. 7-10. 22-27. 30-32.
 Nkrañ (Gã, Akra) in No. 61. 62-66. 70. — Kyerepon, s. Guan.
 Anwõnä, s. Hũã. — Anwõñwĩ (Awõwin), spoken in No. 1. 4. 5. 7. 8.
 Tŵĩ, comprises Akán, Brõn or Kãmãnä, and Fànté.
 — Of No. 2. 3. 6. 33. 47-60 we have not sufficient information.

II. Sundry names of nations, tribes and divisions of people.

a. By-names of some nations, and some other names.

Bae, Baebae, Bābae-ntŵa, Kónkorì, Kòtoko, Amiri, = A-Adakade, Fŵeremma, Neapéaso, = Hũãfo. [santefo.
 Adawurantu-adawarantõa 26, 11. p. 67.
 Afútu, p. 140. — Kete-mma = Nkrañfo.
 Akompifó, p. 243. — Akoto, Oguā Akoto = *Cape Coast*.
 Kórantiri nè Akwam, the chief host of the king of Asante.
 Kasante p. 224. Krāmofó p. 257. Tabón'fó p. 468.
 Akyínāñ, Akyínāntāñ mogyé mogyé, = Börofo.
 Amántén(sò-fó) 26, 1-11. — Amantiase(fó), p. 198.
 Amũmũadufo, the people of 7 towns or villages in the neighbourhood of Begoro, forming together with it a political division (omansin) of Akyem-Abuakwa.

b. Names of original Families of the Tshi people.

According to *T.E. Bowdich (Mission to Ashantee, London 1819, p. 229)* the whole of the Asante, Wasa, Fante, Akem, Asen, Akwam, and part of the Ahanta nations were originally comprehended in 12 tribes or families. (Part of the Akuapems, as far as they are of a common descent with the Akwams and Akems or have relations in Fante, are included. Whether the Brõñfo and Kāmāñfo are included or not, is uncertain.) Other native informants omit part of the names given by Bowdich and give many other names of original families. We arrange all these names alphabetically, adding the number in Bowdich's list, and mention with some of them single towns or countries (marked by the number given to them in Appendix C) in which members of such families live. The principle of this division into families is descentance from the same mother, or relation from the mother's side, which relation also determines the right of inheritance among the genuine Tshi tribes. It is natural that this maternal relation could not become a principle for a political division, and it is, therefore, difficult to obtain a clear insight into these family connections.

1. Abadie (*Bowdich* 8). — 2. Abakamade. — 3. Béretù (*Bd.* 2.) 26,3. & Nnõñkofo. — 4. Abrade (*Bd.* 3.) 26,3.11.27. — 5. oDákò; Nnakofò ye ketewa bi wò Fante (Wokofo ñkoa); Boateñ, Dŵabeñ hene, wòm' bi. — 6. Aduana 23.32. Woguare Bosommuru, cf. ntoro, p. 505. — 7. Dŵumana, Dwúmoàná (*Bd.* 12.) 26,11. Cf. ntoñ, p. 504. 8. Agona (*Bd.* 11.) parts of Fante, 24. 26,11. — 9. Ekóana (*Bd.* 1.) 32,8. 10. Amoakádè (Hũãfo, No. 68). — 11. oNanyõ 26,3. — 12. Anona (*Bd.* 5.) probably identical with Aduana (No. 6 above). — 13. oNyãgo 26,3.11. — 14. Apiadie (*Bd.* 9.), a servant race. — 15. Poné 26,3. — 16. Asãkiti. — 17. Asenee 32.61. — 18. Asóna (*Bd.* 4.) 13-21? 23. 26,3.11. (Fante abirempon ñhĩnã, Akyem nè Akuapem ahene.) — 19. Toa 24. — 20. Ntŵa, Ntŵea? (*Bd.* 7.) — 21. Tŵidam (*Bd.* 10). 22. oWoko & 23. oWoko? (*Bd.* 6.) 26,3. 11.32.

According to Bowdich the Ekoana, Asona, Ntŵa, Tŵidam (No. 9.18.20.21.), — to which the buffalo (eko), bush-cat (eso), dog (tŵea), panther (etwi) are said to be forbidden to eat, — are the 4 patriarchal families and preside over 8 other younger branches (No. 3. 4. 12. 22. 1. 14. 8. 7.). According to other informants the families No. 22. 23. 9. 5. are from one mother, the families No. 7.18. from another, the families No. 8.13. 10. 2. from another ("mmusũa barenum a woye enã mma biakõ"), whereas No. 6. is designated as "father's children, agya mma, ntorofo". — More light may be thrown upon these original families by further researches, to which the few dates furnished above, chiefly of Asante, Aburi, Akropon (32. 26,3.11.), may give a stimulus.

c. Names of the "Companies" of some Akuapem towns.

Amfere, Akómfode, Kyiriamím, Ñnua, Apagyá, Apesemaká, Asabi, Oseawuo, Asónko, Atiwa &c. Some particulars s. under "asafo" p. 403.

APPENDIX G.

Proper Names of Persons.

Every individual among the Tshi negroes has usually two names, sometimes one or two by-names (kings may have even more), apart from baptismal Christian names or other European names. — 1. One name (usually, though not always, the first of the two) shows on which day of the week the child is born. These names and some surnames belonging to them see in App. D. III. (p. 663) & Gr. § 41, 4. — 2. Of other names there is a great variety: *a.* Names indicating the place which the person occupies among other children of the same mother, s. Gr. § 41, 5. “Panyin” and “Kūmā” may be reckoned with these. — *b.* Names given to children from some superstitious motive, in dedication to some fetish &c. as, Qdonko, Kwadade. — *c.* Names referring to bodily qualities, as, tall, short, red, black &c. — *d.* Names indicating general or special occupations or doings, often in the form of a short relative sentence, as, Bekōe, Osiadañ, Yianōmā. — *e.* Names indicating appurtenance to a possessor, as Abankwā, Kwatiemo. — *f.* Names taken from fetishes, ancestors or other persons, town or countries, animals or other objects of nature or human manufacture. — *g.* Names given to slaves, sometimes consisting of short sentences. — Of many names the original meaning is not known. Some are compounds of two simple names and the constituents may mutually change places, as Koranten or Tenkoran. — *Female names* may be derived from male names by adding the word ‘bea or the termination (ba,) wa or ma, or by lengthening a final “a”, as Ofeebea, Ofosuwa, Korantemma or Tenkoramma, Amponsā; most of these have been omitted in the following list. Some female names not derived in the said way are marked by *f.* and names of slaves by *sl.* — Names already contained or explained in this dictionary have an asterisc before them, or the page added.

Aábà F. = Ayaba, Yawá, Yā’ (Gr. § 41, 4). Bā, Bā. Ababio p. 255 l. 1. *Badu. Bāgyiri. Bampo. Baninyiye. Abankwa or -kwā. Barimpa. Bedí-àkó. Bekōe. *Abenā. Obeñ, Obenewá. Berebo. Abien. Obi-nnim-kyēna, *sl.* Obiri. Obi-wom’. Abo. Boa. Boadum. Bóàfo. Aboagyé. Boahene, Boahemmā. Boakye. Boam. Boamañ. Boaten. Bodúa. Oboe. Bofo. Abokyi. Obone-afere, *sl.* Abonua. Bonsu. Boo. Aborā. Oborobe. Bosompra. Bosommuru. Abotañ. *Botwe. Bow. Ebow. Abransamadu. Obuaben. Obuo. Obúòbi. ‘Buobisā. Burúwá. — Adade. Adae. Dākó. Adaku. Dakwa. Dame. Dampo. Damte. Dankwā. Odankeyi. Danso. *Adantam’. Dapā. Adapenkyē, *sl.* Adarekwa. Date. Date. Adaw. Odawuru. Ade-afa-okyē, *sl.* ‘Dedé, *f.* Odei. Odente. Ade-ye-pe-nā, *sl.* Adi. Odoi. Doku. Domfe. Dompère. Qdonko. Qdontañ. Adow. Dō-wuo-nā. Adú. Edu. Dua. Adu-akwa. Adú-běrawiri. Dukō. Adú-kòram’. Odum. Adúm’. Odummá. Adu-mā-nnuro. Adúòbé. Duodú. Oduro. Adu-warae. — Dwero. *Adwowa. Dwomo. — Afari. Fa-sā-da-m-ase, *sl.* Fa-ase-m-kye. Ofee. Feni. Afi. Fiankō. Firempon. Afriyiye. *Afiwa. Mfodwo. Fofie. Ofori. Ofori-kāe. ‘Afòro, *f.* Ofosu. Fram. Frede-

frede. Frēnē. Fua. Fufu. Mfum. Afunyam. Afuwa. — Fwē-neanipa-ahū, *sl.* Afwi. Afwiren. — Agame, *sl.* Ago. Aguanakō. Agya. Gyaemfi. Gyakari. Agyakwa. Gyām. Gyamabi. Gyañ. Gyanadu. Agyaré. Gyaw. Gyawa. Gyawu. Agya-ye-ba, *sl.* Agyei. Gyekye. Gyekyi. Agyekum. Agyemañ. Gyima. Agyiri. — Hāmā. Ohempanyiñ. Ohene. Ohenewa. Ahenkora. Ahenkūmā. — Oka. Okāe. Kakrakā. Ankāmā. Ankānā. Okāra. Karakari. Okata. Kesé. Keseku, *sl.* Nketeā. Keteku. Aketewa. Kisi. Kisiedu. Akō. Kōadow, *sl.* Nkōama. Ankōbea. Kobiñkō. Kodi-abe, *sl.* Kōfo. Kō-fori. *Kōkō. Kōkō'. Koko. Kokora. Kokūroko. Kō-kyere. Nkoma. Komanu. Kommé. Akōñ. Konadu. Konkōñ. Akonno. Kō-ntow. Koran. Korankyé. Koranten. Akosuwa. Koto. Akoto. Akotia. Akotua. Okra. Okrā. Okraku. Nkrōmma. Okroméa. Okromo. Akrōn. Oku. Aku. (Aku-amoa.) Akufu. Kūmā. Kūmi. Okumpa, *sl.* Okum-nipa. Kūrofua. Kusi. Akuwa. *Kwabenā. Kwabiri. Kwābom. Kwabonua. Akwadā. Kwadādé. *Kwadwō. Kwafum. Kwafu. Kwagyabradu. Kwagyemañ. Kwakōwa. Kwaku. Kwakuwa. Kwakwa. Kwakye. *Kwame. Akwanno. Kwanoku. Nkwanta. Nkwantabisa. Kwapōñ. *Kwasi. *Akwasiba. Kwátia. Akwatiā. Kwatiemo. Akwatua. Okyēame. Akyeampon. Kyei. Akyem. Okyēñ (= Atiemo). Akyene. Kyeñku. Okyere. Kyerefo. Okyerema. Kyerewa. Okyiri. — Amma. Amakye. Amānāpā. Maniamfēm. Mañkata (= *Macarthy*). Mañko. Amañkwā. Amañkwatia. Amanno. Mmansā. Mmānsā. Amansā. Mmanu, -kure, -kwaw. Ammasā. Mensā. Minta. Amō. Amoa. Amoa-kō. Ammoakwa. — Anan. Nantwi. Anēe. Aniapām. Anim. Animma. Animiri. Animwa. Nōe. Anobi. Anókwā'. Anum. — Nyākō. Onyām. Nyāmma. Anyāmma. *Onyame, Onyame-aseñ, Onyame-ye-adōm, *sl.* Nyanaw. *Nyankāmāgō, Nyankāmātúakosañ. Nyankōa (G.). Nyante. Onyina. — Apagya. Pagyaw, *sl.* Apampaniñ. Ampāna. Apānēm. *Panyiñ. Opāre. Ampasakyi. Pata-wo-tuo, *sl.* Ampaw. Apea. Pedēi *f.* Apekō. Apēnem. Opése. Apetekonā. Pintin. Pipim. 'Pobi. Ampofo(ro). Opoku. Opon. Apondwéa. Amponsā. Apraku. — Asā. Ansā. Sā. Sabu. Saduasā. Sāe. Sāfori. Sāforo. Sakyi. Sakyiama. Sakyirifa. Asāmami. Nsame. Sani. Asāno. Asante. Sapawuduo. Sāw. Osee. 'Sekyere. Asemnyame. Seniagya, *sl.* Osete. Se-yese-nyo, *sl.* Osew. Asi. Osiabo. Osiabo. Osiamā. Asiammoa. Asiampon. Asianowa. Asiare. Asiaw. Asiedu. Asiemiri. Osiko. Asirifi. Sisiriku. Aso *f.* Ason. Sonko. Asumen. — *Ata, Atā. Otakwa. Takyi. Etam. Tanno. Tantanti. *Taŵia. Teakataku. Oten. Ateñkā. Oten-koran. Tenteñ. Teta-bea. *Tēte, Teté (G.). *Tēte Teté (Guan). Ati. Tia. Tiā. Otibo. Atiemo. Ntim. Tiri. Ntoakyere-wo. Tomfo. Ntommo. Otopa. Ntow. Otu. Tuo. Otutu. Otutukōnō. — Otwē. Twēneboa. Twēnto. Ntwēntwēna. Twērebe. Antwi. Otwiwa. Twotwōw. Etwum. Twūmāsī. Twumwa. Otwuwa. — Wanyin. Ware. Wiā. Woko. Worokō. Awoso. Woyo. Awukú. Owuo. Owusu. — Yā. Ayā, *sl.* Ayako. Yamfo. Yaw. Yawmane. Aye. Aye. Oye. Yeboa. Yeke, *sl.* Ayensā. Ayerakwa. Ayesu. Yianōmā. Ayie-kosañ. Oyirefi. Yireñkyi. Ayiripe.

APPENDIX H.

On the English Writing of Native Names of the Tshi, Akra, Ewhé and Yoruba Languages.

Names of "Places in the and adjacent to the Gold Coast Protectorate" are published in Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack 1881, p. 63 seq. in their official "correct" spelling. That list of about 370 names, however laudable as an attempt to check the unbounded arbitrariness in writing such names after the English mode of spelling, does not yet meet the requirements of the case. Besides many misprints, the different names are written in so multifarious and inconsistent ways, that the same name frequently occurs in two or three forms and at different places, e. g. *Crackee*, *Karaki* = *Kārakye*; *Edwabin*, *Juabin* = *Dwāben*; *Sewhee*, *Sefui*, *Shawi* = *Safwi* &c. *) — We may retain the established orthography a) for names of European origin, as *Apollonia*, *Axim*, *Cape Coast*, *Christiansborg*, *Dixcove*, *Elmina*, *Saltpond*, *Volta*; b) for places considered as European Settlements and occupied by officers or functionaries of the Government, though their names be of native origin, as *Accra* (Akra), *Addah*, *Anamaboe*, *Prampram*, *Quittah*, *Seccondee*, *Winnebah* (= *Gā*, *Adā*, *Onomabó*, *Kpukprā*, *Keta*, *Sakunne*, *Simpā*); but for all other names of places and persons the English way of writing ought to be accommodated to the simple structure of the native language and the plain way of orthography followed in the vernacular literature. To this end we suggest the following rules:

1. Native names in English writings are written with the same Roman letters which are used in the vernacular orthography (just as English names in German or Negro writings are written after their English fashion).
2. The vowels a, e, i, o, u, sound as in "*past, best, list, post, full*," and are always short, except they have the macron on them (*ā, ē, ī, ō, ū*). [If these long letters should not exist in the printing office, the vowels ought to be doubled. A chief point is, not to use "*ee, oo*", instead of "*i, u*".]
3. a) The *broad* vowels *e*, *o* (as in "*very, hot*") are written with the short line under them, as in the vernacular orthography; in printing, if the office has not the proper letters, the *e* & *o* may be put in italics (as proposed by Professor Max Müller) or the inverted letters *ē* & *ō* may be used. In Yoruba the letters *e* & *o* have a perpendicular line joined to them underneath.
b) The *thin* *a* (as in "*fat*"), which the Fantes express by *e*, stands instead of the full *a* (as in "*far*") before *i, u*, and other close sounds, and wants no distinction from *a*.

*) The above mentioned list of names in Payne's Almanack might be rectified, if the country or situation had been added to the single names; but as the names stand, many of them cannot be identified.

- c) The *narrow* *e* & *o* may be written without the dot, *e*, *o*. It is a decided mistake to write them *i* & *u* (as the anglicized Fantes do), which confounds them with the real *i* & *u*. They are indeed shades of *e* & *o*, as the broad *e* & *o* in the opposite direction; the Kru language likewise distinguishes three shades of *e* & *o*.
4. The frequent *nasal vowels*, not known in the English tongue, must needs be marked as such. The letters *ã* *ẽ* *ĩ* *õ* *ũ* of the Standard Alphabet answer the purpose very well indeed; but if they be wanting in print, the nasal character of the vowels may be indicated by a dot on the right hand of the vowel, as in Kölle's Polyglotta Africana; e.g. *Adā̃*. [In Yoruba the nasal sound is indicated by an *n* after the vowel; but in Tshi it is impossible to do so, because common *m*, *n* or *ñ* often follows after vowels.]
5. The *consonants* *b* *d* *f* *g* (hard) *h* *k* *l* *m* *n* *p* *r* *s* *t* *v* *w* *y* *z* are used as in English, but *c*, *j*, *q*, *x*, are excluded in the Standard Alphabet. Consonants are *not to be doubled* to indicate the shortness of a preceding vowel.
6. Consonants peculiar to African orthography.
- a) The letter *ñ* represents the simple sound of *ng* as in "*ring*" (never two sounds as in "*finger*"), and the dot answers the purpose very well; but if it cannot be printed on it, the dot may be put on the right hand of *n*, and before *h* & *k* it may be omitted. The final *ñ* of the Akuapem and literary dialect is often merely *n* in Fante.
- b) The Tshi letter *ŵ*, if not to be had in print, may be rendered by simple *w* or *wy*, and the combinations *dŵ*, *fŵ*, *ñŵ*, *tŵ*, by *dw*, *fw*, *ñw*, *tw* or *tsh* (not by *ju*, *wh*, - *twh* or *tch*).
- c) The Akra and Ewhé letters *dš* (= *dž*), *š*, *tš* of the Standard Alphabet ought to be expressed by *dzh*, *sh*, *tsh*; but if English writers prefer *j*, *ch*, let them use these, as *j* is retained also in Yoruba, whilst *sh* is expressed by *s* with a perpendicular line attached to it underneath.
- d) The Ewhé letter *ŵ* (better *φ*) may be rendered by *wh*.
- e) The combinations *gb*, *kp* (in Akra, Ewhé, Yoruba) and *gy*, *hy*, *ky*, *ny* (in Tshi) are retained. If, in the latter, the *y* in some cases escape an English ear and be omitted, as in Akem = Akyem, it is no serious fault. It is of more importance not to overlook the *n* of *ny*, as in Nyankōmase, Anyankāmaase.

Postscript. The name Tshi or Tshwi having such a curious spelling and pronunciation, the language might have been designated on the title-page as "the Asante-Fante language", in analogy with the name of "the Anglo-Saxon language".

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PREFACE, page V—VII.

1. The Tshi Dictionary, a counterpart to the Tshi Grammar. —
2. Why so late and so large. — 3. For whom intended. — 4. Whence the materials. — 5. Dialects. — 6. A new Fante orthography refuted. — 7. Foreign and new words. — 8. Arrangement of words. — 9. Parallel forms of the same word. — 10. Occasional explanations. — 11. Synonymes &c. — 12. Abbreviations. — 13. English diction. — 14. Additions and Corrections. — 15. Appendices. — 16. Future improvement. — 17. Conclusion.

ABBREVIATIONS explained, p. XIII seq.

TSHI LITERATURE, p. XV seq.

Publications *a*) of the Basel Mission, *b*) in Fante.

GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION, p. XVII—XXVII.

A. General Remarks.

- Name and territory of the language, § 1.
- Orthography and pronunciation of the name, *Rem.*
- Position among other African languages, § 2. 3.
- Dialects, § 4. — Characteristic features, § 5, 1-21.

B. Grammatical Specialities. — I. Sounds and Letters.

- Vowels, pure and nasal, § 6. 7. — Diphthongs &c. § 8. 9.
- Consonants, simple and compound, § 10.

II. Formation of Words.

- Stems and Affixes, § 11. — Reduplication, § 12.
- Stems, consonantal and vocalic part, § 13-15.
- Verbal stems and their varieties, § 16. 17.
- Affixes of nouns: prefixes and suffixes, § 18. 19.
- Affixes of verbs and of the infinitive, § 20-22.

III. Additional Remarks on Tshi Orthography.

- Inaccuracies of the Alphabet, § 23.
- Defective writing, § 24. 25.

IV. Directions for the use of the Dictionary.

- Alphabetical order of the letters, § 26.
- Deviations from the strict order, § 27.
- Prefixes to be severed from the radical consonants;
difficulties caused by nasal prefixes and radicals, § 28-30.

Addenda (words supplementary to p. 1-631), p. XXVIII.

DICTIONARY OF THE ASANTE AND FANTE LANGUAGE, p. 1-568.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS, p. 569-631.

Corrections of the Tshi Bible, p. 632.

APPENDICES, p. 633-669.

A. Foreign Words occurring in the Tshi Bible, p. 633.

B. Gold Weights used in Akem and Asante, p. 636.

C. Geography of the Gold Coast and Inland Countries:

I. Enumeration of Countries, also of towns, waters, hills &c., with historical and ethnological remarks, p. 637.

A. South-western group of countries, No. 1-10.

B. Countries of the Fante group, No. 11-21.

C. South-eastern Akan group, No. 22-28.

D. North-western Akan group, No. 29-32.

E. Countries N. of Asante proper, No. 33-38.

F. Eastern Trans-Volta group, No. 39-45.

G. Countries about the upper Volta, No. 46-50.

H. Countries of the remoter interior, No. 51-60.

I. Akra-Adanme countries, No. 61-66.

K. Countries E. of the lower Volta, No. 67-70.

II. Some Routes in the Gold Coast countries, p. 651.

1. Cape Coast—Kumase. — 2. Cape Coast—Akra—Adã.

3. Okwawu—Pae. — 4. Adãfoo—(*Volta*)—Salaga.

5. Kyebi, Obogu, Kumase,—Fõmãñã, Praso, Kyebi.

III. Vocabulary of Geographical Names, p. 654.

D. Mythological Proper Names, p. 661.

E. Expressions of Ethnological Interest, p. 663.

F. Ethnological Proper Names, p. 664.

G. Proper Names of Persons, p. 665.

H. On the English Writing of Native Names of the Tshi, Akra, Ewhé and Yoruba Languages, p. 667.



Appendixes, p. 653-669.	
I. Foreign words occurring in the Tshi Bible, p. 653.	
II. Words used in Akem and Assam, p. 656.	
C. Geography of the Gold Coast and Inland Countries.	
1. Enumeration of Countries, also of towns, waters, hills, &c., with historical and ethnological remarks, p. 657.	
A. South-western group of countries, Nos. 1-10.	
B. Countries of the Fante group, Nos. 11-21.	
C. South-eastern Akan group, Nos. 22-28.	
D. North-western Akan group, Nos. 29-32.	
E. Countries N. of Assam proper, Nos. 33-38.	
F. Eastern Togo-Volta group, Nos. 39-45.	
G. Countries about the upper Volta, Nos. 46-50.	
H. Countries of the southern interior, Nos. 51-60.	
I. Akro-Adzime countries, Nos. 61-66.	
K. Countries E. of the lower Volta, Nos. 67-70.	
II. State Names in the Gold Coast countries, p. 661.	
A. Cape Coast—Wassaw — 2. Cape Coast—Akra—Ada.	
B. Okara—Pae — 3. Adabo—Volta—Sakpa.	
C. Kyebi, Obo, Kruase, — 4. Fante, Fante, Kyebi.	
III. Vocabulary of Geographical Names, p. 664.	
1. Mythological Proper Names, p. 664.	
2. Expressions of Ethnological Interest, p. 665.	
3. Ethnological Proper Names, p. 664.	
4. Proper Names of Persons, p. 665.	
5. On the English Writing of Native Names of the Tshi Area, p. 667.	

Christaller, J. G.

A dictionary of the Asante and Fante Language called Tshi (Chwee, Twi),
with a grammatical introduction and appendices on the geography of the
Gold Coast and other subjects By Rev. J. G. Christaller

Basel 1881

L.rel. 1761

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb11646368-2